

AN ENGLISH  
EXPOSITOUR,  
Or Compleat  
DICTIONARY:  
TEACHING

The Interpretation of the hardest  
words, and most usefull terms of Art  
used in our Language.

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First set forth by J. B. D<sup>r</sup> of Physick.

Ἐξήκοντος ἔτι ὁρᾷ.

And now the Sixth time Revised, Corrected, and very  
much augmented with several Additions, viz.

A new and copious Supply of Words.

An *Index* directing to the hard Words, by prefixing the  
common Words before them in an  
Alphabetical Order.

A brief *Nomenclator*, containing the Names of the most  
renowned Persons among the Ancients, whether Gods  
and Goddesses (so reputed) Heroes, or Inventours  
of profitable Arts, Sciences and Faculties.

With divers memorable things out of ancient *History*,  
*Poetry*, *Philosophy*, and *Geography*.

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By a Lover of the Arts.

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## The Preface

of Art wanting ; we have endeavour'd both to correct what seem'd amiss in the Interpretation of any words, and to supply all defects, by adding such as seem'd material to be added : and for the benefit of those ingenuous Persons, who haply may have a desire, not onely to be satisfied in the meaning of words, but also to make use of them in writings and compositions of their own, we have adjoyned an Index, wherein the vulgar words are prefix'd in an Alphabetical order before the others, as a ready direction for the finding them out. And moreover, since in all sorts of Books there is frequent mention made of the names of such renowned Persons as in the most ancient of times were either adored as Dities, or reverenced as Demi-gods, or at least were ranked in a far higher degree of honour then the ordinary sort of men, we thought it convenient to close up all with a brief Nomenclator, containing the names of the chiefest of the Heathen gods, and those old Heroes, so celebrated by Poets and the politeſt of Writers ; and especially such as were the Authors and Inventours of noble Arts and Sciences, so much conducing to the benefit and accommodation of Mankind, together with divers observable things collected out of History, Poetry, Philosophy, and Geography. And thus having laid down the whole design and substance of this present Work, it will be  
con-

to the Reader.

convenient to add a few Directions for the better making use thereof: Be pleased therefore, gentle Reader, to observe, that since there are several sorts of words which spring from the same stock, or root, and a large variety of words intended; yet, providing that the Volume be so contracted as not to swell beyond its prefixed limits, we have hereupon purposely avoided the using (except very rarely) of more words than one of a sort, knowing that it will be no difficult matter for those that mark well the distinction of the several parts of Speech, by their different terminations or endings, to conclude, at least after two or three examples, that if the Verb to Calculate signifie to reckon or account, the Verbal Calculation must signifie a reckoning or accounting: and, on the contrary, if Calumniation signifie a slandering, to Calumniate must signifie to slander: and if the Adjective Crude signifie raw, the Substantive Crudity must signifie rawness; and so contrarily. And then care is to be had in the finding out of words, that the Orthography or true manner of spelling be not mistaken, especially in letters which by the English are pronounced alike, as i and y, f and ph; therefore for Hiperbolical look Hyperbolical, for Hipotesis Hypothesis, for Hidromancy, Hydromancy, for Sillogism, Syllogism, for Phisiognomy, Physiognomy; and on the contrary, not Phylosophy, but Philosophy,

## The Preface to the Reader.

phy, and these two last words may serve for an example of such words as are to be written with Ph. and not F.

In fine, those vertuous and well addiected Persons, who, rather for want of opportunity then generous inclination, not having had the fortune to attain to the knowledge of any other then the Mother Language, are yet studiously desirous to read those learned and elegant Treatises which from their native Original have been rendred English ( of which sort, thanks be to the Company of painfull Translators, we have not a few ) have here a volume fit for their purpose, as carefully designed for their assistance : and to such, and onely such, we recommend it, and that with this Benediction, Live long, industrious Reader, advance in Knowledge, and be happy.

# W H O L D E R

A B

A B

**A** *Baſtion.* A carrying away by violence.

*Abandon.* To forſake, to caſt off.

*Abash.* To cauſe to bluſh, or to be aſhamed.

† *Abarſtick.* An old word ſignifying inſatiable.

*Abate.* To make leſs. In our Common Law it ſignifieth, to enter into an inheritance, before the right heir taketh poſſeſſion, with intent to keep the ſaid heir out of it.

*Abba.* A Syriac word ſignifying Father.

*Abet.* To help or aſſiſt one in evil.

*Abettor.* He that counſelleth or comforteth another to do any evil.

*Abbot.* A Spiritual Lord over a religious houſe of Monks.

*Abbreviate.* To make ſhort, to abridge.

*Abbreviation.* A making ſhort, an abridgement.

*Abdicate.* To reſuſe or forſake, to renounce. In the Civil Law to *Abdicate* is to diſinherit. *Abdication*, contrary to *Adoption*.

*Abduction.* A leading from, a drawing away.

*Abecedary.* The Alphabet; or crosſ row.

*Abekitation.* A riding away.

*Aberration.* A going aſtray, or out of the right way, or wandering in wrong, or by-paths.

*Abhorrency.* A loathing, or avoiding out of diſdain.

*Abjeſt.* Vile, baſe, of no eſtimation.

*Abjudication.* A taking away by ſentence or judgement.

*Abjure.* To renounce, or forſwear: a term ſometime uſed in Law, when one having committed a capital offence ſleeth to a Church, or Church-yard, and chooſeth rather perpetual baniſhment, viz. to abjure the Realm, then ſtand to trial of Law. This Law was inſtituted by S. Edward the Confeſſour in favour of life, but now is not in uſe.

*Abjuration.* A renouncing by oath. See *Abjure*.

*Ablaſtation.* A weaning.

*Ablepſie.* Want of ſight, blindneſs, unadviſedneſs.

*Ablocation.* A letting out for money, a ſetting to hire.

*Abnegation.* A ſtiſſ denying.

*Ablution.* A waſhing off or away.

*Abolition.* A taking away, deſtroying, or abolishing.

*Abominate.* To hate, loath, deteſt, abhor.



**Abortion.** The birth of a child before due time, or the destruction in the mother's womb.

**Abortive.** Untimely born.

**Abraham's Baum.** A little tree of the kind of Willows growing in Italy, and other hot countreys, bearing round fruit like Peppercorns. It is very hot and dry; and hath a singular property to procure chastity, for which cause Physicians have named it *Agnus castus*.

**Avrasion.** A shaving away.

**Abrodietical.** Delicate, or nice in diet.

**Abrogate.** To abolish, to disannul, by publick authority to alter, and make a Law, which was in force, to be of no effect.

**Abrupt.** Broken off.

**Assive.** To pardon, acquit, or discharge.

**Absolute.** Perfect, accomplished.

**Absolution.** Pardon, requital, forgiveness.

**Absorant.** Of a different sound.

**Abstemious.** Sober, temperate.

**Absterfive.** Cleansing, or wiping away.

**Abstinence.** A forbearing from gluttony, or unlawfull taking other mens goods.

**Abstinent.** Sober, temperate, content with his own.

**Aborted.** Wrested, or taken away by violence.

**Abstract.** A little book, or short draught of any thing out of a greater; also a term in Logick, whereof see *Conceptus*.

**Abstraction.** A taking away.

**Abstruse.** Hidden, secret, or easie to understand.

**Aburd.** Foolish, without any wit or grace.

**Avolation.** A flying away.

**Abyss.** A bottomless pit, any deepness so great that it cannot be sounded.

**Acacia.** A little thorn growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit whereof they draw a juyce, or black liquor, which being dried is called *Acacia*, and is very astringent, or binding.

**Academy.** An University, or great publick School: the name hereof first came of a place in Athens called *Academia*, where *Plato* taught.

**Academick.** A Philosopher of the Sect of *Plato*. They acknowledged one God, and believed the immortality of souls; *Plato* having learned many things of the *Hebrews*, then the peculiar people of God.

**Accelerate.** To hasten.

**Acceleration.** A hastening.

**Accent.** A pressing of the sound more particularly upon one Syllable then another.

**Acceptilation.** A discharging or acquitting by word of mouth.

**Access.** Liberty or power to come to a place or person.

**Accessible.** Which may be ap-

approached unto.

*Accession.* An addition, increase, or augmentation.

*Accessory.* He that counselleth or commandeth another to commit any offence; or comforteth, or hideth him, knowing that he hath committed an offence.

*Accident.* That which happeneth by chance: sometime it signifieth that which belongeth to a thing, and yet is no part of the substance, as the quantity, quality, and such like.

*Accidental.* Happening by chance: or belonging to an Accident.

*Acclamation.* A crying out to one in token of praise or joyfull acceptance.

*Accommodate.* To make fit, to apply.

*Accommodation.* Accommodating, a making fit.

*Accoutrement.* Attire, or dressing.

*Accost.* To draw near to one, to approach.

*Accrew.* To grow, arise, or increase.

*Accumulate.* To heap up.

*Accumulation.* An heaping together.

*Accurate.* Curious, exact, studiously done.

*Acerbity.* Sowreness.

*Aceruation.* A gathering into heaps.

*Acetar.* A sallad of raw herbs eaten with vinegar.

*Achieve.* See *Atchieve*.

*Acolastick.* Incurable, not better by chastisement.

*Acolyte.* A Minister serving to bring water, wine,

and light to the altar.

*Aconitum.* A venomous herb, having a root much like to a Scorpion, and shining within like alabaster. Poets feign, that *Cerberus*, the three-headed dog of hell, being dragged up in a chain of Adamant by *Hercules*, did cast some of his foam upon this herb, whereby it became so venomous.

*Acquire.* To get, or procure.

*Acquiesce.* To yield, or agree unto, to rest satisfied with or in.

*Acquisition.* A getting, or purchasing.

*Acquis.* To discharge, or free one.

*Acquittal.* A freeing of one from being guilty of an offence wherewith he was charged.

*Acrimony.* Eagerness, sharpness, tartness.

*Aetion.* One feigned by the Poets to have been turned into a Stag by *Diana*, for prying into her secrets, whence, by Metaphor, any man fancied to wear horns is so called.

*Action.* A deed done, or the doing of any thing. In our common Law it signifieth a sute commenced against any man, and is commonly divided into three differing kinds.

*Active.* Lively, strong, nimble.

*Activity.* Liveliness, nimbleness.

*Actor.* A doer, sometimes a Player.

*Affuate.* To put, reduce, or bring a design into act or execution.

*Actual.* That which is done or committed.

*Acumination.* A sharpening into a point or edge, a whetting.

*Acupiction.* An embroydering, or as it were painting with a needle.

*Acute.* Sharp, witty.

*Adaction.* A driving in violently or by force.

*Adage.* A p overb.

*Adamant.* A precious stone commonly called a Diamond, brought out of Arabia and Cyprus. It is the hardest of all stones, inso-much that it cutteth glass, and yieldeth neither to stroke of hammer, nor fire, for which cause the Greeks name it *Adamas*, which in their tongue signifieth Invincible.

*Alamantine.* Strong, or hard as *Adamant*.

*Atamate.* To love earnestly.

*Alapt.* To make fit.

*Adcorporare.* To cling together into one body.

*Aldress.* To resort unto, or make towards: also to pare and make ready; which we have shortned into *Dress*.

*Aldist.* To apply, or give ones self much to any thing.

*Alditament.* Any thing added.

*Alditon.* An adding, or putting to. In our Common Law it signifieth any title given to a man beside his

name, which title sheweth his estate, trade, course of life, and also dwelling-place.

*Additional.* Added to.

*Ademption.* Taking away.

*Adquisition.* A making equal, a levelling.

*Adequitation.* A riding towards.

*Adhamation.* A taking hold like a hook.

*Adhere.* To cleave to.

*Adherence.* A cleaving to, or belonging to any thing.

*Adjacent.* That which lieth near to another thing.

*Adiaphorous.* Indifferent.

*Adjourn.* To defer, or put off till another time.

*Adjournment.* A term in Law, when any Court is dissolved, and appointed to be kept upon some other time, or at any other place.

*Adjument.* Help, or assistance.

*Adjunct.* A quality joyned to a thing: as heat to fire, coldness to snow.

*Adjure.* To bind by oath, to make one to swear.

*Adjuration.* A swearing, or binding by oath.

*Aljvant.* Helping.

*Aljvant.* The same.

*Adminicular.* Helpful.

*Administration.* The doing or handling of a business; or the disposing of a dead man's goods, that made no will.

*Administrator.* The disposer, or manager of a business. He to whom the Ordinary committeeth in charge the goods of a man dying without will.

*Admiration.* A wondering or admiring.

*Admission.* A receiving or giving leave to enter.

*Admit.* To let in, to allow of.

*Admixture.* A mingling of things together.

*Admonishment.* A warning given one.

*Admonition.* The same.

*Adonai.* An Hebrew word signifying Lord.

*Adopt.* To choose one to be his son.

*Adoption.* The choosing and making one to be as his son to him.

*Adoration.* A worshipping.

*Adornation.* A decking or trimming.

*Adriatick sea.* That Sea that lieth Eastward.

*Advent.* A coming. Certain weeks before Christmas are so called, because then is made in the Church solemn preparation for the coming of our Saviour.

*Advenial.* A coat of armour.

*Adverse.* Contrary.

*Advertise.* To give knowledge of a thing.

*Advigilation.* A diligent watching.

*Adulation.* Flattery.

*Adulatory.* Which flattereth.

*Adulterate.* To corrupt or counterfeit.

*Adumbration.* A shadowing.

*Aduncous.* Crooked, or bent like an hook.

*Aduncity.* Hookedness.

*Advocate.* He that pleadeth for another.

*Advouſon.* The right which a man and his heirs have to present a Clerk to the Ordinary to be admitted to a Spiritual Benefice when it becometh void.

*Adust.* Burnt, scorched.

*Aduſtion.* A burning.

*Adventitious.* That cometh by chance, or by the by.

*Advertency.* Heed, diligence, carefulness.

*Ad unguem.* At his fingers ends, perfectly.

*Adile.* An Officer, among the ancient Romans, who had charge to see, that Temples, private houses, and highways were kept in good reparation.

*Aery.* See *Airy*.

*Aërial.* Airy, or of the air.

*Agipán.* A Poetical word signifying a monster, having the body of a man and legs like a Goat.

*Aneator.* A trumpeter.

*Equanimity.* See *Equanimity*.

*Equator.* See *Equator*.

*Æſtivate.* To keep the summer in this or that place.

*Æthereal.* Belonging to the sky, heavenly.

*Affability.* Courtesie in speech, gentleness, kindness.

*Affestation.* Too much curiosity, an extreme labouring without discretion to imitate another, or do any thing well.

*Affectuate*. Bearing a good will to, having an affection.

*Affidavit*. An affirmation of somewhat upon oath.

*Affiance*. Trust, confidence.

*Affianced*. Betrothed.

*Affinity*. Kindred by marriage; sometime likeness, or agreement.

*Affirmative*. Which affirmeth.

*Affluence*. Plenty, abundance.

*Affix*. To fasten, or joyn unto.

*Afforest*. To turn (Land) to Forest.

*Affront*. To come boldly before one, to look boldly in ones face.

*Africa*. One of the three parts of the world; lying toward the South: herein is *Barbary* and all *Æthiopia* contained. It is called *Africa* of the Greek word *Phrice*, which signifieth Cold; and the particle *A*, which in that language, being placed before a word, changeth the sense thereof: so that *Africa* signifieth a Countrey hot, or without cold.

*Agarick*. A kind of mushtome or toadstool, of great account in Physick. It groweth upon the Larch tree in *Italy*, and is white, light, brittle, and spongy. It expelleth cold flegm and gross raw humours out of the body, opening obstructions of the Liver, and by this means amendeth an evil colour.

*Agast*. Amazed with fear, dismayed.

*Agent*. A doer, or medler in a matter.

*Agglutination*. A gluing, or joyning unto.

*Aggravate*. To make any thing in words more grievous, heavier, or worse then it is.

*Aggravation*. A stretching, or amplifying of things to the worst, or utmost. The last and most direfull excommunication of offenders.

*Aggerate*. To heap up.

*Aggregate*. To assemble, or gather together.

*Aggression*. A going to: also a setting upon.

*Agile*. Nimble.

*Agility*. Nimbleness.

*Aginater*. A retailer of small wares.

*Agitation*. A shaking, jogging, or moving.

*Agitator*. One that bestirreth himself busily in any affair.

*Agnation*. A being of kin by the fathers side.

*Agnition*. Knowledge, acknowledgment.

*Agnize*. To acknowledge.

*Agnus castus*. See *Abrahams baum* before.

*Agonalia*. Certain feasts among the ancients; at which were exercised all sorts of games: which shewed strength and activity.

*Agonothete*. A judge in such kind of exercises.

*Agony*. A torment of body and mind, great fear and trembling.

*Agriculture*. Tillage of land, husbandry.

*\* Ail.* To be sick or diseased, whence our question, What aileth thee? to one sick or ill at ease, from the Saxon, *adle*, that is, *sickness*.

*Airy.* A term in Falconry signifying a nest of Hawks.

*Alabaster.* A kind of marble white and very clear, which by reason of the natural coldness thereof doth preserve things long from corruption; and therefore they used to make boxes of it to keep sweet ointments, and tombs to bury Princes and great Personages  
i. i.

*Alacrity.* Chearfulness.

*Alarum.* An out-cry, signifying To your arms.

*Ala stake.* A May-pole.

*Alchemy.* The art of melting, or dissolving the nature of metals, by separating the pure from the impure parts thereof.

*Alchymist.* He that is skillfull in Alchymy.

*Alcyon.* A small bird that maketh her nest in the sea, and then it is a sign of fair weather: some call it a King-fisher. Whence

*Alcyon days,* calm, peaceful times.

*Alcoran.* A book wherein Mahomer's law and religion is written.

*\* Aldern.* A star in the neck of the sign *Leo*.

*Algid.* Num with cold, chill.

*Alien.* A stranger born, an outlandish man.

*Alienate.* To estrange and withdraw the mind; sometime to sell.

*Aliment.* Nourishment.

*Alimony.* The same.

*Alkatangi.* Otherwise called winter cherries. An herb, which beareth round berries and red, that are good against the stoppings of the Liver, the stone and gravel, and divers diseases of the kidneys, and bladder.

*Alkermes.* A precious confection, of an excellent use against all swoondings: to the making of which (besides other costly ingredients, gold, amber, pearl, and the like) the decoction and infusion of silk, died with the grain *Kermes*, (hence called *Cramoisin*, or *Crimson*: as also *Vermilion*, because the juyce of *Kermes*, if let alone, doth certainly turn into a kind of *Verms* or *Worms*) is prescribed.

*Alloy.* To qualifie or abate the strength or violence of any thing. It is also a term of hunting, when they set hounds in a readiness, where they think a Deer will pass, and cast them off when the rest of the Kennel comes in.

*Allegation.* A telling of some proof, or reason of a matter.

*Allegiance.* Obedience of a Subject to his Prince.

*Allegory.* A sentence consisting of divers tropes which



which must be understood otherwise then the literal interpretation sheweth.

*Allegorical.* Of or belonging to an Allegory: spoken by an Allegory.

*Allelujab.* An Hebrew word, or rather two Hebrew words joyned in one, used as a sign of exultation, and is interpreted, Praise ye our Lord. *Paulus Diaconus* writeth, that when the *Britains* were invaded by the *Saxons* and *Picts*, and on a time ready to fight a battle against them, they were admonished by *Germanus* a *French* Bishop, (who was sent hither with *Saint Lupus* to confute the *Pelagian* Heretic) that they should do as he did; and forthwith he cried aloud *Allelujab*; which when the whole army of *Britains* had done, the sound thereof struck such a terrour into the enemies, that they presently fled away, where the *Britains* had the victory: *De gestis Rom. lib. 15.*

*Alleviation.* A lightning, disburdening, easing, asswaging, mitigating, allaying, lessening.

*Alliance.* Kindred and affinity, league or friendship.

*Alligation.* A binding, knitting, or tying to.

*Almoner* or *Amner.* He that giveth, or distributeth others alms, or dole: Hence *Amnery*, for an Alms-house.

*Allos.* To appoint, or give by lot.

*Alude.* To speak any

thing, - which hath resemblance, or privily is directed to touch another matter.

*Allusion.* A likening, or privy resembling of one matter to another. See *Allude*.

*\* Alnath.* A star in the horns of the sign *Aries*.

*Aloes, or Lignum Aloes.* A precious wood used in Physick, which comforteth the heart, and openeth obstructions. It is knotty, brown of colour, and bitter in taste. Being burned it someth, and yieldeth a sweet perfume. Some affirm it to grow upon mountains in the East, near the rising of the famous River *Nilus*, from which mountains falling down, it is carried by the stream into *India*, where being taken up in nets, it is cleansed, and made apt for Physick.

*Aloe succatrina.* The juyce of an herb brought hither dry out of *India*; the best whereof is clear, clean and red, like to the colour of a liver. It is very bitter, but an excellent medicine to purge cholerick humours out of the stomach.

*Alpha.* The first letter of the *Greeks*; wherefore it is sometime taken for the first, or chief in any thing.

*Alphabet.* The cross-row of letters: the A, B, C.

*Alphabetical.* Belonging to the Alphabet.

*Alps.* High mountains between *France* and *Lombardy*: the rocks whereof *Hannibal*, (the great Captain of the

the Carthaginians) softened in divers places with fire and vinegar, to cut out a way for his army to pass into Italy.

**Altercation.** An angry reasoning, or wrangling in words.

**Alternat.** Done by turn or course, one after another.

**Altitude.** Height.

**Alveary.** A bee-hive.

**Alveate.** To cut into the form of a trench, or chanel.

**Amaze.** To dismay, to make afraid.

**Amalthean horn.** Plenty: from *Amalthea* Jupiter's nurse, to whom the *Cornucopia*, or horn of plenty, was given.

**Amazon.** A woman of the Countrey *Amazonica*. *Amazones* were warlike women of *Scythia*, which kept a Countrey to themselves without men, yet, to have children, companied with the bordering people. Their sons they either destroyed, or sent home to the father, but their daughters they kept, bringing them up in hunting, riding, shooting, and feats of arms. They burned the right breast of their children, lest it should hinder their archery, wherefore they had the name of *Amazons*, which (in Greek) signify th Women wanting a breast.

**Amariude.** Bitterness.

**Anbage.** A long circumstance of words.

**Amber.** A kind of hard yellow gum, wherewith

they make beads. *Mesue* saith, the tree whereon it groweth, is called *Ibex Romana*; but what this tree is, I cannot yet learn. *Dioscorides* saith, that it falleth in manner of a liquor from Poplar trees into the river *Po* in Italy, where it congealeth, and becometh hard, in that form as we see it.

**Amber-grise.** *Mesue* saith, it is the spawn of the Whale-fish: *Avicen* affirmeth it to grow in the Sea. Others write onely, that it is cast upon the shore, and found cleaving to stones there.

**Ambia.** A clammy liquor of the colour of honey, brought out of *India*. It is said to have great vertue in healing old aches, or griefs, proceeding from cold diseases.

**Ambidexter.** He that can use both hands alike, a crafty fellow, that can play on both parts.

**Ambiguity.** Doubtfulness.

**Ambiguous.** Doubtfull, uncertain.

**Ambition.** Unlawfull, or immoderate desire of Sovereignty.

**Amblygone.** Any figure that hath blunt angles.

**Ambrosie.** A sweet shrub, or little tree, wherewith some people were wont to make Garlands. In Poetry it usually signifieth the meat of the Heathen gods. It is sometime taken for Immortality.

**Ambulatory.** A place to walk in.

Am-

**Ambuscado.** A company of Souldiers hid in some wood, or other covert, to entrap their enemies.

**Amenity.** Pleasantness, delectableness.

**Amerce.** To punish one by enjoying him to pay a certain small sum of money at the discretion of him that lawfully commandeth it.

**Amercement.** A punishment by the purse. See *Amerce*.

**America.** The fourth part of the world, of late discovered in the West part of the world by *Americus Vesputius*, of whom it retaineth the name of *America*.

**Amethyst.** A precious stone of a purple colour, fit to grave any thing in, because it is not over hard. It withstandeth drunkenness, as the name in Greek signifieth.

**Amiable.** Lovely.

**Amity.** Friendship, love.

**Amicable.** Friendly.

**Amnesty.** Oblivion, forgetfulness.

**Ammunition Store,** provision, or furniture for an army.

**Ammoniack.** A kind of gum almost like to Frankincense, so called because it groweth in *Libya*, near the place where the Temple of *Ammon* was. There is also a kind of salt so called, which is found in *Africa* under sand, and is like unto *Allum*.

**Amner.** See *Amner*.

**Amorous.** Loving, or given to love.

**Amorets.** Love-tricks, and wanton Love-toys.

**Amors.** To be *all amors* signifieth to be in a dumps, to

seem without life or sense, from the *French* word *Mors*, death.

**Amphibius.** A kind of living creatures, that live as well in water as on land. As Frogs, &c.

**Amphiboly.** A speech having a doubtful sense, or which may be taken divers manner of ways.

**Amphibology.** The same that *Amphiboly* is.

**Amphiscians.** Such people as dwell under the burning Zone, near the Equinoctial line, so called, because their shadows at noon are sometime toward the North, sometime toward the South.

**Amphitheatre.** A place having seats and scaffolds in it, used among the old *Romans* to shew spectacles and strange fights in, Offenders condemned to die, and Prisoners taken in War, were often brought to this place to fight, and be devoured by wilde beasts, the people sitting in safe places above, and inhumanely sporting themselves thereat: also the Gladiators or Sword-players did fight there.

**Amphitrite.** The Goddess of the Sea: it is also taken for the Sea itself.

**Amplification.** An enlarging.

**Amplitude.** Largeness, greatness.

**Amputation.** A casting off, properly a lopping off superfluous branches.

**Amulet.** Any thing hanging about the neck to preserve one from enchantment,

ment, sickness, or any kind of harm.

*Amass.* To put into a dump.

*Anabaptist.* One twice baptized; and that would not have children baptized until they are of years to answer for themselves.

*Anacaphalaosis.* The same as *Recapitulation*, but that the one is Greek, and the other Latin.

*Adadem.* A Garland, or other like ornament of the head which women used.

*Anagram.* An invention that by altering the places of the letters of ones name changeth the word, and turneth it into some other: as if for *John* one would write *Honi*; there being just the same letters in them both.

*Anagogical.* Pertaining to the high and deep understanding of the Scriptures, or other things.

*Anakim.* An Hebrew word signifying Giants.

*Analogy.* Proportion, agreement, or likeness of one thing to another.

*Analogical.* That which is proportionated.

*Analysis.* A resolution, or explicating of an intricate matter.

*Analytical.* That which is explicated, &c.

*Anarchy.* Lack of Government: all the time when the People is without a Prince or Governour.

*Anarchical.* That which is without Government.

*Anathema.* Any thing

hanged up in a Church as an offering to God: sometime it signifieth Excommunication; or a man excommunicated, and delivered to the power of the Devil.

*Anathematize.* To hang up a thing as consecrated to God: sometime to curse, swear, or betake to the Devil.

*Anatomy.* An incision, or cutting. The Art of knowing the situation, office, and nature of all the parts of Mans Body.

*Anatomize.* To cut and search every part.

*Anchovy.* A Spanish fish less then our Sprat, preserved in pickle, and used by Gallants to draw down drink.

*Anchoress.* A religious Woman that liveth solitary in some close place by her self.

*Anchoret.* A religious man living solitary alone in some close place.

*Androgyne.* The same as *Hermaphrodite*.

*Angelical.* Like an Angel.

*Angle.* A corner.

*Angust.* Streight, narrow,

*Anhelation.* A fetching the breath short, and with much labour.

*Animadversion.* A marking: as also punishment.

*Animate.* To encourage, to hearten on.

*Anime.* A white Gum, or Rosin, brought out of the *West-Indies*: it is very pleasant in smell, and being cast into the fire consumeth very quickly.

*Animosity.* Courage.

*Annals.*

*Annals.* Chronicles of things done from year to year.

*Annats.* First-fruits paid of a Spiritual Living.

*Annex.* To knit, or joyn to.

*Annexation.* The knitting, or joyning, &c.

*Annihilate.* To make void, or bring to nothing.

*Annihilation.* The bringing to nothing, &c.

*Anniversary.* A Solemnity kept every year at a set time.

*Annotation.* A note, mark, or exposition made upon any writing.

*Annual.* Yearly.

*Annuity.* Yearly payment of money to one, not in way of Rent, but upon some other occasion.

*Annul.* To make void.

*Annunciate.* To tell, or declare.

*Annunciation.* A declaring or telling. More properly the Anniversary day dedicated to the remembrance of the Angel's Message to the Virgin Mary.

*Anorexy.* A want of appetite.

*Antagonist.* An enemy, an adversary.

*Antarick pole.* The South Pole of the World.

*Antecedent.* That which goeth before.

*Anthem.* See *Antiphone*.

*Antichrist.* An adversary to Christ: it is compounded of the Greek Preposition *Anti*, and *Christus*, which signifieth contrary, or against Christ.

*Anticipate.* To prevent,

to take before another.

*Anticipation.* A preventing or taking before.

*Antidate.* The dating of a Letter, or other writing, on some day already past.

*Antidote.* A medicine against poyson, or which serveth to amend any distemperature of the body.

*Antick work.* A work in painting or carving, of divers shapcs of beasts, birds, flowers, &c. unperfectly mix'd, and made one after another.

*Antiloquy.* The turn observed by Stage-Players in speaking their parts commonly called their Cue.

*Antimony.* A white stone found in Silver Mines.

*Antipathy.* A contrariety, or great disagreement of qualities.

*Antiperistasis.* A term used in Philosophy, when heat being kept in by cold waxeth the stronger in it self; or cold kept in by heat groweth more vehement.

*Antiphone.* Any verse, or little sentence, which Church-men do by course one after another.

*Antipodes.* People under us, that go with their feet towards ours.

*Antiquate.* Old, ancient.

*Antiquary.* One studious in matters of antiquity, or well acquainted in old Histories.

*Antiquate.* To make old, or of no account; to abolish.

*Antithesis.* A contrariety of things placed against other; as the Spokes be in a Wheel.

*Antlier.*

*Antler.* The flower branch of an Harts-horn.

*Anxiety.* Carefulness, sadness.

*Anxious.* Careful, sad.

*Anian Virgins.* The nine Muses.

*Aphorism.* A short sentence, briefly expressing the proprieties of a thing; or which serveth as a maxim or principle to guide a man to any knowledge, especially in Philosophy and Physick.

*Apocalypse.* A divine book written by Saint John Evangelist, while he was banished in the Isle *Palmos*; so called, because it containeth many profound mysteries there revealed unto him. In English it signifieth a Revelation.

*Ascrypha.* That which is hidden, and not known, doubtful.

*Apocynon.* A little bone in the left side of a Frog, of great vertue, as some think.

*Apogeeon.* A term in Astronomy, signifying the farthest distance of a Planet from the Earth.

*Apology.* A defence: a Speech or written Answer made in justification of any person.

*Apologetical.* That which is spoken in defence.

*Apophthegm.* A short quick sentence worthy the noting.

*Apophoret.* A thing presented at some solemn time; as a New-years gift, or the like.

*Apoplexy.* A very dangerous disease, wherein a man

lieth without sense or motion, as if he were dead, with his eyes close, and great difficulty in fetching his breath. It cometh for the most part of cold and gross flegmatick humours, oppressing the brain in such sort, that the animal spirits cannot pass from thence into the sinews, as they were wont.

*Apostisie.* A revolting, or falling away from true Religion.

*Apostata.* He that revolteth, or falleth from true Religion. *Julianus* one of the old Emperours, was most infamous for this crime.

*Apostatize.* To depart from, to fall off, to play the Apostate, or forsake ones Religion.

*Aposte.* One sent in message, an Embassadour.

*Apostrophe.* The cutting off the last Vowel of a word.

*Apothece.* A place where any thing is laid up, a publick Storehouse.

*Apozeme.* A drink made with water and divers spices and herbs, used in stead of syrups.

*Appal.* To make afraid.

*Apparent.* Clear, manifest, certain.

*Apparitor.* A Summoner: he that attacheth or summoneth one to appear at a Court.

*Apparition.* An appearing, or vision.

*Appeach.* To accuse, disclose, or bewray.

*Appeal.* A term in Law, when a Malefactor accuseth or



or discloseth those that were his confederates in the same offence, or any other: also when the Defendant refuseth a Judge, and desireth to have his Cause tried by a superior power, he is said then to appeal; as *S. Paul* appealed from *Festus* to *Cesar* the Emperour.

*Appellant.* He which appealeth.

*Appellation.* A naming, or calling.

*Appendix.* That which dependeth or hangeth upon another thing.

*Apperuenances.* Those things which appertain or belong to another thing.

*Appetite.* A coveting, desire of, lust after, stomach unto.

*Applaud.* To shew love or liking to a thing by clapping the hands, or other sign of rejoycing.

*Applause.* A rejoycing, or clapping the hands for joy.

*Application.* An applies of one thing to another.

*Apptitude.* Fitness, meetness, suitableness.

*Apposition.* A putting to.

*Appreciation.* A rating, valuing, prizing, estimating.

*Approbate.* To like, to allow.

*Approbation.* An allowance or liking.

*Appropiation.* An hastening, or making speed.

*Appropinquation.* An approaching, or drawing near unto.

*Appropriate.* To challenge

to ones self, to keep to himself alone.

*Appropriation.* A term used when any body corporate, or private man, hath the right unto a Parsonage in themselves, and may receive the profit thereof, by maintaining a Vicar to serve in the place.

*Apprication.* A sunning, or basking in the Sun.

*Arable Land.* Fit or ready to be plowed up.

*Arabian Bird.* The Phoenix, whereof see the description in its proper place.

*Arbiter.* A Judge in a controversie chosen indifferent for both parties.

*Arbitrement.* An Agreement made between parties by an indifferent man to them both.

*Arbitrary.* Belonging to arbitrement; as also that which we may change at pleasure, left to discretion, not tied to any rule, unlimited.

*Arbitrate.* To Judge, to make an agreement. Subst.

*Arbitration.*

*Arbitrator.* See *Arbiter*.

\* *Arblast.* A Cross-bow.

*Arbust.* A shrub, or underwood.

*Arcenal.* An Armory, a Storehouse of Armour or Artillery.

*Arch.* In composition signifieth chief; as in Archbishop, or Arch-Deacon, &c.

*Archetype.* The first and principal example; which is not taken out of any other thing, but is the very original

original thing it self.

*Arches*, or the Court of *Arch's*. It is the chiefest Consistory, and most ancient that belongs to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of Spiritual Causes: so called from the place where they meet and hold this Consistory, viz. *Bow-Church* in *London*, which is in Latin named, *Arcuum Ecclesia*, or *Sancta Maria de Arcubus*: and it hath that denomination from the manner of building the top of that Steeple in the shape and figure of an Arch, or Bow.

*Archiatre*. The principal or chief Physician belonging to a Prince or State.

*Archidiaconal*. Belonging to an Arch-Deacon.

*Arch-Flamine*. One in the same degree of eminency above the *Flamines*; as is that of an Arch-Bishop above ordinary Bishops.

*Archiepiscopal*. Belonging to an Arch-Bishop.

*Architect*. A chief Workman.

*Architecture*. The Art or Science of building and comely contriving an house. It is written that this Science did begin in *Cain*. *Gen. 4.*

*Architrave*. The reason-piece, or master-beam in buildings of timber: also the Crown or Chapter of a Pillar.

*Ardent*. Burning-hot; vehement. Subst. *Ardency*.

*Ardour*. Heat, earnestness, ferventness.

*Ardours*. High, or hard to be ascended: also, by a Metaphor, hard to be performed.

*Argent*. Silver, or silver colour; sometime white. It is a term in Heraldry: as when silver is born, the most precious metal next to Gold.

*Argonauts*. The worthies that went into *Colchos* to fetch the golden Fleece: so called of the Ship *Argo*, in which they sailed. The chief of them were *Jason*, *Tiphys*, *Castor*, *Pollux*, *Hercules*, and *Theseus*.

*Argumentation*. Reasoning, proving by argument or reason.

*Aridity*. Dryness.

*Areopagite*. A Lawyer, or chief Judge in capital matters in the City of *Athens*: so called of a certain street in that City dedicated to *Mars*, in which those Judges were wont to sit. *Saint Dionysius*, converted to the Christian Faith by *Saint Paul*, was one of those Judges.

*Aristocracy*. A kind of Government, where the Noble-men or chief persons bear all the sway.

*Aristocratical*. Of or belonging to *Aristocracy*.

*Arithmetick*. The Art of Numbring. It is written, that *Abraham* first taught this Art to the *Egyptians*, and that afterwards *Pythagoras* did much increase it, Adject. *Arithmetical*.

*Ark*. In holy Scripture it signifieth two things.  
1. The

1. the Ark made by Noah at the commandment of God, which was three hundred Cubits long, fifty Cubits broad, and thirty high, Gen. 6. Secondly, It signifieth a most precious and consecrated Coffor or Chest, called the Ark of Testament, made of the wood Shittim, and plated within and without all over with Gold. You may find it more at large described in the twenty fifth Chapter of Exodus.

*Armadio.* A Beast in India, of the bigness of a young Pig, covered over with small Shells like unto Armour; for which cause he is called *Armadio*, to wit, an armed Beast. This Beast liveth in the ground like a Mole, and the bone of his tail hath vertue to cure diseases, and noise in the head.

*Armado.* A Fleet, or Navy, consisting of men of war.

*Armillary.* In the fashion of a Bracelet.

*Armipotent,* Mighty, strong in arms.

*Armory.* A place where any thing (especially Arms and Ammunition) is laid up to be kept.

*Aromatick,* or *Aromatical.* Sweet of savour, smelling like spice.

*Aromatize.* To put in spices, to mix or dress any thing with spice.

*Arraign.* To accuse, or make culpable, and (as it were) to set or ordain to the Bar of Justice.

*Arrerages.* Money or Rent behind, nor yet paid.

*Arrian.* An Heretick of the Sect of *Arrius*, Bishop of Alexandria, who devised a blasphemous Doctrine against the Divinity of our Saviour; which is thence called *Arrianism*.

*Arride.* To please well, to content, to delight.

*Arrogancy.* Pride, loftiness.

*Arrogant.* Proud, boasting.

*Arrogate.* To challenge proudly, more honour or praise then is due.

*Arseual.* An Armory, a Magazin, or Storehouse of warlike munition.

*Artemisian Moneth.* The Moneth of May, from *Artemis* the Greek name of *Diana*, to whom it was consecrated.

*Artery.* A vein with two coats, or an hollow sinew, in which the spirits of life do pass through the body. These kind of veins proceed all from the heart, where the vital spirits are made, and are those which pant or beat, called commonly the Pulses.

*Artick Pole.* The North Pole of the World.

*Articulate.* To set down Articles or Conditions of Agreement; as also distinct; as an articulate voice, that is, a distinct voice, and easie to be understood; as on the contrary, an indistinct voice, and hard of understanding, is called an inarticulate voice or sound.

**Artificial.** Cunning, well-contrived, skilfull. Subst. **Artifice.** A subtle contrivance.

**Artillery.** Great Ordnance for the Wars. All sorts of warlike Instruments in general; though most properly Great Guns, Cannon, Mortar-pieces, and pieces of Ordnance, such as we call the Train of *Artillery*.

**Artisan.** An Handicraftsman, an Artificer.

**Artist.** He that is skilful in any Art.

**Aruspicy.** A way of divination among the Ancients, by looking into the entrails of Birds or Beasts.

**Asa ferida.** A dried Gum or Liquor, brought out of *Media* and *Syria*, of a strong loathsome savour; and is sometime applied outwardly to the body.

**Asbestos.** A stone found in *Arabia*, of the colour of Iron, which, being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

**Ascertain.** To assure, to certify.

**Ascribe.** To impute, apply, account, or attribute.

**Asharoth.** The name of an Idol, often mentioned in the Scriptures: so called, as most think, from the resemblance that it had unto a Sheep.

**Asb-wednesday.** See *Ember week*.

**Asia.** One of the three parts of the World, bounding towards the East, in which is *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Phrygia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Cappa-*

*docia*, *Armenia*, *Cyprus*, *Syria*, *Palestine*, or the Holy Land, *Arabia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Assyria*, *Media*, *Persia*, and divers other Countreys.

**Asp.** A venomous Serpent, of a black earthy colour, and sometime yellow. The superstitious *Egyptians* did honour them, and their Kings used to wear the figure of an Asp in their Diadems. *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, after the death of *Marcus Antonius* (whom she loved as her Husband) slew herself wilfully, by applying one of these Asps to her Body; because she would not be carried in triumph to *Rome* by *Augustus Caesar*, who had vanquished her and *Antony*.

**Aspect.** Sight, or the beholding of any thing. In *Astronomy* it signifieth the distance between the Planets and Heavenly Signs: And there are four such Aspects. The first called a *Trine Aspect* (because it divideth the Heavens into three even parts) is the distance of four Signs from each other. The second, called a *Quartile*, is the distance of three Signs. The third called a *Sextile Aspect*, is the distance of two Signs. The fourth, called an *Opposite Aspect*, is the farthest distance that can be, namely, of six Signs asunder.

**Asperity.** Sharpness, roughness.

**Asperision.** A sprinkling. It is commonly taken in the worst sense for a Defamation, or casting some blot or

or blur upon one, thereby to blemish his repute and credit.

*Aspiration.* A breathing, or pronouncing the letter *H* before a vowel.

*Aspire.* To hope to come to a thing, to seek advancement: to breathe or blow, to be ambitious, to aim at, and to affect great matters out of height of spirit and ambition.

*Asportation.* A carrying from one place to another.

*Assassinate.* To rob, spoil, or murder in the high-way.

*Assassine.* A Murderer.

*Assent.* To agree unto, or consent: also an agreement or consent.

*Assentation.* Flattery.

*Assert.* To affirm.

*Assertion.* An affirming, or avouching of any thing.

*Assessor.* An Associate in judgement.

*Assess.* To tax, assize, or set down the rate.

*Assessors.* Setters down of Rates, or Levies of Taxes: also Associates in judgement.

*Assets.* A term in the Common Law, when we would signifie, that a man hath Goods enough come to his hands to discharge a dead mans Debts, or Legacies given by him.

*Assesveration.* An earnest affirming.

*Assiduity.* Continuance, or continual attendance, Adject.

*Assiduous.*

*Assign.* To appoint; also one that is appointed in anothers behalf, substituted.

*Assignment.* An appointment.

*Assimilate.* To compare, liken unto, to resemble.

*Assistant.* An helper.

*Assizes.* A sitting of Judges in their Circuits.

*Associate.* To accompany: also a company.

*Association.* A joyning together in fellowship: a Confederacy.

*Assol.* To acquit, clear, or pardon, to absolve.

*Assuefaction.* An accustoming, or using.

*Assume.* To arrogate, or take to himself.

*Assumpsit.* When one, for some consideration given him, undertaketh any thing.

*Assumption.* A lifting or taking up: also a term in Logick, the *minor* Proposition in a Syllogism.

*Asterisk.* A little Star.

*Asterism.* A company of Stars together, a Constellation.

*Asthmatical.* Troubled with an Asthma, i. e. a disease which causeth difficulty of breathing.

*Assipulation.* An affirming, an agreement, assent, or avouching to a thing; also a witness, or record.

*Astragal.* An Huckle-bone, and by figure taken for a Die: also a term in Architecture, the ring or circle that adorns the neck of a Pillar.

*Astriction.* A binding.

*Astrictive,* or *Astringent.* Which hath power to bind, coctive.

*Astrolabe,*

*Astrolabe.* An Instrument of Astronomy, to gather the motion of the Stars by.

*Astrology.* See *Divination*.

*Adject.* *Astrological.*

*Astrologer.* One skillfull in Astrology, or Divination by Stars.

*Astronomy.* An Art that teacheth the knowledge of the course of the Planets and Stars. This Art seemeth to be very ancient; for *Josephus, lib. prim. Antiq.* writeth, that the Sons of *Seth*, Nephews to *Adam*, (for *Seth* was *Adam's* Son) did first find it out: who hearing their Grandfather *Adam* foretell of the universal Floud, which should shortly drown the World, they thereupon erected two great Pillars, engraving in them the Principles of Astronomy; which Pillars were the one of Brick, the other of Stone; because, if the Water should haply walk away the Brick, yet the Stone might preserve the knowledge thereof for posterity.

*Astronomer.* One that is skillfull in Astronomy, in the Motions and Courses of the Stars.

*Astronomical.* Belonging to Astronomy.

*Astute.* Crafty, subtil.

*Asyle.* A Sanctuary, or place of refuge for Offenders to fly unto.

*Atchievement.* A term of Heraldry, signifying the Arms of any Gentleman set out fully with all that belongeth to it: also the per-

formance of any great matter.

*Atheism.* The damnable Opinion of the Atheist.

*Atheist.* He that wickedly believeth there is no God, or no rule of Religion. *Adject.*

*Atheistical.*

*Athletical.* Having the strength and activity of a Wrestler.

*Atlantick Sea.* The most Westward part of the *Mediterranean* Sea; so named haply from the Giant *Atlas*, of which a great hill in *Mauritania* took its name.

*Atmosphere.* The highest part of the Air to which the Sun draweth up any vapours.

*Atom.* A mote in the Sun-beam; any thing so small, that it cannot be divided or made less.

*Attonement.* An Agreement, Union, or Reconciliation. The word seems to be compounded of *as*, and *one*, as it were a making at one.

*Attribiliary.* Inclining to Melancholy, or black choler.

*Atvate.* Made black, habited as a Mourner.

*Atrocity.* Cruelty, outrageousness, fierceness.

*Attach.* To take, to lay hands on. *Subst.* *Attachment.*

*Atrophy.* A want of the nutritive or nourishing faculty.

*Attainder.* A Conviction, or proving one guilty of a capital Offence.

*Attention.* A trying, or essaying.

*Attentive.* Diligently hearkening.



*Attenuate.* To make less, thinner, or slenderer.

*Attestation.* A witnessing, a justification, or proving by witness.

*Atticism.* The elegant language or phrase of the *Atticks*, i. e. the ancient people of *Athens*, a famous City of Greece.

*Attered.* A term used among Heralds, when they have occasion to speak of the Horns of a Buck, or Stag; also apparelled, or dressed.

*Attourney.* He that by mutual consent taketh charge of any other mans business; an Advocate.

*Attournment.* The paying of any small piece of money by a Tenant, in token that he acknowledgeth the party to whom he payeth it to be now his Landlord.

*Attract.* To draw, or pull to; to allure.

*Attraction.* A drawing, or pulling to.

*Attractive.* Drawing, or which hath vertue to draw.

*Attraction.* An handling, or feeling.

*Attribute.* To give to, or impute: it signifieth sometime a fit Epithet and title or term applied to any thing.

*Attrition.* Rubbing, fretting, wearing; also Sorrow, &c.

*Avarice.* Covetousness. Adject. *Avaricious.*

*Augmentation.* Hunting after a thing.

*Audacious.* Bold, hardy.

*Audacity.* Boldness.

*Audible.* That which is so spoken that it may be heard.

*Auditor.* An Officer of accounts. It is often taken for an hearer.

*Auditory.* An assembly, company of hearers.

*Audience.* An hearing, or hearkning: sometime it signifieth an assembly of people hearkning to some thing spoken.

*Ave Mary.* The salutation of the blessed Virgin by the Angel.

*Avenage.* An homage of Oats from a Tenant to a Landlord.

*Avenue.* A free passage or access into any fortified place.

*Average.* A Service by which the Tenant owes his Lord carriage of horse.

*Averment.* A term in Law when one offereth to prove that his plea is good.

*Avernus.* A Lake in Italy, taken by the ancient Poets for Hell.

*Averruncation.* A rooting out of hurtfull and superfluous weeds.

*Aversion.* A turning away, a disliking.

*Avert.* To turn away.

*Avery.* A place to put Oats or Provender in.

*Augment.* To increase.

*Augmentation.* An increasing.

*Augur.* A foreteller of things to come by the flight of birds, a Soothsayer.

*Auguration*, or *Augury.* A divination by flying of birds.

*Aulnegeour.* An Officer of the

the Kings, that looks to the Assize of all the woollen-cloth made in the Kingdom.

*Annuit demesne.* The Tenure whereby the Crown-Mannours were held in the days of St Edward, and William the Conquerour.

*Avocation.* A withdrawing, or calling from, a distraction.

*Avidity.* Greediness.

*Avoir de pois.* Or, as we commonly, but falsely call it, *Auer du poy*; which signifies in French, To have weight; because this pound (which containeth 16 ounces) hath more weight by 4 ounces, then that which is called *Troy-weight*, which containeth but 12 ounces to the pound.

*Avouch.* To approve, allow.

*Avow.* To justify, or maintain.

*Awry.* A Law-term, when a Bayliff, or other Officer, avoweth or justifieth the lawfull taking of a distress from any man.

*Auxiliar.* Spoken in ones ear.

*Aurigation.* The driving of a Chariot or Coach.

*Auripigmentum.* See Orpiment.

*Aurora.* The morning.

*Auscultation.* An hearkning, or listning unto.

*Auspicious.* Lucky, fortunate.

*Austere.* Sharp, severe, cruel, fowre, stern, grim.

*Austerity.* Sharpness, hard usage.

*Austral.* Southerly, toward the South.

*Authentic.* Or, *Authentic.* That which is undeniable, and approved of all men.

*Authorize.* To put in authority, or give power unto.

*Autocrasie.* Self-ability, self-subsistence.

*Atomaton.* An Instrument so fram'd that it hath a motion within it self.

*Autumn.* Harvest time: one of the four quarters of the year; the other three are Winter, Springe-tide, and Summer.

*Autumnal.* Of, or belonging to *Autumn*.

*Award.* Judgement, arbitrement, sentence, especially such as is given by Arbitrators.

*Auxiliary.* Helpfull aiding, assistant; whence the Forces raised in aid of the Trained-bands are with us called

*Auxiliaries.*

*Axillary.* Belonging to the armpit.

*Axiom.* A Maxim, or Proposition, or short sentence generally allowed to be true; as in saying, *The whole is greater then a part.* It signifieth also in Logick any perfect sentence, that affirmeth or denyeth a thing; as in saying, *Cesar is mercifull*, or *Cesar is not mercifull*.

*Axle.* A direct line passing by the Centre through a Globe; the Axle-tree upon which a wheel turns; hence it is taken for the Axle-tree of the world, being a line imagined to pass through the Centre, from the Northern pole to the Southern.

**Azymes.** A solemnity of seven days among the Jews, in which it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread: the *Pasche* or *Easter* of the Jews.  
**Azure.** A fine blew colour.

## B

**Baal.** An Hebrew word signifying Lord, or Master: divers of the Heathen Idols were compounded of it; as *Baal-peor*, &c.

**Babel.** Confusion. The Towre of *Babel*.

**Baboon.** A beast much like an Ape, but greater; a great Monky.

**Bacchanals.** The feasts of *Bacchus*.

**Badg.** A cognifance, or peculiar mark of distinction.

**Badger.** He that buyeth corn or victual in one place to carry into another. It is also a beast of the bigness of a young Hog, living in the woods, commonly called a *Brock*.

**Baggage.** The luggage or carriage of an Army.

**Bail.** Security given, that one arrested, or attached, shall be forth-coming: also to become surety for one.

**Balatron.** A babling, prating, or vain talking fellow.

**Balcony.** A place to stand in for prospect, jutting forth from the main building.

\* **Bale.** Sorrow, great misery. Also a pack of certain kinds of Merchandize.

**Balk.** A little piece of ground in arable land, which by mischance the Plough slippereth over, so that it is

not ploughed at all. Hence to *Balk*, or to pass over, or by.

**Ballast.** Any thing that is put into a ship (as gravel, sand, or the like) to give it its due poise, that it may sail steadily, and safely. Which doth as it were balance her, and make her sail upright.

**Ballon.** The round Globe, or top of a Pillar.

**Ballotation.** A casting of Lots at any Election of great Officers by Balls.

**Balm.** A precious juyce or liquour, otherwise called, *Balsamum*, or *Opobalsamum*. It droppeth by cutting out of a little low plant (about a yard high) having leaves like Rue, but whiter, which plant groweth in *Egypt*, and some places of the Holy Land. It is an excellent medicine to take any skar out of the body, and for divers other purposes, but very costly and rarely gotten.

**Balneary.** Belonging to a bath, or bathing-place.

**Balneo.** A bath.

**Balsamum.** See *Balm*.

**Balhassar.** The name of one of the three wise men of the East, that came to bring gifts to our Saviour, and signifieth in Hebrew, A searcher of treasure; the other two were *Melchior* and *Jasper*.

**Baltick sea.** The sea which beginneth at the *Danish Hellesund*, or *Sund*, runs 150 miles West-ward, through *Saxony*, *Pomerania*, *Swedeland*, *Borussia*, &c. in the manner of a belt, whence it is so called, viz. a *balteo*.

**Bandy.**

**Bandy.** To toss up and down, like a ball at Tennis: also to follow a faction.

**Bane.** Destruction: no French word, as some have thought, but pure Saxon.

**Bank.** A bench or seat of Justice, so called from the Saxon word *banc* an hillock, because it is commonly raised high, also a publick stock of money.

**Bankrupt.** An unthrift, that hath spent all, and is broken.

**Barrel.** A little streamer, or flag.

**Banneret, or Knight Banneret.** One inferiour to Baron, and better then an ordinary Knight.

**Baptism.** It commonly signifieth a dipping or washing. Adject. *Baptismal.*

**Baptist.** A waiter. *S. John* the son of *Zacharias* was so called, for that he first began to Baptize or wash men in the River *Jordan* to the remission of sins.

**Baptistery.** A vessel to dip or baptize in, a font.

**Barbarism, or Barbarousness.** Rudeness in speech, or behaviour, outrageous cruelty.

\* **Bards.** Poets.

\* **Bargaret.** A kind of dance.

**Barbed.** Bearded, having a beard; also trapped.

\* **Barbican.** An Arabick word, signifying a Watch-tower, Fortrels, or Bulwark.

\* **Barn.** See *Bearn*.

**Barnaby.** Heb. *Barnabas*. A proper name signifying

A son of comfort.

**Baroco.** A Logical term, one of the moods of a Syllogism.

**Baron.** A Noble-man, Lord, &c. Hence the Nobility termed the Baronage, which word also signifieth the degree, dignity, and possessions of a Baron.

**Baronet.** He that is inferiour to a Baron, but above an ordinary Knight.

**Barratry.** A kind of Simony. See *Simony*.

**Barister.** He that is allowed to plead causes at the Bar.

**Barreter.** A common quarreller: one that is ever suing and molesting others without cause.

**Barricado.** A warlike defence, of empty Barrels, and such like vessels, laid at the breach of a wall to keep out the enemies.

**Barriers.** A warlike exercise of men fighting together with short swords, and within some appointed compass.

**Barter.** To bargain or exchange commodities for commodities.

**Bartholomew.** An Hebrew proper name, signifying, The son of him that raiseth the waters.

**Barton.** A Corn-Farm: but extended to such lands as the Lord of a Mannour keeps in his own hands, as it were in Demesne, not let out.

**Basis, or Basis.** In Architecture it signifieth the foot of a Pillar, or the foundation that supporteth any thing.

**Basilical.** Kingly, royal, a Greek word.

**Basilisk.** A Cockatrice : the most venomous serpent that is. It breaketh stones and blasteth all plants with the breath thereof, burning every thing that it goeth over : neither can any herb grow near the place where it lieth. It is poyson to poyson, and driveth away all other serpents with onely hissing. If a man touch it but with a stick, it will kill him : and if it see a man afar off, it destroyeth him with its looks. This serpent is not above a foot long, of colour between black and yellow, having red eyes, a very sharp head, and a white spot thereon like a crown, wherefore he is called by some in Latine *Regulus*, viz. A little King.

**Bassa.** A Noble-man, or great Commander under the great Turk.

**Bastardize.** To corrupt, adulterate, sophisticate, or change one of his own kind into a worse.

**Bastile.** A Towre or Fortress : a French word.

**Bastion.** A Fortification, or Pulwark : a French word.

**Bastinado.** A cudgelling, or beating with a staff.

**Baston.** A staff, or cudgel : sometime it signifieth an Officer of the Fleet, attending in the Kings Court, with a red staff, to convey such to ward, as are there committed.

**Batch of bread.** A whole baking, or an Ovensfull of

bread, as much as an Oven will hold at one baking.

**Battalion.** The main body of an Army.

**Battery.** A beating against, or assaulting.

**Battlements on walls.** Certain square gaps, or notches, sometime like Indentures made on the tops of walls, at an even distance one from another, serviceable in time of war to shoot, throw out, or cast down offensive things at or upon the enemy, or assailant.

**Battology.** Often repeating of one and the same thing.

**Bauble.** A small coin or farthing.

**\* Baudin.** Tinsel, that is, stuff or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of gold or silver.

**Bawdrick.** A kind of jewel.

**\* Bain.** A Bath.

**Bdelium.** A Gum brought out of Arabia, and the Holy Land, of a sweet smell, and bitter taste. It hath vertue to mollify and ripen hard swellings, and is good against the stiffness of sinews or other parts, and against the biting of venomous beasts.

**Beaconage.** Money paid for maintaining Beacons.

**Beads of Saint Hellen.** Certain round roots brought out of Florida, which being dry are very hard, on the outside black, and inwardly white : of a sweet smell, and good taste. They are of great vertue against griefs of the stomach, as also of the kidneys or reins.

**Beadsmen.**

**Beadsman.** An Oratour, or one that prayeth for another.

**Beam.** The main horn of an hart or Stag.

\* **Beare.** A child.

**Beatifical.** Making happy or blessed.

**Beatitude.** Blessedness.

**Beaver.** In armour it signifies that part of the helmet which may be lifted up, to take breath the more freely. It is also a beast of very hot nature, living much in the water. His two forefeet are like the feet of the beast called *Gattus*, (as *Jobannes de Sancto Ormando* writeth;) but what this *Gattus* is, I do not well understand, onely I suppose it to be an *Otter*. Upon these feet he hath very sharp claws, wherewith he taketh his prey, and hangereth upon water banks. His hinderfeet are made like to the foot of a Goose, wherewith he swimmeth. He hath very sharp teeth, and doth much harm to trees with gnawing the roots and rinds of them. It is written, that, if a Beaver come into a strange place, where he hath not been bred, the other Beavers will make him their slave, to provide them meat, and pull off all the hair from his back, that he may be known. The stones of this beast are sold in Apothecaries shops by the name of *Castoreum*: they are much used in Physick, being very good against palsies and cold diseases

of the sinews. But the skin is of more value then the stones.

**Beazar stone.** See *Bazar stone*.

**Bechical.** Good for the chest of the stomach, to help coughs and infirmities of the lungs.

**Beestings.** The first milk that cometh from the Teat after the birth of any thing. Such milk as Cows give for some days together after they have newly calved.

**Bedysbere.** A Saxon word signifying a *Bedfellow*.

**Beglerbeg.** A great Lord, or Governour among the *Turks*.

**Beguines.** A certain order of Nuns.

**Belgick.** Belonging to the *Low-Countries*, anciently called *Belgium*.

**Belial.** An Hebrew word, signifying a wicked naughty person. An Apostate, one without yoke, and is many times taken for the Devil.

**Belligeration.** A waging, or making war.

**Bellona.** War, or the goddess of War among the *Heathens*.

**Belzebub.** An Hebrew word compounded of *Bel*, which in that language signifieth an *Idol*, and *Zebub*, a *Fly*; so that *Bezebub* signifieth the *Idol of Flies*: notwithstanding commonly it is taken for the Devil.

**Benediction.** A Blessing.

**Benedictines.** A certain Order of Monks, so called from the first Founder Saint *Benedict*.



**Benefactor.** A Friend, one that doth good.

**Benefice.** An Ecclesiastical Living, or Promotion.

**Beneficence.** A doing good.

**Beneficent.** Liberal, loving.

**Beneficial.** Profitable, of much concernment or good.

**Benivolence.** Good-will.

**Benivolent.** Loving, friendly, well-wishing.

**Benjamin.** An Hebrew proper name, signifying the Son of the right hand.

**Benign.** Friendly, gentle, favourable, courteous, kind.

**Benignity.** Friendliness, liberality, courtesie.

\* **Benison.** A blessing.

**Benjoin.** A sweet smelling Gum, good against Hoarseness, and the Cough, being dissolved in Water, and drunken. It hath many other excellent properties to be used in Physick. The tree upon which it groweth is not with us certainly known.

**Bequeath.** To assign by Will or Testament.

**Beryl.** A precious Stone brought out of *India*, cut most commonly with six corners, because otherwise it would not shew so fair, if the sticking out of the corners did not make the brightness more manifest. It is of a greenish colour, like the water of the Sea.

**Bernardines,** A certain Order of Monks, so called from their first Founder Saint *Bernard*.

**Besant.** A certain ancient kind of Coin, otherwise cal-

led *Byzantine*: In Heraldry the resemblance of a piece of Coin is so called.

**Beverage.** Any mixt kind of drink.

**Bevy.** An herd of Roebucks; most commonly with us it signifieth a great number of Quails in company together.

**Bevy-grease.** The fat of a Roe-dear.

**Exar Stone.** A Stone of excellent vertue against poyson, very costly, and of great account in Physick, taken out of the bowels of an *Indian* Beast resembling an Hart. The occasion of the growing of the Stones (as some write) is thus; These Harts, or wild Goats (for they resemble both) going to the Dens of Serpents in those Countreys, do with their breathing compel them to come forth, and then eat them: after they go whereas water is, and plunge themselves therein, untill they perceive the fury of the venom be past, and tiff then they will not drink a drop: being come forth of the water, they go into the fields, where, feeding upon many healthful herbs (known to them by natural instinct to be of vertue against poyson) they are perfectly freed from all danger; and by the mixture of these herbs with the Serpents eaten before, these *Exar*-Stones are very strangely (as is said) engendred within them; growing by little and little, as appeareth by the scales thereof one folded upon another.

*Exil.*



**Bezil.** The broad part of a Ring, in which the Stone or Signet is set.

**Bibacious.** Given much to drinking, or tipping.

**Bibliothecary.** The Keeper of a Bibliothec, Library, or place for Books.

**Bice.** A fine blue colour used by Painters.

**Bickering.** Fighting, as in a fray.

**Bidental.** Belonging to a Fork, or Instrument with two teeth.

**Biennial.** That lasteth two years; that is done from two years to two years, or every second year.

**Bifrons.** Having two faces, double visag'd.

**Bifurcous.** Two-forked, divided into two points.

**Bigamy.** The marriage of two wives; not both together, but severally after the death of the first: double-marriage.

**Bigat.** A certain piece of ancient Coin.

**Bigot.** An Hypocrite: also a scrupulous or superstitious person. The word came into England out of Normandy, where it continues to this day in that sense.

**Bilingualis.** A term in the Common Law, signifying a Jury of part Natives, part Strangers, which passeth between English men and Foreigners: the natural signification of the word is Double-tongued.

**Billows.** The Waves, great and rugged tossings of the Sea, or other waters.

**Bimensual.** During the space of two months.

**Bin.** A place to put Oars in, a manger: the word is Saxon.

**Bipartite.** Divided into two parts, of two parts.

**Bipedal.** Two foot in length.

**Birgandes.** A kind of Wild-goose.

**Biffectio.** A cutting into two.

**Biffextile.** Leap-year; so called, because the sixth Calends of March are in that year twice reckoned; viz. on the 24. and 25. of February: so that Leap-year hath one day more then other years have. This Leap year is observed every fourth year, and was first devised by Julius Cesarto accommodate or make the year agree with the course of the Sun.

**Bitumen.** A kind of Clay, naturally clammy like Pitch, growing in some Countreys of Asia. It was of old used in Physick. The best is heavy, bright, and clear; of purple colour, and having a strong smell. The black is accounted naught. This Bitumen was used in stead of Morter at the building of the Tower of Babel; as appeareth in Gen. 11.

**B'ain.** A Bile.

**Blandiloquence.** A fawning or flattering way of speaking.

**Blandishing.** Soothing, smoothing, glozing with, flattering, fawning on. Subst.

**Blandishment.**

**Blankmanger.** A Custard.

**Blatant.** Bauling, or barking: a word used by *Spencer*, speaking of the *blatant* Beast.

To **Blaterate.** To babble, or talk vainly.

**Blazon**, or **Blaze.** As a Coat of arms, i. e. to draw or set forth in due manner, to the intent it may be known.

**Blémishes.** Marks made by Hunters, to shew where a Deer hath gone in.

**Blend.** To mix, or mingle together.

**Blew-mantle.** The name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

To **Blissom.** To tup, as the Ram is said to *Blissom* the Ew.

\* **Blithe.** Merry, frolick, joyfull.

**Blomary.** The first Forge through which the iron passeth, after it is once melted out of the Mine.

**Blond-stone.** A stone growing in *Ethiopia* and *Arabia*, of nature astringent, stopping any issue of blood. It is of a dark colour, like unto congealed blood.

**Blond-wit.** A term in Law, signifying an Amercement granted by Charter, as due from him that had shed blood.

**Bocland.** A Saxon word signifying a Farm with Land to it.

\* **Bode.** To foretell, or prognosticate.

**Bole-armoniack.** A reddish stone like to Ruddle, of a very binding nature, and

of great virtue against the plague.

**Bolus.** A medicine which must be eaten; a mouthfull.

**Bombard.** A great Gun or piece of Ordnance.

**Bombycinous.** Silken, made of Silk.

**Bonair.** See *Debonair*.

**Bone-breaker.** A kind of Eagle, having so strong a Beak, that therewith the breaketh Bones.

**Bon-grace.** A tire which Children used to wear to keep off the Sun.

**Bon-hommes.** A certain Order of Friars, of latter times called *Friars Minims*, instituted by Saint *Francis de Paula*.

**Bonnet.** An Hat, or Cap.

**Boon.** A Request, a Suit, a Demand, a good turn: sometime it signifieth good; as a boon companion, that is, a good Companion.

**Bonne mine.** A good aspect.

**Boor haling.** See *Forrage*.

\* **Boor.** Help, succour, aid, advantage. Whence \*

**Boorless.** To no purpose or advantage.

**Boötes.** The name of a Star about the North Pole.

**Boras.** A white substance like unto Saltpeter, wherewith Goldsmiths use to solder Gold and Silver: some write, it is the Gum of a Tree, which is very unlikely: others affirm it to be

be made of old Lees of Oyl, by Art, and drying in the sun, brought to be white: notwithstanding I suppose it rather to be a Mineral.

*Bo-dell*. A Brothel-house.

*Boreas*. The North east wind.

*Borough*. A Town corporate, whence Burgesses are chosen to sit in Parliament.

*Bosage*. A Grove, or Thicket.

*Botanical*. Belonging to Herbs, and Simples.

*Botargo*. A kind of salt Sausage.

To *Bourgeon*. To bud, or sprout forth; also to grow big.

*Bourn*. A Well-spring, or Fountain head: also the Brook issuing thereof.

*Boutefeu*. A wilfull fierer of houses; a firebrand of sedition; one that loves to set and see men together by the ears.

*Bowser*. As in a Colledge, The Steward or Purse-bearer there.

*Boza*. A kind of Turkish Drink.

*Braces*. In building it signifieth the pieces of Timber, which bend forward on both sides, and bear up the Rakers. It is also a term of Art among Huntsmen and Faulconers; as for two Hares, or two Pheasants, they say a brace of Hares, and a brace of Pheasants; but a pair of Pigeons, and a couple of Dogs, or Ducks. Also in

Printing a *Brace* is that which couples words together.

*Brachmans*. A Sect of Philosophers in India, that lived onely by Herbs, Roots, and Fruit.

*Brachygraphy*. A short kind of writing, as a letter for a word.

*Bragadochio*. A bragger, or bragging fellow; a meer Crack, or Boaster.

*Bragget*. A Drink made of Water and Honey.

*Brendish*. To shake and wave, properly a sword, or such like weapon.

*Brave*. The prize given to him that wins in Games of exercise. Whence

*Bravado*. A boasting challenge.

*Breviary*. An Epitome, or compendious Abridgement: also a Breviate, or Mass book. A Summary, or compendious Abridgement: also a Liturgy book, containing Latine Prayers used among the Papists. It is divided into two parts; *pars æstivalis*, for Summer, and *pars hyemalis*, for Winter. *Missale* is another Liturgy-book of theirs, shewing the Rites and Ceremonies used by them in the Mass.

*Breviate*. A brief note, little or short-writing.

*Brevity*. Shortness.

*Brigade*. A Troup, Cune, or Company.

*Brigandine*. A Coat of defence.

*Brigand*. A Foot souldier armed with a *Brigandine*, or Coat of defence: also a Robber,

**Robber,** or High-way-man.

**Brigantine.** A kind of small light Ship.

**Brigidians.** A Religious Order founded by a Queen of Sweden named *Brigidia*, whence *Bridget* is a name in vulgar use.

**Brime.** A term used among Hunters when the wild Boar goeth to the female.

**Brocade.** Means used by a Spokesman: as also his rewards, or the recompence of his pain.

**Brocado.** A kind of Staff tissued with Gold or Silver, commonly called Cloth of Gold or Silver.

**Broches.** The first head or horns of an Hart, or Stag.

**Brock.** See *Badger*.

**Brock.** A red Deer two years old.

**Brobel.** An house of dishonesty.

**Brobeltry.** Dishonesty, baudery.

**Brouch.** A kind of Jewel to wear appendant to a Chain.

**Brownist.** A disciple or follower of one *Brown*, a notorious Separatist, and Apostate from the Church of England in Queen Elizabeths days.

**Bruit.** A report spread abroad; a rumour, or report.

**Bramel.** Of, or belonging to Winter.

**Bucolicks.** Songs made by Shepherds, or Herds-

men, commonly called Pastorals.

**Budg.** A furr of a kind of kid in other Countreys.

**Buff.** A beast like a Bull, with a very long mane. This Beast breedeth in the Woods of Germany.

**Buffoon.** A merry fool, jest-er, or Parasite.

**Bugle.** The same that *Buff* is; sometime a black horn.

**Bulimy.** An extraordinary appetite, or continual hunger, *fames canina*, or Dog-hunger.

**Bull.** A Writ, Commission, or Letter sealed and sent from the Pope; also an improper, incongruous, or ridiculous speech or expression.

**Bullion.** Silver unrefined, not yet made in money. Silver or Gold in the mass or billot.

**Burden.** A deep base.

**Burage.** A tenure proper to Borough-Towns.

**Burgonet.** An Helmet, an Head-piece.

**Burgh-master.** A chief Ruler or Magistrate in a City, Borough, or Town.

**Burgh-mote.** A Town-court, or an assembly of the Magistrates of a Town to consult and make Laws and Orders for the good government of the place.

**Burglary.** The breaking and entering into an house by night, with intent to steal or kill.

\* **Burled.** It sometime signifies Armed.

*Burlesque.*

**Bu-lesque.** Drolling, that is, written or spoken in a way of jest or mockery.

**Burly.** Gross, fat, great.

**Burnet.** An hood, or attire for the head.

**Burnish.** To make a thing to glister or look fair by rubbing it, to polish. It is also a term among Hunters, when Harts spread their horns after they be frayed or new rubbed.

**Burr.** The round roll of horn, next the head of an Hart.

**Burshoulder.** An Headborough, or Officer in a Borough.

**Buttoreffer.** Stays for to bear up any building, or make it strong.

**Buxom.** Pliant, amiable, obedient, blithe, merry.

**Bram.** A certain grand Festival kept among the Turks.

## C.

**Cabal.** The tradition of the Jews doctrine of Religion.

**Cabalist.** One skilfull in the doctrine of the Jews Religion.

**Cachexy.** A Greek word used in Physick, signifying an evil temper or habit of the body.

**Cachinnation.** A great and hearty laughter; when one laughs till he cack again, as we say.

**Cachos.** An herb of red colour, growing in India, which is of vertue against the stone, and to proyoke urine.

**Cachodamon.** An evil Spirit, a Devil. Several other words may be compounded of *Cacos*, which in Greek signifieth evil, as *Cacochymy* evil or corrupt juyce; *Cacography*, evil writing, &c.

**Cadence.** The falling of the voice.

**Cadet.** A French word, signifying a younger brother among the Gentry and Nobility.

**Caduceus.** The charming-rod, or wand of *Mercury*, wherewith he could call up or lay Infernal Spirits.

**Cecity.** Blindness.

**Celature.** A carving, or graving.

**Cajole.** To amuse, to cast a mist before one by fair words, with a purpose to deceive, or undermine.

**Caitiff.** A wretch, or wicked person.

**Calaber.** A little gray beast of the bigness of a Squirrel, whose skin is used for furr.

**Calamary.** A fish which hath his head between his hinder part and his belly, with two bones, one like a knife, the other like a quill; whereof he is called by some a Cuttle-fish.

**Calamity.** Properly an evil accident happening to corn; from *Calamus*: but by Metaphor it is taken for all kind of misery.

**Calcation.** A stamping or pressing under foot.

**Calcinate, or Calcine.** To burn; to bring metals into powder by burning.

**Calcivration.** A spurning, or casting away in disdain.

*Calculate.* To cast account, to reckon.

*Calefaction.* An heating, or making warm.

*Calends.* It signifieth properly the first day of every month, being spoken alone by it self. If *Pridie* be placed before it, then it signifieth the last day of the month going before; as *Pridie Calend. Januarii*, is the last day of *December*. If any number be placed with it, it signifieth that day in the former month, which cometh so much before the month named; as the tenth *Calends of March* is the twentieth day of *February*; because, if one begin at *March* and reckon backwards, that twentieth day is the tenth day before *March*. In *March, May, July, and October*, the *Calends* begin at the sixteenth day, in other months at the fourteenth: which *Calends* must ever bear the name of the month following, and be numbred backward from the first day of the said following months.

*Calenture.* A very hot fit, a burning Fever.

*Calidry.* Hear.

*Caliduct.* A conveyance of hear by pipes from one room to another.

*Caliginous.* Dim, Obscure, misty, almost dark.

*Caliph.* A King, or Pontentate. The *Persians* use to call their Princes or Emperours by this name.

*Calico.* A certain kind of stuff; so named from *Calicut*, a Countrey in the *Indies*.

*Calico.* from whence it is brought to us.

*Calidity.* Subtilty, craftiness.

*Calligraphy.* Fair writing.

*Calliope.* A name of one of the nine *Muses*.

*Callosity.* A brawniness, or hardness of the skin.

*Callot.* A lewd woman.

*Calounds.* A sort of drawers used among the *Turks*.

*Calshrop.* An instrument used sometime in War. It is a little thing made with four pricks of iron: of such a fashion, that, which way soever it be thrown, one point will always stick up like a nail, to spoil the enemies horse feet.

*Calvinist.* One of *Calvin's* Religion, a follower of *Calvin*.

*Calvity.* Baldness.

*Calumniate.* To slander, to bely one shamefully, to accuse falsely.

*Calumniation.* Slandorous lying.

*Camerade.* A chamberfellow, one with whom is holden intimate acquaintance, and familiarity.

*Camerate.* To make a vault or arched roof.

*Camisado.* A Spanish word, signifying an unexpected assault upon the enemies Camp or Quarters.

\* *Camoyse.* Crooked upward, as commonly, the noses of *Black-Moors* be

*Campaign.* The open field, plain ground. In Military affairs it is a taking the field to march against the enemy, a leaving the winter quarters.

*Cam-*



*Campfire.* A kind of Gum, as *Avicen* writeth. *Put Placarius* affirmeth it to be the juyce of an herb. It is white of colour, and cold and dry in operation.

*Cancel.* To deface, cut or blot out.

\* *Canceline.* Chamlet.

*Candid.* White, fair: also gentle, courteous, fair-conditioned: also upright, sincere.

*Candidate.* He that stands for approbation to be admitted into any place of honour or preferment.

*Candour.* Courtesie, ingenuity, uprightness, fairness.

*Canicular.* See *Dog-days*.

*Canine.* Dogged, dog-like.

*Canker.* An hard swelling in the veins, being overcharged with hot melancholy humours. It is called a *Canker*, because the veins so swollen are like unto the claws of a Crab.

*Cannibal.* A barbarous savage person, one that eateth mans flesh.

*Canon.* A Greek word, properly signifying a rule, or line, to make any thing straight, or to try the straightness of it. Hereof Laws or decrees for Church-Government are called *Canons*: and certain times of prayer used by Church-men, were called *Canonical hours* of prayer.

*Canonical.* Approved by common or exact rule.

*Canonist.* A professour or practiser in the *Canon-Law*.

*Canonize.* To declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

*Canorous.* Having a loud shrill voice, or sound.

*Cantharides.* Certain flies shining like gold, breeding in the tops of Ash and Olive-trees beyond Sea. They are sometime used by Physicians to raise blisters in the body; but their heads, wings, and feet must be cast away. The juyce of them is poysonous.

*Canz. etc.* A Sonnet.

*Canilene.* A Song, Sonnet, or pleasant ditty.

*Canto.* An *Italian* word signifying a Part, Section, or Division of an heroick poem.

*Canton.* A term in Heraldry; and it is a little square corner in the upper part of an Escutcheon: also a certain division of a Countrey or Territory, especially among the *Switzers*, who are *Canoniz'd*, or reduc'd into several *Canons*.

*Canvase.* To sift out a matter; to sue for.

*Cap-a-pe.* From head to foot, from top to bottom, thoroughout.

*Cape.* A corner of land shouting out into the Sea, a Promontory.

*Capability, or Capacity.* An aptness to contain, receive, or hold a thing. Apprehension, or Understanding.

*Capable.* Which can contain, or hold a thing.

*Caparison.* Bards or Trapping for a horse.

*Capers.* A prickly Plant, almost like to Brambles, growing in *Spain*, *Italy*, and other hot Countreys. The root hereof is much used in Physick

C A  
Phylick. against obstructions of the Spleen, or Milt. The flowers and leaves are brought hither from *Spain*, preserved in brine, and are commonly eaten with Mutton. They stir up the appetite, warm the stomach, and open the stoppings of the Liver and Milt.

*Capillary*. Branched out into small threds or hairs.

*Capitration*. A muzzling, or tying with an halter.

*Capital*. Chief, principal; sometime, deadly, mortal, abominable.

*Capite*. A Tenure, when a man holdeth Lands immediately of the King, as of his Crown.

*Capitole*. An ancient Palace in *Rome* so called.

*Capitulate*. To draw or bring into Chapters; to articulate, to treat or agree upon Articles.

*Capuchin*. A Friar of Saint Francis Order, wearing a Cowl, or Capouch, but no shirt, nor breeches.

*Capriole*. Leaping of an horse above ground, called by horse-men the Goats leap.

*Capricious*. Humorous, fantastical.

*Capricorn*. One of the twelve signs in the *Zodiack*. When the Sun is in this sign the days are at the shortest, and then is the *Winter Solstice*. And because the Sun, when it comes so low, doth return back again, and the days begin to increase, it is therefore called the *Tropicke* of *Capricorn*.

*Cap-stand*. An Instrument

C A  
to wind up things of great weight; some call it a Crane; others, a Capstake.

*Capulary*. Belonging to a little casket, or coffer.

*Carpious*. Short, quick, carping, or catching at others words, quarrellsome in demands.

*Captivate*. To take prisoners, or bring into captivity.

*Captivity*. Bondage, imprisonment.

*Caranna*. A Gum brought out of the *West-Indies*, of great vertue against aches proceeding of cold causes.

*Caravan*. A great company of Merchants travelling by land in the Eastern Countreys with their Convoys.

*Carbine*. A Petronel, or horse-mans piece; as also an horse-man that serveth therewith.

*Carbonado*. A rather or any thing that is broiled upon coals.

*Carbuncle*. It hath two significations, namely a precious stone, and a dangerous sore. First, *Carbuncle* stone is bright, of the colour of fire. It hath many vertues, but chiefly prevaileth against the danger of infectious air. The best of these stones will shine in darkness, like a burning coal, as *Albertus* writeth, himself hath seen. Secondly, *Carbuncle-disease* is a botch, or ulcer, or plague-sore, (otherwise called by a Greek name *Anthrax*) caused of gross hot blood, which raiseth blisters, and burneth the skin.

Car.

**Cardiacal.** Cordial, pertaining to the heart.

**Cardones.** An herb in *India*, of vertue to heal sores.

**Careß.** To use kindly, to make much of, by words, or deeds.

**Carlo Sancto.** A Root growing in the *West-Indies*, of a pleasant smell and bitter taste, the rinde whereof being chewed draweth down flegm and humours from the head, and being drunken in powder is good against divers inward diseases.

**Carcenet.** A small chain

**Cardinal.** Chief, principal; also the name of an Ecclesiastical Dignity next to the Popes. Of these there be sundry kinds; as Priests-Cardinals, Deacon-Cardinals, &c. of which see *Oxaphrus de origine Cardinalatus*.

**Career.** A short swift race with an Horse; as at Jufts, and Tournaments.

**Camelites.** An Order of Friars, instituted at Mount-Carmel in Syria, by *Almericus* Bishop of *Antioch*, in the year eleven hundred twenty two.

**Carmination.** A-carding of Wool and Flax.

**Carnage.** Flesh given to dogs after the chase: a term in hunting.

**Carnal.** Fleshly.

**Carnality.** Fleshlinefs.

**Carneval.** Shrove-tide; so called by the *Italians* and *Fench*, and signifying *Farewell flesh*.

**Carnosity.** Fulness of flesh; fleshlinefs.

**Carol.** A *Christmas* Song:

sometime a Dance.

**Carouse.** To quaff, sipple, and drink whole cups.

**Carrat.** Among Mint-men it is the third part of an Ounce: among Jewellers the hundred twenty ninth part.

**Carriek.** A great Ship of burden.

**Carthusian.** A Friar so called; such as they sometime of the *Charter-house* in *London*.

**Cartouch.** In Architecture the Roll of a Pillar: also a charge of powder and shot ready made up.

**Casani.** Indian bread.

**Casemate.** In fortification a loop-hole made in a wall or bulwark to shoot out of.

**Cashter.** To discharge, or turn out of office or service.

**Casia.** It is commonly taken for Cinnamon. Poets understand often by it some sweet smelling herb; as *Virg.* Eclog. *Tum Casia atque alia in exilis suavis herbis.*

**Casia fistula.** A fruit growing in *Arabia* and *Syria*, which is round, black, and long, almost as ones arm, of the bigness of a thumb. The outside hereof is hard; within it is contained the seed, and a black substance soft and sweet, which is much used in Physick, as a gentle purger of the inward parts.

**Casia lignea.** A sweet wood much like Cinnamon, and of the nature of Cinnamon.

**Cassation.** A Cassing, quashing, or annulling.

**Castalian Fountain.** A Fountain dedicated to the Muses, being situate at the foot

foot of *Parnassus-hill*.

*Castigate*. To chastise, to correct.

*Castle-ward*, otherwise written *Castle-guard*. A payment made by some dwelling within a certain compass of a Castle, for the maintenance of those that do watch & ward the Castle: also the circuit of Land, which oweth this service.

*Castoreum*. See *Beaver*.

*Castrametation*. Encamping.

*Custation*. A gelding, or cutting away the Stones.

*Castronfian*. Belonging to the Camp.

*Casual*. That which happeneth by chance, doubtfull, uncertain.

*Casualty*. Chance, fortune, hap-hazard.

*Casus*. One that writes of the Cases of Conscience.

*Catachrestical*. Belonging to the figure *Catachrestis*, which is an improper using of one word for another.

*Cadupa*. A place in *Ethiopia* so called, where the great River *Nilus* falleth from high Mountainous Rocks with such violence, that the continual noise thereof maketh the people there dwelling to become deaf.

*Catalepsie*. A certain disease caused in the head by the detention of the animal spirits.

*Catalogue*. A Roll, a Bill, a Register of names, or other things.

*Catamite*. A Ganymede; or Ingle; that is, a Boy hired to

be used contrary to Nature, to commit Sodomy with

*Cataphora*. A certain disease in the head, which causeth excessive drowsiness.

*Cataplasn*. It signifieth properly a Medicine, which is made of divers herbs, either bruised, or boiled in water, and so applied outwardly to the body. If there be Oyl added, it is not then called a *Cataplasn* but an *Emplaster*.

*Catapult*. A certain great Engine used in War for the throwing of stones or darts.

*Cataract*. A distillation of humours out of the eyes: also a great fall of waters from a high place.

*Catarrh*. A distillation of waterish humours out of the head into the mouth and throat, caused by a cold, and sometime hot distemperature of the brain.

*Catastrophe*. The conclusion, end, or upshot of a Comedy; a sudden alteration.

*Catechetical*, or *Catechistical*. Belonging to the Catechism.

*Catechumen*. A novice, or one newly instructed in matters of Faith by word of mouth.

*Category*. In the Greek tongue it properly signifieth an Accusation. It is also a term used in Logick, which shall after be explicated in the word *Predicament*.

*Categorical Axiom*. A simple Axiom, or Proposition, not compounded of any conjunction; as, *Peter* is a man.

*Catenation*. A linking, or joyning together, as it were with a Chain.

**Catharians.** A sort of Hereticks so called from the great purity which they arrogated to themselves.

**Cathedral.** Of, or belonging to a Bishops Chair.

**Catholicon.** A certain composition in Physick, so termed, because it purgeth all kind of humours.

**Catholic.** A Greek word, signifying Universal, or general. Also One that is Orthodox in opinion, that holdeth the general and right received Faith. The Papists call themselves by this name; and we sometimes take the word *Catholic* for a Papist.

**Catoblepa.** A strange beast that killeth a man onely with the sight of it: some think it to be the Basilisk. or Cockatrice.

**Catoprick.** Belonging to the Opticks, or Art of seeing.

**Cavalier.** An horse-man or one that serveth in the wars on horseback: but of late become a nick-name, or term by way of reproach, by some given and cast upon such, as by siding and taking part with the King, have been suspected and censured of disaffection to the Parliament.

**Cavallery, or Cavalry.** The horse-men of an Army, also horse-manship.

**Caveare** A strange meat like black Sope, made (as is said) of the Roe of a Sturgeon.

**Caveat.** A warning, an admonition to take heed.

**Cavern.** A hole or cave in the earth.

**Cave-san.** A false rein, or

head-strain, to lead or hold an horse by.

**Cavil.** To mock, or flout in words, to reason overthwartly, to wrangle. Also, Contention, strife, a frivolous scruple, or flamm, a meer trick of evasion.

**Cavity.** Hollowness.

To *Caulk* a ship. To stop all the holes and breaches for the keeping out of water.

**Cauphe.** A certain Turkish Drink, now much in use.

**Cauponation.** The keeping an Inn, or publick victualling-house.

**Caustick.** A Medicine that burneth, and is used when a disease cannot otherwise be mastered: burning.

**Causele.** A taking heed.

**Cautelous.** Wary, circum-spect.

**Cauterize.** To burn, or sear.

**Caution.** A warning or watch-word given to take heed: sometime a great heedfulness, or wary carriage in a thing.

**Cecity.** See *Cecity*.

**Cedar.** A tall great tree, which groweth in *Africa*, and *Syria*, straight upright like the Firr-tree.

**Celature.** See *Celature*.

**Celebrate.** To speak, or write very honourably in praise of any thing: also to rehearse often; and sometime to keep a Festival-day, or other time, with great solemnity.

**Celebration.** The solemnization of a Feast.

**Celebrious.** Famous.

**Celebrity.** Great resort to a place, famousness, renown.

*Celestity.*

*Celerity.* Swiftness, speed.

*Celestial.* Heavenly.

*Celestines.* A certain order of Friars instituted by one Peter a *Samnite*, afterwards made Pope by the name of *Celestine* the Fifth.

*Cell.* A small house of Religion, not subsisting of it self, but dependent on, and subordinate to a superiour Monastery.

*Celerage.* The Duty paid for laying in Wine into a Cellar.

*Celsitude.* Highness.

*Celtic.* Belonging to the *Celts*, an ancient People of the *Gauls*, whence a part of France is called *Gallia Celtica*.

*Cement.* Morter, Lime.

*Cemetery.* See *Carnetery*.

*Cenotaph.* A Monument, Hearse, or empty Tomb, erected in honour of a great Person.

*Cause.* A censing, or murthering of the People.

*Censer.* A vessel to burn Frankincense in.

*Censor.* A grave Officer, having authority to controul and correct manners.

*Censorian.* Belonging to a Censor.

*Censorious.* Rigid; or, given to carp and except without cause.

*Censure.* A Judgement, an Opinion.

*Centauers.* People of *Thessaly*, which, because they first rid on horses, were supposed to be half men, and half horses. Poets feign, they were begotten by *Ixion* upon a Cloud, made in the

likeness of *Juno*. They warred on the *Lapithes*, and were overcome by *Hercules*.

*Centenary.* Containing the number of an hundred.

*Center.* The point in the midst of a round circle, or the inward middle part of a Globe. Wherefore the Earth is called the Centre of the World, because it is in the midst thereof.

*Cenyon.* A garment composed of several patches: also, by Metaphor, a work patch'd up of several fragments of other works.

*Central.* Plac'd in the Centre, or belonging to the Centre.

*Centuple.* An hundred fold.

*Centurion.* A Captain over an hundred Footmen.

*Century.* An hundredth of any thing.

*Cephalic.* Belonging to the head.

*Ceramite.* A sort of precious stone of the colour of a pot-shoulder.

*Cerdonists.* A Sect of Hereticks, so called from *Cerdo* their first Founder.

*Ceremonial.* Belonging to Rites (especially religious).

*Cerinthians.* A sect of Hereticks, so called from *Cerintus* their Founder.

*Certes.* Surely, certainly, verily, truly.

*Certificate.* A writing which testifieth the certainty of a thing.

*Ceruss.* White Lead, oftentimes used by Chirurgians in Ointments and Plaisters. Some women make painting therewith.

*Cessation.*



*Cessation.* A ceasing, staying, intermission, discontinuance, leaving off for a time.

*Ceterach,* otherwise called *Finger fern.* An herb which hath neither stalk, flower, nor seed. It is much used in Physick against the Black-Jaundise, Quartan-Agues, and stopping of the spleen.

*Chaffer.* To buy and sell, to play the Merchant.

*Chalcographer.* A Graver in Brasse.

*Chalons.* Blankets, Coverings.

*Chalybeate.* Made of (or having the tincture of) Steel.

*Chameleon.* A little beast like a Lizard; having a rough scaly skin, straight legs, sharp claws, a slow pace like a Tortois, and a long wreathed tail: he changeth himself quickly into any colour that he sitteth upon, except white and red; wherefore men that are inconstant and fickle, are sometime called *Chameleons.* This beast (as is said) is nourished onely with air.

*Chamfering.* A small gutter or furrow made by art upon some Pillars of stone or timber.

*Chamois.* A kind of stuff mingled with hair.

*Chamois.* See *Shamois.*

*Champaign.* Plain and open ground, without trees or hills.

*Champerty.* See *Champer-tors.*

*Champer-tors.* Those that stir others to go to Law, and bear the charges thereof

themselves, to the end they may have part of the Land, or other things in variance.

*Chancellor.* A chief officer in a spiritual Court: also the Lord or chief Judge in the *Chancery.*

*Chancery.* The Court of Equity and Conscience. The use of this Court is for the moderating of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the Letter of the Law.

*Chantery.* A Church, Chappel, or other like Oratory, erected, and endowed with Lands, or other yearly Revenues for the maintenance of one or more Priests to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Founders, and such others as they appoint; the Priest officiating there being therefore called a *Chantery-Priest.*

*Chanticleer.* A word used by Chaucer for a Cock.

*Chantor.* A Singer.

*Chaos.* A great confused and disorderly heap, out of which Poets imagined all things to be made.

*Chapin.* A sort of Spanish shoe.

*Chapeon.* A kind of Hood, or Bonnet: also a term used in Heraldry.

*Chaples.* A Garland, or Wreath, an attire for the head, made of gold, pearl, or other costly, or curious stuff, used to be fastened behind in manner of a folded Roll or Garland.

*Chapter,* as in *Dean and Chapter*; which is a body or company of Clergy-men in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, whose head is the Bishop

Bishop, who, in matters of greater consequence and concernment, makes them of his counsel, and takes their consent along with him, by the example of the primitive Bishop governing by the advice of his Presbyters; and to whom the Government devolves in the vacancy of the See. The word also signifies the place of their assembling, or *Chapter-house*.

*Character*. The form of a letter; a mark, a sign, or stamp made in any thing.

*Character*. A writing by Characters, or by strange marks.

*Charlatan*. A Quack-salver, or Mountebank.

*Charl's-wain*. Certain Stars winding about the North Pole of the World, in fashion like four wheels and horses drawing it. Poets feign, that *Calisto*, King *Lycaon's* daughter, having had a child by *Jupiter*, was by *Juno* in despite turned into a Bear, and that *Jupiter* changing *Calisto* afterward into this figure of Stars, for that cause, in Greek, it is called *Arctos*, which signifieth a Bear.

*Charnel-house*. A place to lay skulls and bones of dead men in.

*Charon*. The Ferry-man of *Hell*, who (as the Poets feign) carries the Souls of such as yet to dead over *Styx*, *Acheron* and *Cocytus*, (the three rivers of *Hell*) into the *Elysian* fields.

*Chart*. A writing, a written deed.

*Charter*. A writing, where-

by the King makes a Grant to any person, or persons, of any Liberty, Privilege, Pardon, or other thing. Also Writings between private men are sometime so called.

*Charter-party*. An Indenture made between Seamen and Merchants in reference to Merchandizes.

*Chartulary*. A Register, Rool, or Book, wherein Charters are recorded.

*Charybdis*. A great Gulf in the Narrow Seas toward the coast of *Sicily*, opposite to which stands a dangerous Rock called *Scylla* in *Italy*: whence the common Adage of running upon *Scylla* in shunning *Charybdis*; that is, seeking to avoid one danger, and thereby falling into another.

*Chattel*. A Law-term, whereof there be two kinds, namely, *Chattels real*, and *Chattels personal*. *Chattels real* are Leases, or Wards. *Chattels personal* are all moveable goods, as Money, Plate, Cattel, &c.

*Chaldron*. A certain measure of Coals containing thirty six Bushels.

*Chance-medly*. In Common Law is the slaughter of a man by some mischance, or otherwise called *Murder*.

*Chawwen*. A Singer.

*Chersonese*. A certain portion of Land almost environed with water, and therefore called *Peninsule*, that is, Almost an Island.

*Cherish*. One of the highest

est Order of Angels. See *Hierarchy*.

*Cheveron*. A term in Heraldry; it stands in the middle of the Scutcheon, rising with an acute angle in the midst, like the Rafter or Covering of an House.

*Chevisance*. Merchandise, bargaining.

*Chibbol*. A kind of small Onion.

*Chief*. A term in Heraldry; and it is like a bar, which standeth in the upper part or head of the Coat of Escutcheon: whence it hath its name; for *chief* in French signifies an head.

*Childermas-day* is *Innocents-day*.

*Chiliard*. The number of a thousand.

*Chiliarch*. The Commander of a thousand men.

*Chiliasts*. See *Millenaries*.

*Chimera*. A certain Monster feigned by Poets to have had the head of a Lion, the middle of a Goat, and the tail of a Serpent: whence any strange fancy or whimsey is vulgarly called a *Chimera*.

*China*. An hard knotty root brought out of the *East-Indies*, of a reddish colour: it is very comfortable to nature, and used often in restoratives and diet-drinks.

*Chiromancy*. See *Divination*.

*Chivalry*. Knighthood: the knowledge of a Knight, or Noble-man in feats of Arms: also the Tenure by Knights-service.

*Chivancy*. Chivalry, riding. So *Chaucer's Interpreter*.

*Chocolate*. A kind of Drink now in use made of an *Indian* fruit called *Cacao*.

*Choral*. Pertaining to the Quire.

*Chorography*. The description of a Countrey. Whence the Adjective *Chorographical*.

*Chrism*. A Greek word signifying an Ointment wherewith Children baptized were anointed; sometime it is taken for a white linen cloth wrapped about an infant after it is newly Christened.

*Chrismatory*. A vessel to carry oyl in.

*Christ*. The surname of our Saviour, signifying Anciented.

*Chronology*. A digesting of History into order according to an exact account of time.

*Chrysacol*. A kind of Mineral found like Sand in the veins of some metals.

*Chrysolite*. A stone of the colour of Gold, which shineth brightest in the morning, and receiveth harm if it be held too near the fire.

*Chylus*. The white juyce of digested meat, the matter whereof our blood is made.

*Chymical*. Of (or belonging to) a Chymist.

*Chymist*. He that distills, or extracts by fire.

*Cicuration*. A making tame.

*Cilerie*. In *Architecture*, a work on the heads of Pillars, resembling Drapery, or the falling of cloth in folds.

*Cimbal*. An old Musical Instrument, made in some places

places of two or more plates of brass, which with beating together make a ringing noise.

*Cimiff.* A noisome little worm, flat and red, which raiseth wheals where it biteth: if it be broken, it yieldeth a stinking smell.

*Cimmerian darkness.* Continual darkness; so called from the *Cimmerii*, whereof there are two sorts: one, a People about *Bosphorum*, North-East from *Greece*, whose countrey is always dark, by reason of the far distance of the Sun; the other, a People of *Italy*, between *Baia* and *Cumæ*, who dwell in caves, and are environed with very high hills.

*Cincture.* A girding, or tying about with a girdle.

*Cineritious.* Full of ashes, or of the colour of ashes.

*Cinoper.* A soft red stone, found in mines, otherwise called *Vermilion*.

*Cinquantier.* It comes from the French word *Cinquante*, (pronounced *Cinquant*) which signifies Fifty, as the Latin word *Quinquaginta* also doth. But we use the word of one that is well stricken in years, as when we say, *An old Cinquantier*, or (as some pronounce it) *Cinquer*.

*Cinque-Ports.* Five haven Towns in our Countrey, which have many liberties. They are *Hastings*, *Romney*, *Hebber*, *Dover* and *Sandwich*.

*Cion.* A French word signifying any tender young sprig shooting forth from a shrub or tree.

*Cipher.* A certain sign or mark among the figures of number formed like the letter o, which is not significant of it self, but onely joyn'd with another figure.

*Circular.* That which is round in compass.

*Circulation.* A subliming, extracting, or distilling of water or oyl by a Lymbick; so termed, because the vapour, before it be dissolved into either, seems to go round or circle-wise.

*Circumambient.* Going, or spreading round about, encompassing.

*Circumcise.* To cut off the foreskin of a man's privy parts; which was a religious ceremony among all the *Hebrews* after *Abraham*, to whom God first commanded it.

*Circumcision.* A cutting off of the foreskin. See *Circumcise*.

*Circumference.* The outer part of any round circle, the ring or round compass of a wheel.

*Circumferentor.* A kind of Mathematical Instrument used in surveying of Lands.

*Circumflex.* Bended about; the character or note of the longest Accent.

*Circumlocution.* A long circumstance, a speaking of many words where few may suffice.

*Circumscribe.* To compass round, to draw a line about. Whence the Substantive *Circumscription*.

*Circumspect.* Wise, wary, heedfull.

*Circumspection.* Caution, wariness, diligence.

*Circumvallation.* An Inclosing, fencing, or intrenching about.

*Circumvencus.* To compass in, to deceive one craftily.

*Circumvalution.* A wrapping, or folding; also a rolling or tumbling about.

*Cirque.* A round large place anciently in *Rome*, where people sat to behold publick Games and Exercises.

*Cis-Alpine.* Lying on this side the *Alps*.

*Cisterciens.* An Order of *Monks* instituted in the year 1088, by *Robert* Abbot of the Monastery of *Cisteaux* in *Burgundy*.

*Cite.* To warn one to appear, to summon: also to quote an author, to alledge a text or place of Scripture, or the like.

*Citation.* A warning one to appear.

*Citharist.* A player upon an harp.

*Citrine.* Of a Citron colour, yellow.

*Citadel.* A Castle with a small garison to keep a Town in aw; a Fortrefs of a City.

*Civet.* A sweet substance like Musk. It is said to be the dung of the beast *Hyena*.

*Civic.* Belonging to the City.

*Civilize.* To make civil.

*Clamor.* A great cry, or noise.

*Clamorous.* Crying out, or exclaiming.

*Clancularly.* Closely, covertly, privately.

*Clandestine.* Privy, close, secret, hidden.

*Clarencieux.* One of the *Kings-at-arms*, whose office it is to dispose the funerals of Knights and Esquires on the South side of *Trent*.

*Clarifie.* To make clear.

*Clarion.* A sort of Musical Instrument.

*Clarity.* Nobleness, clearness.

*Classis.* A rank, order, or distribution of people (or other things) according to their several degrees; a Convention, or Assembly of *Divines*, within a certain division, to confer, consider of, and order matters of Ecclesiastical Polity, in a *Presbyterian* way.

*Classical.* Approved. Authenticall Authors of best note, and generally applauded, are called *Classical*.

*Claustal.* Of (or belonging to) a *Cloyster*.

\* *Cleoped*, or *Telerped*. An old word, signifying named or called.

*Clemency.* Mercy, gentleness.

*Clergy* Signifies not onely such, as are of the Ministry, but withall a *Plea* to an Indictment, when the prisoner prayeth to have his book.

*Clients.* One that asketh counsel of a Lawyer.

*Climacterical.* A Greek word signifying an account (or reckoning) made by certain degrees or steps. Some have hereby divided the age of mans life after this manner. The seventh year they reckon for dangerous: and by this account the 14, 21, 28, 35,

*&c.* are Climacterical years. Likewise the ninth year is esteemed equally as dangerous, and by this account the 18, 27, 36, &c. are called Climacterical years. But the most noted and famous Climacterical year is at the age of 63. because both accounts do meet in this number; namely, 7 times 9. & 9 times 7. And this is held the most dangerous year of all other.

*Climate.* A term used in *Cosmography*. It signifieth a portion of the World between *North* and *South*, containing some notable difference in Sun-rising.

*Cline.* See *Climate*.

*Clio.* A name of one of the nine *Muses*.

*Clotus.* The name of one of the three *Fates* or *Destinies*: the other two being *Lachesis* and *Atropes*.

*Cluniacks.* A sort of *Benedictine Monks*, reformed by *Otho* Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*, in the year 913.

*Coacervation.* An heaping together.

*Coaction.* Constraint.

*Coadjutor.* A fellow helper.

*Coetaneous.* Which is of the same age.

*Coagulate.* To turn to curds, to curdle together.

*Coca.* An herb in *India*, the leaves whereof being bruised and mixed with the powder of Cockles, or Oysters in their shells burnt, the *Indians* use in little balls to carry in their mouths, to preserve them from famine, or great drought.

*Cockatrice.* See *Basilisk*.

*Codicil.* A little book; also an addition or supplement added to a Will after the finishing thereof.

*Coëmpcion.* A buying together: a Ceremony in marriage among the *Romans*, whereby men and women seemed to make bargain and sale of themselves to one another.

*Coëqual.* Equal in degree with another.

*Coërcion.* A restraint, compulsion, constraining, a keeping in subjection, punishment, Whence the Adjective *Coërcive*.

*Carulean.* Blew, or sky coloured.

*Coëssential.* Of the same essence or substance.

*Coëternal.* Equal in eternity with another.

*Cogitation.* A thinking.

*Cognition.* Alliance, kindred.

*Cognisance.* A badge, also the power and right of a Court to intermeddle in causes, & to hold plea of things.

*Cognition.* Knowledge.

*Cohabite.* To dwell with or together.

*C. here.* To cleave, stick, or hang together.

*Coherence.* An Agreement or hanging together.

*Cohibit.* To restrain or hold in.

*Cohort.* A band or Company of Souldiers.

*Coincident.* Falling in with, happening together, concurring, jumping (and fadging) one with another.

*Collapsed.* Slid, or fallen down.

*Collateral.*



**Collateral.** Side-ways, or joyning to the side. Every degree of kindred is either *lineal*, or *collateral*. The *lineal* is that, which cometh from the Grandfather to the Father, from the Father to the Son, and so still right downward. *Collateral* is that, which cometh side-ways, as first between Brothers and Sisters, then between their children, &c. Also Uncles, Aunts, and all Cousins are contained under the term of *Collateral* kindred.

**Collation.** A comparing; likewise the bestowing of a Benefice by the Bishop, who hath it in his Patronage; also a short banquet.

**Collect.** To gather together. Also a Prayer, whose matter is chiefly collected from the proper Lessons for the day, and thence so called.

**Collection.** A gathering.

**Colligate.** Belonging to a College.

**Colleague.** A companion, or one joyned in office with another.

**Collet.** The same as *Bezil*.

**Colliquation.** A melting, or dissolving: also a dangerous Flux by scouring.

**Collision.** A dashing (or beating) together.

**Collocation.** A placing together.

**Colloquy.** A talking (or conferring) together.

**Collusion.** Deceit, collusion. It is also a term used in Law, when an Action is brought against one by his own agreement.

**Collyry.** A Physical term,

signifying any Medicine for the eyes.

**Colobe.** A kind of short coat with half sleeves, called a *Dalmatica*.

**Colon.** A mark of a Sentence not fully ended, which is made with two pricks thus ( : )

**Colonel.** A Commander in an Army, having under him ten Troups, or a thousand men.

**Colony.** Among the *Romans*, when their city was too full of inhabitants, they used to withdraw a certain number, to dwell in some other place; which number so withdrawn, as also the place to which they were sent, was called by the name of *Colony*.

**Coloquintida.** A kind of wild Gourd, which the *Persians* name *Gall of the earth*, because it destroyeth all herbs near which it groweth. This fruit is often used in Physick, to purge slimy gross humours from the sinews and joynts.

**Coloss.** An Image (or Statue) of exceeding greatness. There was one such image in the Isle of *Rhodes*, dedicated to the *San*, of one hundred and five foot long, the thumb of which image few men could fathom.

**Column.** A pillar. A *Column* in a Book is when the page is not in one continued line, but consists, as it were of two Counter-parts in the same page: as is to be seen all along the several pages of this Book.

**Coluri.** Two imagined circles

etes in the Heavens, drawn through the Poles; whereof one passeth through *Aries*, and *Libra*, the other through *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: so that they divided the *Zodiack*, and the whole Heavens into four even parts.

*Combination*. A coupling (or joyning) together.

*Combust*. Burnt, or scorched. A Planet is said to be *combust*, when he is under the Sun bears, or within certain degrees of them.

*Combustible*. Apt (or easie) to be burned, or set on fire.

*Combustion*. A burning; also, a tumult, sedition. &c.

*Comedy*. A Play, or interlude; the beginning whereof is ever full of troubles, and the end joyfull.

*Comedian*. A Player, or writer of Comedies.

*Comessation*. A frolick and Jovial meeting to eat, drink, and make good cheer.

*Comet*. A blazing star. It is properly a great quantity of hot and dry exhalations drawn up from the earth by the attractive vertue of stars into the highest region of the Air, where being near the Element of Fire, it is inflamed, and there moved round according to the motion of the Star, under which it is grown, or the motion of the Air in those high parts.

*Comick, or Comical*. That which pertaineth to Comedies: also, pleasant, or merry.

*Comma*. A mark often used in writing, and printing, which is made thus (,)

*Commaculation*. A Spotting, defiling, or staining.

*Commemorate*. To rehearse, or make mention.

*Commemoration*. A rehearsal, a remembrance.

*Commence*. To begin, to enter an Action against one: to take a Degree in the University; as to proceed Doctor, Master of Arts, and the like; thence the time of the year set apart especially for taking those Degrees is called the *Commencement*, or *Act*.

To take in *Commendam* a Parsonage, or Benefice, is to take care and charge of it, till it be supplied by a sufficient Pastour.

*Commendatory*. Which re-commendeth one, which hath commendations onely written in it.

*Comments*. Notes of instruction set in some Books, to expound such things as cannot easily be understood. Sometime it is taken for a lie, or feigned tale.

*Commentary*. See *Comment*.

*Commentatour*. An expostour, or expounder of a Text.

*Commentsions*. Feigned, counterfeit.

*Commerce*. Conversation, intercourse of Merchandise, common traffick.

*Comination*. A vehement threatening.

*Commiserate*. To take pity (or compassion) upon any.

*Commiseration*. Pity, or compassion.

*Commissary*. One that hath Spiritual jurisdiction in

in some out places of a Diocess, so far distant from the chief City, that it were too great trouble to summon people to it. It is a Military term also used for one that is Muster-master to an Army.

*Commission.* A writing testifying that one (or many) have some authority in a matter of trust committed to their charge.

*Committee.* He to whom a matter is committed to be decided or ordered. Hence such Members of one (or both) Houses of *Parliament*, to whose consideration Matters are referred, & by them prepared and ripened for the *Parliament's* decision, are called *Committees*.

*Commissive.* A closing (or joyning) together of any material in building, or otherwise.

*Commixtion.* A mingling together.

*Commodious.* Fit, profitable.

*Commonality.* The common people.

*Commotion.* A great stir, an hurly burly.

*Communicable.* That which may be imparted unto another.

*Communicate.* To participate, impart, mix with, take, or give part of.

*Communion.* A partaking together; also the Lords-Supper.

*Community.* Fellowship in partaking together.

*Commutation.* A changing, especially that of a penance (or other corporal punishment) into a pecuniary mulct, or fine.

*Commulative.* Bartering, trucking, or changing one with (or for) another.

*Compact.* Hard-knit, close-joyned together: sometime, bargain, agreement.

*Compartment, or Comparison.* An handsome division of any plot (or design) in building, or otherwise: a well squared stone, or other material. It is a term in *Architecture*.

*Compassionate.* Pitifull, which grieveth at others harms.

*Compatible.* Which can abide and agree together, and suffer one another.

*Compellation.* A blaming: also a calling by name.

*Compendious.* Brief, short, saving.

*Compendium.* An Epitomy, or Abridgement; a short way, a saving discourse.

*Compensable.* Able to recompense, or make amends.

*Compensation.* Recompence, or equal amends, and satisfaction.

*Compere.* A companion, a Gossip.

*Competency.* Sufficiency, fitness.

*Competent.* Convenient, fit, necessary.

*Competition.* Strife, or a contending with another for the self-same thing.

*Competitor.* A rival or one that stands in competition with another about any thing, he that sueth for the same thing with another.

*Compile.* To make, frame, set together, or compose.

**Complacency.** Delight, pleasure, joy, fellowship in.

**Complement.** A filling up of that which wants. In *Mathematicks* it signifieth that number, or quantity, which being added to another, makes up the Total desired. Also Ceremony, Court-ship.

**Complexion.** The temperature of the humours in mans body, which causeth the colour: sometime it signifieth painting used by women.

**Complication.** A folding together.

**Complices.** Fellows (or confederates) in lewd matters, partners.

**Comportment.** Behaviour, carriage, or bearing himself.

**Compose.** To frame, or set together; to make, or compile: to settle.

**Composition.** A joyning, or putting together.

**Compositor.** He that composeth, or setteth a thing in order: also he who setteth letters together in a Printing-house.

**Compotation.** A drinking, banqueting, or playing the good-fellow together.

**Comprehend.** To contain, or conceive in the mind.

**Comprehensible.** Which may be contained, or conceived.

**Comprehension.** A taking, a conceiving, or understanding of.

**Compression.** A pressing together.

**Comprise.** To contain, or comprehend.

**Compromise.** An agreement, boil,

made by indifferent parties chosen on both sides.

**Compulsion.** Constraint.

**Compunction.** Grief, remorse, or pricking of Conscience.

**Compurgateur.** One that by Oath justifies the report, or oath of another to be true.

**Computable.** Which may be counted, reckoned, or numbred.

**Computation.** An account, or reckoning; a numbring.

**Computist.** A reckoner, calculator, or caster of accounts.

**Comrade.** A companion, a good-fellow.

**Comus.** The god of feasting, banqueting, and reveling, among the ancient *Ethnickes*.

**Concatenation.** A chaining, (or linking) of things together.

**Concave.** Hollow.

**Concavity.** Hollowness.

**Concentrick.** Having one common centre (or middle point) with another.

**Concession.** A granting, or giving leave, a yielding.

**Concinnity.** Aptness, a feat contriving, or handsom setting a thing together.

**Concise.** Brief, short, cut off.

**Concitation.** An inciting, urging, provoking, or moving to.

**Conclave.** A private room, a closet; especially that, wherein the *Cardinals* assemble themselves about the Election of a new *Pope*.

**Concoct.** To digest, to boil,

**Concoction.** Digestion of meat in the body.

**Concomitant.** Accompanying. Hence the Substantive, *Concomitancy*.

**Concord.** Agreement. In *Musick* *Concords* are those Notes which agree together in perfect Harmony.

**Concordant.** Agreeable.

**Concorporate.** To mix together in one body, to incorporate.

**Concourse.** A great assembly.

**Concrete.** Grown together, as water, when it is frozen. Also in *Logic*, *Concrete* is opposed to *Abstract*. *Abstract* is that, which notes the simple nature of a thing, without any conjunction, or mixture of Accidents, and the like; as, *humanitas*, *albedo*, &c. *Concrete* denotes the joining of a quality to some Subject, or other; as *albus Paries*, viz. a white Wall.

**Conculcation.** A treading under foot.

**Concupiscentia.** Lust, fleshly desire.

**Concupiscentia.** As the *concupiscentia* faculty, which is the unreasonable, or sensual part of the Soul, which covets meats, drinks, and all sorts of delights beyond measure.

**Concur.** To meet together.

**Concussion.** A shaking together.

**Condensate.** To make thick.

**Condense.** Thick, hard, close together.

**Condens.** Those, that from high places make signs to

the Herring-fishers which way the shoals pass.

**Condescend.** To yield, or stoop to; to agree, to joyn together. Hence the Substantive *Condescension*.

**Condign.** Worthy, due, deserved.

**Condole.** To lament with another, to bemoan.

**Condonation.** A giving, forgiving, pardoning.

**Conduce.** To help, or be profitable.

**Conduct.** To guide one in the way.

**Confabulate.** To talk together.

**Confirmation.** A way of solemnizing Marriage among the ancient *Romans* with the Ceremony of a Wheat-en Cake, the Symbol of firm Unity between man and wife.

**Confession.** A mingling together, or that which is mingled.

**Confederate.** One joyned in friendship, or linked with another in any practise by oath or promise. Hence *Confederacy*, when any are so linked together.

**Confer.** To compare together, sometime to talk (or reason) with another.

**Conference.** A reasoning together, or a comparing of one thing with another.

**Confide.** To put trust in.

**Confidence.** Trust, credit.

**Confine.** To appoint bounds, to limit, to imprison.

**Confinement.** A tying to a certain (or limited) place.

**Confines.** The bounds (or borders)

borders of a Country.

*Confiscate.* Forfeited, seized to the Kings use.

*Confiscation.* Forfeiture of ones goods, or seizing them to the Kings use.

*Conflagration.* A burning, or being set on fire.

*Conflagrate.* Earnestly to desire.

*Conflict.* A fight, a skirmish, a bickering.

*Conflux, or Confluence.* A flowing together, a great multitude, great store.

*Conform.* To apply (or frame) ones self to any thing which is required of him: and such an one is said to be *Conformable*.

*Conformity.* Likeness (or agreement) with another thing.

*Confront.* To come (or stand boldly) before ones face, to face one.

*Confusion.* A disorderly mingling.

*Confute.* To disprove, to overthrow by argument.

*Congel.* To freeze, to grow stiff, or cling together with cold.

*Congenerous.* Of the same kind (or stock) with another.

*Congested.* Heaped, or gathered together.

*Conglobation.* A gathering into the form of a Globe.

*Conglomeration.* A rowling (or heaping) together.

*Conglutinate.* To glue together, to joyn.

*Conglutination.* A gluing together.

*Congratulate.* To rejoyce in anothers behalf with him,

or to signifie that we so rejoyce.

*Congratulation.* A rejoycing together.

*Congregate.* To gather together.

*Congruent.* Agreeable, meet, fit.

*Congruity.* Good agreement.

*Conical.* Belonging to a Cone, which is a Geometrical circular Figure, broad at the bottom, and growing narrower upward, till it end in a point at the top.

*Conjectural.* Uncertain, which may and may not be.

*Conjoyn.* To joyn together.

*Conjugal.* Belonging to wedlock.

*Conjugation.* A joyning (or as it were, yoking) together. In Grammar it signifieth the forming or Variation of Verbs.

*Conjunction, or Conjunction.* A joyning (or coupling) together.

*Conjure.* To swear (or conspire) together, to bind by oath, or under a great penalty. Hence the Substantive *Conjurasion*.

*Connexion.* A knitting together.

*Connive.* To wink at a thing.

*Connivance.* A suffering, or winking at a matter.

*Connubial.* Belonging to wedlock.

*Consanguinity.* Kindred by blood and birth.

*Conscious.* Privy to a thing, guilty, inwardly knowing.



*Consecrate.* To hallow, or make holy.

*Consecration.* A making holy.

*Confectary.* A Conclusion necessarily following upon the Antecedent.

*Consensianous.* Agreeable, consonant.

*Consequence.* That which followeth another thing going before: concernment.

*Consequent.* Following; or necessarily coming after another thing.

*Conservator.* A Keeper or Preserver, an Officer (or Magistrate) appointed for the keeping of the Peace.

*Considerate.* Discreet, wise.

*Consign.* To present, exhibit, or deliver into the hands of, to assign over, to lay down as a pledge, or stake.

*Consignificative.* Of the same signification with another thing.

*Consistory.* An Assembly of Magistrates, a Judgement-place, a Council consisting of Ecclesiastical Persons.

*Consolation.* Comfort.

*Consolatory.* Comforting, which comforteth.

*Consolidate.* To make firm or strong, to solder.

*Consonant.* Agreeable. Also every Letter not being a Vowel is so called; as, B, C, D, &c.

*Consort.* A Companion, or partaker of the same fortune: also a company of Musicians together.

*Conspersion.* A besprinkling.

*Conspicuous.* Bright, clear.

*Conspiracy.* A Combination, Comploment, or Treason.

*Conspirator.* One that joyns himself with others in a Plot (or Conspiracy) to do mischief.

*Conspire.* To plot or joyn in conspiracy, to concur, jump, and meet together.

*Conspuration.* A defiling, or making foul.

*Constellation.* A company of Stars together.

*Consternation.* Amazement, a great fear, or astonishment.

*Constipation.* A stuffing together, a thickening.

*Constitute.* To ordain, to appoint.

*Constitution.* A Decree, an Ordinance: also the Complexion or Temperament of the Body.

*Construxion.* A joyning, placing, or setting together: also exposition, or interpretation.

*Consubstantial.* Of the same substance or essence.

*Consultantiality.* Agreement in substance, the being of the same substance that another is of.

*Consul.* A chief Officer among the Romans. There were two chosen yearly to govern the City. These Magistrates first began after the Kings were expelled, and were called *Consuls* of the Latine word *Consulere*, because they were, by their Office to provide and take care for the good of the Common-wealth.

*Consular.* Of (or belonging to) a Consul.

*Consult.* To take advice together.

*Consultation.* An advice (or deliberation taken together.

*Consummate.* To finish, to make an end.

*Consummation.* A finishing of a matter.

*Consumption.* A consuming : also a disease, wherein, the Lungs being exulcerated, there followeth a leanness of all the body.

*Contabulation.* A joyning of Planks (or Boards) together to make a Floor.

*Contagion.* An infection.

*Contagious.* Infectious.

*Contaminate.* To defile.

*Contamination.* A defiling.

*Contemeration.* A deflouring, polluting, or defiling.

*Contemn.* To despise.

*Contemperate.* To behold in the mind, to muse upon.

*Contemplation.* A beholding in mind, a thinking upon.

*Contemplative.* Musing, meditating.

*Contemporary.* Being of the same time (or age) with another.

*Contemptible.* Base, vile, of no account.

*Crimesdiction.* A taking (or calling) to witness; as also a striving (or babling) about a matter.

*Context or Contexture.* A joyning, interlacing, or weaving together : also the stile (or form) of a Book, Process, or Discourse.

*Continency.* Chastity, temperateness.

*Continent.* Chaste, sober, temperate.

*Convenient.* Firm Land, that which is no Island, main Land.

*Contingent.* Casual, doubtful, uncertain; which may and may not be. Hence the Substantive *Contingency*.

*Continuation.* A joyning (or adding) to another thing.

*Contorsion.* A Wrestling, pulling, or drawing awry.

*Contract.* A Bargain, an agreement made, a drawing together.

To *Contract.* To draw together, to epitomize, or shorten.

*Contraction.* A drawing together, or shortning.

*Contradict.* To gainsay, or speak against.

*Contradiction.* A speaking against, a withstanding in words.

*Contrestation.* A wanton touching (or handling) of a woman.

*Contribute.* To give with others, to allow as others do.

*Contributory.* Which alloweth (or giveth) as others do.

*Contribution.* A giving with others, when many give together.

*Contristate.* To make sad or sorrowfull.

*Contrite.* Broken, very sorrowfull, heartily repentant.

*Contrition.* Great inward sorrow for sin committed.

*Controvers.* To contend, strive, or be at variance about a matter.

*Contumacy.* Stubbornness, Disobedience, Self-will. Hence the Adjective *contumacious*.

*Contumely.* Reproach, spite, disgrace.

*Contumelious.* Reproachfull, spitefull, disgracefull.

*Contrad.* To pound, or beat

beat in a Mortar.

*Confusion.* A beating, bruising, or pounding.

*Convalescence.* A recovering health, growing strong again.

*Convent.* To bring one before a Judge.

*Conventicle.* A little Assembly.

*Convention.* An appearing before a Judge.

*Conversant.* Using much in ones company.

*Conversion.* A turning from evil to good. Who so doth, is called a *Convert*: whence the name of that House in *London*, now the *Rolls*, anciently called *Domus Conversorum*, that is, The House of Converts, being at first founded by King *Henry 3.* for the harbour of such, as turned from Judaism to Christianity.

*Convict.* Proved guilty of the crime whereof he is accused. Hence the Substantive *Conviction*.

*Convince.* To overcome, to confute, to prove one guilty.

*Convocation.* An assembling (or calling) together: sometime the company assembled.

*Convoy.* A guard for the guidance and safe conduct of Passengers.

*Convulsion.* A shrinking or pulling together of the sinews, a Cramp, or Pang.

*Cooperate.* To work together, to help.

*Cooperation.* A working with another, an helping.

*Cope.* A Church-Vestment much like a large Cloke.

*Copa.* A white Resin of

much brightness brought from the *West-Indies*. The People there were wont to make perfumes thereof in their Sacrifices.

*Co partners.* Those that have an equal share in Lands of Inheritance. It is a word used in Common Law.

*Copious.* Plentifull, abundant.

*Coppice.* A little wood, or under woods.

*Copulation.* A coupling, or joining together. Hence the Adjective *Copulative*.

*Coral.* There are two sorts hereof; the one white, the other red; but the red is best. It groweth like a tree in the bottom of the Sea, from whence being taken, it is by the air hardened into the form of a stone, as we see it. It is cold and dry in operation, good to be hanged about childrens necks, as well to rub their gums as to preserve them from the falling-sickness.

*Coranto.* A certain measure in Musick (or dancing) which runs in triple time.

*Corban.* A Chest (or Coffer) in the temple of *Jerusalem*, where the treasure that served for the Priests use was kept.

*Corbel.* A shouldering-piece cut out in stone, as we may see in walls, to bear up a post, sumner, or other weight.

*Corbels.* Places in walls where Images stand.

*Cordeliers.* An Order of Friars instituted by *S. Francis*, called also Grey Friars.

*Cordial.* Hearty; but which comforteth the heart.

*Cord-*

**Cord-wainer.** A Shoemaker.

**Cormorant.** The greedy water-fowl, or Sea-raven.

**Cornage.** In Common Law it signifieth a certain Tenure, wherein Lands are held by the blowing of an horn.

**Corneous.** Of an horney substance or colour.

**Cornice.** A frize, or the flourishing at the upper end of a column, or pillar: a term in Architecture.

**Corody.** An ancient term, used when the Founders of Abbies, or other Religious Houses, reserved a right in themselves, and heirs, to appoint some person to have allowance of meat, and drink, or other maintenance out of the House: and this allowance was called a *Corody*.

**Corollary.** A surplussage, over plus, addition to, vantage above measure.

**Coroner.** One whose Office is principally to sit upon such, as are either killed by some casualty, or else suspected to have made away themselves; namely, to enquire, and find out how they came to their ends.

**Coronation.** The crowning of a King or Queen.

**Corporal.** Of, (or belonging) to the body.

**Corporeal.** The same.

**Corporation.** A body political, having by the Kings Grant a common Seal, a chief Officer, and inferior persons belonging to it.

**Corpulency.** Grossness, fatness, fulness of body.

**To Corrade.** To rake and scrape together.

**Correlative.** A term of Logick applied to such words, as cannot be spoken, but there must be supposed some other word, which is necessarily a dependant upon it: as a Father and a Son; a Master and a Servant; a Captain and a Souldier; an Husband and a Wife.

**Correspondency.** An agreeableness, or proportion answering to some other thing.

**Corrigible.** That which may be corrected, or amended.

**Corrival.** He that is suiter with another to a woman for marriage.

**Corroborate.** To strengthen, to confirm.

**Corrode.** To gnaw asunder, to waste with gnawing.

**Corrosive.** A fretting plaster; any thing which laid to the body raiseth blisters, and maketh it sore.

**Corrugation.** A drawing up the skin into wrinkles by frowning.

**Coruscation.** A flash of lightning.

**Cosmomaney.** A superstitious kind of Divination by a sieve, anciently in use.

**Cosmography.** An Art touching the description of the whole world. This Art, by the distance of the Circles in Heaven, divideth the Earth under them into her Zones, and Climates, and by the elevation of the Pole, considereth the length of the day and night, with the perfect demonstration of the Suns rising and going down.

*Cosmo-*

*Cosmometry.* A measuring of the world.

*Costrel.* A kind of wine-bottel.

*Coven.* The whole number of Religious men dwelling together in one house.

*Couverture.* A covering. In the Common-Law it signifieth all the time, that a man and wife are coupled in marriage.

*Couchant.* Couching, or lying on the ground; a term of Heraldry.

*Covert.* Hidden, secret; also a wood-plot, or countrey, a place full of bushes and trees.

*Covert-baron.* A married wife, a woman subject to an husband.

*Couverture.* In our Common-Law it is sometime taken for Marriage.

*Covy.* A flock, or company, as a Covy of Partridges is a whole nest of them: called in Latine *Cubatio*, that is, A whole brood, or so many as are hatched up together.

*Covine.* Deceit, consen-age.

*Countercompone.* Compounded of two or three colours interchanged one with another. A term in Heraldry.

*Countermand.* To give commandment contrary to that which was commanded before.

*Countermine.* To mine (or dig in the earth) against another.

*Countermyre.* A wall made in defence of another wall.

*Counterpane.* The fellow-copy of a Deed indented;

*Counterpoise.* Any thing laid in weight against another thing.

*Countervail.* To be of equal value to another thing.

*Coupe.* Cut off.

*Courtilage.* A term in Common-Law, signifying a Court-yard, or Garden adjoining to a dwelling-house or messuage.

\* *Couth.* Known.

\* *Coure.* To kneel, or stoop down.

*Courtesane.* A whore, an harlot, or strumpet.

*Crabbar.* A new-fashioned band, or gorget.

*Cramp-fish.* A Fish, whose nature is to make the hands of such as touch it to be benumbed, or astonied, though they touch it with a long pole: it is called the *Torpedo*.

*Craffitude.* Thicknes, grossness.

*Credence.* Belief, trust.

*Credible.* That may be believed.

*Creditour.* He that lendeth, or trusteth another with money or wares.

*Credulity.* Easiness of belief.

*Cremation.* A burning of dead carcases to ashes for the sepulchral Urn.

*Crescent.* In Heraldry it signifieth the half-Moon.

*Crest.* A cop, or comb; also a tuft, or little plume standing on the top of it.

*Cribration.* A sifting, or winnowing with a sieve.

*Crime.* An offence, or fault committed.

*Criminal.* Faulty, or that which

which belongeth to a fault, or accusation.

*Crimination.* An accusing of, or charging with a crime.

*Crisis.* A Greek word, which is interpreted Judgement. In Physick it signifieth the conflict between nature and sickness; that is, the time, when either the Patient suddenly becometh well, or suddenly dieth, or waxeth better, or worse, according to the strength of his body, and violence of the disease.

*Crisp.* Curled.

*Critical.* In Physick the fourth and seventh days are called Critical, because in them Physicians use to judge of the danger of a disease: but the seventh is accounted the chief Critical day, and the fourth a token or sign what the seventh day will be, if the Patient live so long.

*Critical.* The same that *Critical*, is, Also it signifieth sometime one that hath authority (or taketh upon him) to censure other mens acts or works written.

*Crocodile.* An harmfull beast living most about the River *Nilus* in *Egypt*. It is hatched of an egg, and groweth unto a wonderfull greatness, sometime to twenty or thirty foot long. It is written, that he will weep over a mans head, when he hath devoured the body, and then will eat up the head too. Wherefore in Latine there is a Proverb, *Crocodili Lacryma*, that is,

*Crocodiles tears*, to signifie such tears as are feigned, and spent onely with intent to deceive, or do harm.

*Croches.* The little buds (or branches) at the tops of an Harts horn.

\* *Croft.* A close.

*Crosier.* An Arch-bishops (not a Bishops) staff; that, with the Pall, being Badges peculiar to an Arch-bishop, whilst the Bishops is called a *Pastoral-staff*, and hooked, or crooked at the top, like unto a Shepherds, whereas the *Crosier* is fashioned like a cross at the upper end, and thence became so called.

*Crotays.* Dung of an Hare.

*Crotchet.* An odd conceit, also a note in Musick, whereof two of them go to the making of a Minim.

*Crouched Friars.* An Order of Friars, wearing, as their badge, or cognizance, the sign of the Cross on their outer garment.

*Crownet.* A little Crown, also a part of an horse hoof.

*Cruciate.* To torment, afflict, put to pain, to grieve, or vex.

*Crucifix.* The representation of Christ crucified or hanging on the Cross.

*Crucifixion.* Crucifying, or nailing to the Cross.

*Crude.* Raw, not well digested.

*Crudity.* Rawness, ill digestion.

*Ctural.* Pertaining to a leg or thigh.

*Crucible.* A melting pot, wherein to melt any kind of.

of.



of metal or other fusile matter.

*Cruzer.* The same as *Cru-sible*.

*Crystal.* A substance like clear Glass. There are two kinds thereof. One, which groweth upon extreme cold mountains, being there congealed like ice, by the mineral vertue of the place; as *Albertus* writeth. Another kind groweth in the earth in some places of *Germany*.

*Crystalline.* Made of Crystal, or shining like Crystal.

*Cubebs.* A certain fruit sold by Apothecaries, like unto Pepper. It cometh out of *India*, and is hot and dry in operation. It comforteth the brain much, and quickeneth the spirits, being held and chewed in the mouth. It is also very good to open the stoppings of the Liver.

*Cubical.* Belonging to a Cube: which in Geometry is a solid square Figure; in Arithmetick a square Number, that is, multiplied upon it self.

*Cubicular.* Belonging to the Bed-chamber.

*Cubit.* Half a yard, the measure from a mans elbow to the top of his middle finger.

*Cuirassier.* An Horse-man, in compleat armour, or (at least) to the middle.

*Cullion.* The stone of any living thing.

*Culpable.* Faulty, blameworthy.

*Cultivate.* To labour, till, plow, to improve (or better)

by tillage or plowing.

*Culture.* Tillage, dressing of land, husbandry.

*Culverin.* A piece of Ordnance so called.

*Culvertail.* A strong kind of building, by fastening boards, or timber, with artificial joyns, so firmly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

*Cummin.* An herb, the seed whereof is much used in Physick.

*Cumulation.* An heaping up, or increasing.

*Cunctation.* Slackness, delay, lingering, prolonging of time.

*Cup-glass.* An hollow round Glass, with a hole in the bottom, used by Physicians sometimes to draw bloud or wind out of the body: for it sucketh with great strength, by reason of a little flame of fire made in it.

*Cupidity.* Desire, covetousness.

*Cupola.* A round Arch, or Loover of any house or steeple.

*Cursen.* A Bell, which ringing about bed time, giveth folks warning to go to rest, and cover their fire.

*Cursivily.* Swiftly; as when one readeth a book over with speed.

*Curanto.* See *Coranto*.

*Current.* A stream of water; also passable, that will go for good.

*Courtesan.* An harlot.

*Courtilage.* Any piece of ground as a yard, backside, or garden plot, adjoining to a house.

*Curvess.*

*Curve.* To prounce; or to bend or crooken the body in skipping and prouncing.

*Cusp.* The sharp top or point of any thing.

*Custody.* Safe keeping.

*Cutchoneal.* A little fly (as some think) brought from beyond the Sea, dried, wherewith Diers dy Stammel and colours in Grain; but indeed it is a fruit.

*Cycle.* A Circle. In Astronomy the *Cycle* of the Sun is the revolution of twenty eight years, in which period the Dominical letter, measuring the days of the week, returns to its former course. So likewise the *Cycle* of the Moon is the revolution of nineteen years, in which period the Aspects between Sun and Moon return to their former course.

*Cyclops.* The ancient Inhabitants of *Sicily*, having one eye onely; among whom was *Polyphemus* the Giant, famous among the Poets.

*Cylindrical.* Like a Cylinder, which is a Geometrical solid Figure, flat at both ends, and circular from the top to the bottom.

*Cymbalist.* A player on a Cymbal which is a certain kind of Musical Instrument.

*Cynick.* Doggish or curriish. There was in Greece an old Sect of Philosophers so called because they did over-sharply bark at mens vices, and were not so respective in their behaviour, as civility required. The chief of this

Sect were *Antisthenes*, and *Diogenes*.

*Cypher.* A Circle in Arithmetick like the letter O; which of it self is of no value, but increaseth the value of other Figures, after which it is joyned: wherefore we sometime say of one, that in company of others, doth nothing himself, that he standeth for a *Cypher*. It also signifies a secret way of writing by Characters, and the like.

*Cypress.* A Tree, which groweth on dry mountains, very tall, and slender; the timber thereof is yellowish; and of a pleasant smell, especially set near the fire. It carrieth no leaf, but green small twigs.

## D.

*Dactyl.* A Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree: also one of the feet of an Heroick Verse consisting of three Syllables, one long, and two short. The word is Greek, and signifieth principally a Finger.

*Dactylogy.* Finger-talk, or speech, made and expressed with, or by the fingers.

*Dalmatic.* A kind of Ecclesiastical vesture: so called, as having been first worn in *Dalmatia*.

*Damnis.* To hurt, or en-damage.

*Darnel.* A naughty grain almost like wheat, but much less, and groweth among wheat often. It may be used in Physick, against some out-

outward diseases; but taken inwardly, it is harmfull, as being too hot, and making the head giddy.

*Dane-gelt.* An ancient Tribute of twelve pence laid upon every Hide of Land by the *Danes*.

*Darick.* An Ancient Coin, that had the Image of *Darius* stamped upon it.

*Darreign.* To attempt, or challenge.

*Deambulatory.* Removing from place to place, walking up and down.

*Dean* is chiefly of three sorts: 1. *Cathedral*; as the Head, or Governour of a certain number, or company of Prebends, or Canons in a Cathedral Church. 2. *Collegiate*; as he that hath the like place in a Collegiate Church. 3. *Rural*, as he that is set to oversee a certain number of Parochial Ministers, within a certain circuit, or precinct in the Countrey.

*Deaurate.* Gilded, glistening like Gold.

*Debauch'd.* Dissolute, given to all manner of vices, lewd, disorderly.

*Debilitate.* To weaken.

*Debility.* Weakness.

*Debitour.* A Debtour.

*Debonair.* Gentle, mild, courteous, affable.

*Decad* The number of ten.

*Decalogue.* The ten Commandments.

*Decennia.* That lasteth ten years.

*Decent.* Comely, handsom.

*Deceivable.* Deceivable, apt to be beguiled.

*Decide.* To determine, or

end a controversie or doubt.

*Decimation.* A tithing, or the setting out of the Tithe, or tenth part of corn, and other like tithable things.

*Decipher.* To write after a strange fashion, that none shall read it: also to find out the meaning of a thing so written.

*Decision.* A determination, or end made of a controversie.

*Declamation.* An Oration or speech made of purpose in reproach of any person or thing, or for exercise onely.

*Declame.* To speak evil, to reproach: also to make an oration onely for exercise.

*Declaration.* Any thing that is set forth, or published, to satisfie people concerning the actions, or intentions of the publishers. A making of any thing known.

*Declarative.* Which declareth, telleth, expresth, explaineth.

*Declination.* A bending downward; an averfeness to a thing.

*Decline.* To bend downward, to avoid (or thrust off), a business.

*Declivity.* A steep bending downward, as on the side of an hill.

*Decoff.* To scethe, to boil.

*Decoction.* A boiling, or seething. In Physick it signifieth commonly any liquour, in which Medicinable

## D E

ble Roots, Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, or any other thing hath been boiled.

*Decollation.* A Beheading.

*Decoracion.* A Beautifying.

*Decorum.* Comely, or comeliness, seemliness, good grace.

*Decrepid.* Weak, or very feeble with age.

*Decrescent.* The Moon in the last quarter.

*Decretals.* Ordinances, Decrees.

*Decumbiture.* The time of a sick persons lying down, or keeping his bed.

*Decuple.* Ten-fold.

*Decurion.* A Captain, or Commander over ten.

*Decussated.* Divided, or formed like a S. *Andrew's* Cross, which resembleth the letter X.

*Dedicate.* To offer, give, or appoint for some special purpose.

*Dedication.* An offering, a giving up, consecration.

*Deduct.* To take away.

*Deduction.* A taking away.

*Defalk,* or *Defalcate.* To cut off, to take away, to diminish.

*Defamation.* A Defaming, slandering, a speaking ill of one.

*Defatigation.* Weariness.

*Default.* Defect, failing, fault.

*Defeatance.* An overthrowing, or undoing that which was formerly done: a writing testifying that some other writing shall be of no force.

*Defeat.* To deceive, or

## D E

beguile, to take craftily from one: as also to overthrow.

*Defecation.* A purging from the dregs or lees.

*Defection.* A falling away, a revolting.

*Defective.* Faulty, which wanteth something.

*Defendant.* He which answereth to an accusation or challenge.

*Defensive.* Spoken, or done in defence.

*Defer.* To put off, to prolong.

*Deficient.* Failing, fainting.

*Define.* To declare, shew, or describe a thing plainly.

*Definition.* A sentence which expressly declareth what a thing is.

*Defloweration.* A deflowering.

*Deflower.* To corrupt, spoil, or mar, to ravish.

*Defluxion.* A flowing down, a rheum, catarrh.

*Deform.* To disfigure, to spoil the form of any thing.

*Deformation.* A disfiguring.

*Deformity.* Ill-favouredness, uncomeliness.

*Defraud.* To deceive, to beguile.

*Defray.* To discharge, furnish, or bear all the charges.

*Defunct.* Dead.

*Degenerate.* To turn out of kind, to turn worse.

*Degenerous.* Turning (or growing) out of kind, base.

*Degradation.* A stripping (or depriving) of any person

## D E

son of his honour or Dignity, whether Civil, or Ecclesiastical.

*Degree.* A term often used in Astronomy and Physick. In Astronomy it signifieth the thirtieth part of a Sign; viz. of *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. For into so many parts, or Degrees, are all the Signs divided. In Physick it signifieth a proportion of heat, cold, moisture, or driness, in the nature of simples; and there are four such proportions, or Degrees. The first Degree is so small, that it can scarce be perceived. The second, that, which may be manifestly perceived without hurting the sense. The third, that, which somewhat offendeth the sense. The fourth, which so much offendeth, that it may destroy the body.

*Dehort.* To dissuade, to advise one to the contrary.

*Dehortation.* A perswasion (or admonition) to refrain from doing something.

*Dejection.* A throwing down, a debasement.

*Deifie.* To make a God of, to adore.

*Deipno-sophists.* Certain ancient Philosophers, who were wont to hold Discourses and Conferences at Supper.

*Deity.* Godhead, or a God.

*Delitation.* Delight.

*Delegate.* A Deputy, or such an one as fits to execute Judgement upon the Seat of Justice, in the place of a Civil or Ecclesiastical Judge.

## D E

*To Delegate.* To appoint, substitute, or surrogate.

*Deliberation.* Taking leisure and advisement what to do, consultation.

*Delineate.* To draw the first proportion of a thing.

*Delinquent.* An offender.

*Delude.* To mock, to scorn, to deceive.

*Deluge.* An universal overflowing of waters, Noah's flood.

*Delusion.* A mocking, a cheat, or cozenage.

*Demeanour.* Behaviour.

*Demerit.* A desert: also (on the contrary, and as it is most commonly used at this day) Ill-deserving.

*Demerite.* The Lords Manner-House, and the Lands, which he, and his Ancestours have always used to keep in their own hands.

*Demise.* To give, or grant, farm, or let.

*Democracy.* A kind of Government, wherein the People bear rule without other Superiours, saving such as they appoint.

*Democratical.* Of, (or belonging) to the estate of Democracy.

*Demolition.* A pulling down.

*Demoniack.* Possessed with a Devil.

*Demonstrate.* To shew, or make plain.

*Demonstration.* A shewing (or making) plain of any thing.

*Demur.* A pause, or stay, a standing still.

*Demy.* Half; sometime, little.

*Denier.*

**D E**

**Deneer.** A peny, a small piece of money.

**Denegation.** A denying.

**Denigration.** A making black, a defaming, or blemishing the reputation of.

**Denizen.** A stranger born, that obtaineth the Kings Letters Patents, and becometh His Majesties Subject, enjoying thereby all Privileges, as if he were an *English*-man; some few excepted, proper to them that are *naturalized*.

**Denomination.** A naming.

**Denotation.** A noting, or marking.

**Denunciation.** A proclaiming ones intention, or giving warning.

**Dent, or Dim.** A stroke, and the impresson which it makes in any thing.

**Denti-fice.** A thing to rub the teeth with.

**Denition.** A breeding of teeth.

**Denudation.** A laying bare, a stripping, and leaving naked.

**Deo-dand.** When a man is casuall killed by a Cart, Horse, or Mill, &c. that which moved, and was thereby cause of his death, being forfeit to the King, appertaineth to His Majesties Almoner to bestow in deeds of charity, and is therefore called a *Deo-dand*, as being to be given away for Gods sake.

**Depauperate.** To Impoverish, and make poor.

**Depeculation.** A robbing the publick, viz. the Prince or State.

**D E**

**Depend.** To hang upon another thing.

**Dependency.** An hanging, or staying upon.

**Deplorable.** Lamentable, piteous.

**Deplore.** To lament, to bewail.

**To Deplume.** To pluck off the feathers.

**Deponent.** Laying down. In Common-Law it signifieth Him that is sworn to an *Affidavit*. In Grammar, a Verb, which hath an active signification, and a Passive Termination.

**Depopulate.** To waste (or spoil) a Countrey.

**Depopulation.** A spoiling (or wasting) of a Countrey.

**Deportation.** Banishment. **Deportment.** Behaviour, or carriage, demeanour.

**Depose.** To take away ones authority, to thrust out of his Kingdom; sometime to swear, that is, to pawn, engage, or put down (for so also it signifies) his faith or credit.

**Depositum.** A pledge, any thing committed to, or entrusted with one, to be kept safe, till it be demanded back.

**Deprave.** To corrupt or mar; sometime to speak evil of one. Subst. *Depravation*.

**Deprecate.** To beseech, desire, or entreat earnestly; to put away by prayer and entreaty.

**Depredation.** A pilling, robbing, destroying.

**Depress.** To thrust down, to keep



keep under. Subst *Depression*.

*Deprivation*. A depriving, or taking away of any thing.

*Deputation*. A purging from filthy corrupt matter.

*Depute*. To appoint, assign, ordain.

*Dereliction*. A leaving, or forsaking.

*Deride*. To mock, or flout.

*Derision*. A mocking.

*Derivation*. A deriving, or drawing from something.

*Derivative*. That which is derived from another thing or word.

*Derogate*. To impair, diminish, or take away.

*Derogatory*. That which impaireth or hindereth the credit of any one.

*Descant* A term in Musick, as when a swifter time in one part answers to a slower in another; whence by Metaphor, to *Descant* signifieth to comment, or make reflections and observations upon a business.

*Descend*. To go downward. Subst. *Descent*, and *Descension*.

*Describe*. To express plainly the outward form of a thing.

*Description*. A plain expressing of the outward form of a thing, or the manner how a thing was done.

*Designation*. An enterprise or purpose which a man hath.

*Dispence*. Dotage, talking or doing idly.

*Desolation*. A making desolate, a leaving alone, a destroying.

*Desperation*. A being past all hope.

*Despicable*. To be despised, or set at nought

To *Despond*. To despair, to be out of heart.

*Despotic*. Belonging to Sovereignty, or chief rule.

*Destinated*. Appointed, determined, ordained.

*Destitute*. Forsaken, deprived.

*Destruitive*. Apt to destroy, or pull down.

*Desuetude*. Disuse.

*Detect*. To discover, to disclose.

*Detection*. A discovery, a disclosing.

*Deter*. To let by fear, to make afraid, to discomfort, or discourage; to fright one from doing a thing.

*Deterfive*. Of a scouring or cleansing quality.

*Detest*. To loath, or abhor. Subst. *Detestation*.

*Detestable*. Hatefull, abominable.

*De throne*. To depose from (or put out of) a throne.

*Detraſt*. To speak evil of one.

*Detraction*. Slandorous speaking.

*Detrimēt*. Loss, harm, hinderance, damage.

*Detruncation*. A cutting, or lopping off.

*Devastation*. A wasting of a Country.

*Deveſt*. To uncloath, to put out of possession.

*Deviums*. Out of the way.

*Devirgination*. A depriving of virginity.

*Devoir*. Endeavour, duty. *Devolve*.

**Devolve.** To roll down.  
**Devolution.** A rolling along.

**Deuteronomy.** A second Law, The fifth and last Book of *Moses* is so called, because it contains a repetition of the Law.

**Dewlap.** The hollow part of the throat, hanging down in some beasts.

**Dexter.** Belonging to the right hand.

**Dexterity.** Nimbleness, quickness, skilfulness. Adjective. **Dextrous.** Adverb **Dextrously.**

**Diabolical.** Devilish.

**Diacatholicon.** An Electuary much used in Physick, so called, because it serveth as a gentle-purge for all humours.

**Diacodin.** A cold Syrup made of the tops of Poppies, used in Physick sometime against hot diseases, and to stay the falling down of humours out of the head.

**Diadem.** A Kings crown, or an attire for Princes to wear on their heads, made of purple silk and pearl.

**Diagonal.** Extending from one corner to another.

**Dialacca.** A Confection made of the Gum *Lacca*, and divers hot Simples, good against cold diseases of the Stomach, stoppings of the Liver, and all causes that may draw one to the Dropsie.

**Dialect.** A Difference of some words, or pronunciation in any language; as in *England* the *Dialect* or manner of speech in the North is different from that in the

South, and the Western *Dialect* differing from them both. The *Grecians* have five special *Dialects*; as 1. The property of speech in *Aibens*. 2. In *Ionia*. 3. In *Doris*. 4. In *Eolia*: and 5. that manner of speech, which was generally used of them all. So every Countrey hath commonly in divers parts thereof some difference of language, which is called the *Dialect* of that place.

**Dialectical.** Of, or belonging to the art of Logick.

**Dialogue.** A talk, reasoning, or disputation between two parties or more; or a discourse written where such a conference is set down.

**Diamber.** A comfortable confection made of divers hot Spices, good to be given in wine, or other liquor, to strengthen the Stomach, revive the spirits, and warm the inward parts.

**Diameter.** A streight line, which, passing through the middle of any figure, divideth it into two equal parts.

**Diapason.** A concord in Musick, called an Eighth.

**Diapense.** A concord in Musick, called a Fifth.

**Diaphanicon.** An Electuary used often by Physicians to purge flegm and choler.

**Diaper.** A fine kind of linen, not woven after the ordinary fashion, but in certain works, diamonds, knots, or other devices.

**Diaphragm.** The Midriff; that membrane, which parts the *Thorax*, or the middle belly, wherein are the Heart and

and Lungs, from the *Abdomen*, or lower belly, wherein are the Stomach, Liver, Guts, &c.

*Diapred.* Diversified; of divers colours, or garnishings.

*Diaprunum.* An Electuary made of Damask Prunes, and divers other Simples, good to cool the body in hot burning Fevers.

*Diary.* The same that *Diurnal*.

*Diasenna.* A purging Electuary, good against Quartan Agues, and all other diseases proceeding from Melancholy.

*Diateffaron.* A concord in Musick called a Fourth.

*Dietonick Musick.* Plain song.

*Diatrobe.* A Place of disputations, or learned exercises: also an exercitation, or discourse it self.

*Diatrifantalon.* A cold confection made of the wood Sanders, good against turning Agues, and to refresh the inward parts inflamed with too much heat.

*Diaturbith.* An Electuary, which principally purgeth flegmatick gross humours.

*Dibble.* A garden Instrument wherewith to set Plants.

*Dicacuty.* Much talk, or prating.

*Dichotomy.* A dividing into two parts, or a division made by two and two.

*Dicker.* Ten hides of Leather.

*Dictate.* To indite; also, that which one writeth from

another's mouth while he speaketh.

*Dictatour.* A chief Officer among the *Romans*; never chosen but upon great necessity in dangerous troubles of the Common-wealth. This *Dictatour* could continue in office but onely six months, and then under pain of treason was to give up his authority. He could be named by none but the *Consul*, and that in the night-time, with great silence and attention. After he was once chosen, all other Magistrates were out of office, except onely the *Tribune* of the People; so that the *Dictatour* during his time, had (as it were) a kingly authority above all.

*Dictionary.* A Book wherein words are contained and explained.

*Diet.* A Parliament, or assembly of the States, and Princes of the Empire: also, a set rule and order of eating, drinking, sleeping.

*Diffarreation.* It is a Sacrifice done between man and wife at their divorcement; as *Confarreation* was at their marriage, when they had their wheaten-cake; and hence I suppose is the reason of our *Bride-cake*, still in use with us.

*Diffibulation.* An unbuttoning, or unclasping.

*Difficult.* Hard, uneasy.

*Difficulty.* Hardness, uneasiness.

*Diffidence.* Distrust.

*Diffident.* Distrustfull.

*Diffuse.* To spread abroad, Subst. *Diffusion*.

*Digamma.*

*Digamma.* The Letter F, so called, because it beareth a form like the Greek Letter Gamma made double.

*Digest.* To dispose, or set in order; to concoct, or distribute the meat, &c.

*Digests.* A Volume of the Civil-Law so called.

*Digits.* In Arithmetick, all the single significant Figures under ten.

*Digladation.* Sword-playing, or fencing with swords.

*Dijudication.* A judging a difference between two.

*Digress.* To turn aside, to leave the matter that is in hand and speak of another thing.

*Digression.* A turning to speak of another thing.

*Dilacerate.* To tear in pieces.

*Dilavation.* A tearing in pieces.

*Dilapidations.* Ruines of a Parsonage, or Vicarage-house, suffered to run to decay, for which the next Incumbent ought to have satisfaction from his Predecessors Executors, or Administratours; otherwise he hath by Law his action against them.

*Dilate.* To spread abroad, to enlarge, to draw in length.

*Dilatation.* A drawing in length, speaking of a thing at large.

*Dilatory.* That causeth delay, or stay.

*Dilemma.* A kind of Argument, which convinceth ones adversary both ways: as in saying, if he be a good

man, why do you speak evil of him? If he be naught, why do you keep him company?

*Dilling.* A child born when the parents are old.

*Dilucidation.* A laying open to the light, a making clear or plain.

*Dimension.* The true measure of a thing; the exact proportion of any thing, both for the length, breadth, and depth of it.

*Dimication.* A fighting.

*Diminution.* A Diminishing.

*Diminutive.* Little, small: or a word which betokeneth a little thing, as lamb kin, a little lamb.

*Dimumeration.* A numbring, a reckoning.

*Diocess.* The circuit of every Bishop, or Diocesans Jurisdiction.

*Diphong.* A contraction of two Vowels into one Syllable.

*Diptote.* In Grammar, a Noun declined with two Cases onely.

*Dire.* Pierce, cruel, terrible.

*Directory.* That which directeth one.

*Dirption.* A violent catching away.

*Dirge.* Soul-mass, or a certain Service celebrated for the dead: so called, not (as some conceive) from *Dirigo*, because the prayers are directed unto God, (for so are other) but from a special prayer in that Service beginning with *Dirige*.

*Disaffect.* To ill-affect, or dislike.

dislike. Subst. *Disaffection*.

*Disafforest*. To turn from being a Forest to other uses.

*Disallow*. To disallow.

*Disappear*. To vanish out of sight, to be seen no more.

*Disast'ous*. Unlucky, unfortunate.

*Disputation*. A disputation, contention, arguing, or reasoning about a matter.

*Disciple*. A scholar, one that learneth.

*Discipline*. Instruction.

To *Discomfit*. To vanquish or overcome.

*Disconsolate*. Uncomfortable, sorrowfull, comfortless.

*Discontinue*. To intermit or disaccustom ones self from the doing of any thing: also, to be absent from a place.

*Discordant*. Disagreeing, dissonant. Substan. *Discordancy*.

*Discrepant*. Much differing, disagreeing. Subst. *Discrepancy*.

*Discreetive*. Separate, distinct.

*Discriminate*. To divide, or sever.

*Discuss*. To examine, debate, or try a matter.

*Discussi'o*. An examining, a sisting or tryal of a matter.

To *Disembogue*. To discharge out of a narrower into a broader passage; as it were to cast out of the mouth: a Spanish word.

*Disfranchisement*. A taking away of ones freedom.

*Disgregate*. To disperse, scatter, or sever asunder.

*Disjunctive*. Disjoyning, dividing.

*Disjunction*. Disunion, division, separation.

*Dis'cation*. A putting out of the right place.

*Dismantle*. To uncloath; to unfurnish, to leave unprovided, to sleight or throw down works and fortifications.

*Dismes*. Tenths due to the King out of every Benefice, or other Spiritual living.

*Disparagement*. Dishonour, disgrace. It properly signifieth a shame or disgrace done by a Guardian to his Ward, in marrying him under years to a woman unfit for his calling, or to one past child bearing, or which hath some great deformity, lameness or some horrible disease.

*Disparates*. A term of Logick, applied to such words, as are onely differing one from another, but not contrary; as Heat and Cold are Contraries, but Heat and Moisture are Disparates; viz. two different Qualities.

*Disparity*. Unlikeness, inequality.

*Dispell*. To thrust, drive, or put away.

*Dispend*. To spend, lay out, or bestow.

*Dispensation*. Distributing or disposing of things; also a giving of licence to do.

*Disperpled*. A term in Heraldry, when any thing of soft substance doth by falling from high thoor it self out into divers corners or ends.

*Dispersion*. A scattering abroad.

*Displayed*. Wide-spread, opened.

*Displosion.* A breaking forth with violence or noise.

*Dispoliation.* A robbing, or spoiling.

*Disproportion.* Inequality.

*Disputable.* Any thing that a man may dispute on; doubtful.

*Disquisition.* Diligent search, enquiry, examination.

*Dissect.* To cut in pieces, to open, to cleave in sunder.

*Disseminate.* To sow here and there, to spread abroad, to publish.

*Dissemtaneous.* Disagreeing.

*Disshavelled.* Bare-haired, without any attire on the head, the hair hanging at length.

*Disfluence.* A leaping asunder or into several parts.

*Dissimilar.* See *Similar*.

*Dissimilitude.* Unlikeness.

*Dissipate.* To scatter, or spread abroad.

*Dissipation.* A scattering, a wasting.

*Dissolve.* To undo, weaken, or destroy: to pluck down.

*Dissolute.* Loose, wanton, given much to vain pleasures.

*Dissolution.* A breaking, weakening, or pulling asunder of any thing.

*Dissonancy.* Discord, disagreement.

*Dissonant.* Of a contrary sound, not agreeing.

*Dissuasion.* A perswading of one from some thing.

*Dissyllable.* A word consisting of two Syllables

*Distension.* A stretching,

retching, racking, or strouting out.

*Distich.* Two Verses, or a Sentence contained in two verses.

*Distinction.* A difference put between two things.

*Distortion.* A wreathing asunder, or into several parts.

*Distraet.* To draw away, to trouble ones mind.

*Distraction.* A pulling asunder, or drawing away of the mind.

*Distress.* Any Goods taken and detained for not payment of Rent, or to inforce one to answer to a Suit. Sometime it signifieth great afflictions, or misery.

*Distribution.* A dividing among many.

*Distributive.* Dealing, dividing.

*Disunite.* To part, to divide, to sever.

*Disunion.* Division, separation.

*Dithyramb.* A certain kind of Hymn, anciently composed, and sung in honour of Bacchus.

*Divan.* A grand Council, or Court of Judicature, held in each Province, among the Turks and Persians.

*Diversifie.* To vary, to make or work in divers colours, or fashions.

*Diversity.* Variety.

*Divers.* To turn aside. Hence the Subst. *Diversion*.

*Divident.* That which divideth.

*Divine.* Heavenly, belonging to God.

*Divination.* A foretelling of a thing before it happeneth.

*Divorce.*



**Divorce.** A separation of man and wife.

**Diaretical.** That which is of vertue to cause one to make water.

**Diurnal.** Of, or belonging to a day: also a Book, where in daily actions or accounts are set down.

**Disturni.** Long continuance.

**Divulgation.** A publishing, or declaring to the world.

**Docibility.** See *Docility*.

**Docible, or Docile.** Easie to be taught, one that will soon learn.

**Docility.** Aptness to learn, quickness of Understanding.

**Dock.** A place where ships are made, or repaired.

**Docket.** A small note, or Bill, containing the substance of something written elsewhere more largely.

**Doctoral.** Of, or belonging to a Doctor.

**Doctrinal.** Of, or belonging to doctrine, or instruction.

**Document.** A lesson, an instruction.

**Dodrantal.** Weighing nine ounces, nine inches long.

**Dogmatical.** Which is held, or maintained in some mens opinion.

**Doller.** A Dutch piece of coyn, worth about four shillings.

**Dolorous.** Grievous, painful.

**Dolphin.** The eldest son of the King of France, so called of *Dauphin*, a Province given, or (as some report) fold, in the year, 1349. by *Lambert* Earl thereof, to *Philip de Valois*, partly on condi-

tion, that for ever the French Kings eldest son should hold it (during his Fathers life) of the Empire.

**Doom.** A Sentence pronounced; a Judgement.

**Dooms-day Book.** A Book in the Exchequer, containing a general survey of all the Lands in England, with the several Owners, Occupiers, and Values thereof in *William* the Conquerours time.

**Dooms-man.** A Judge.

**Domestical.** One of the house, or any thing belonging to the house.

**Domestick.** See *Domestical*.

**Dominion.** A ruling, commanding or swaying.

**Dominical.** Belonging to Sunday, or our Lords day. **Dominical Letter,** the Letter in the Almanack, that shews on what days of the month every Sunday, or Lords-day of that year doth happen: which difference happeneth by reason of the odd day in the year; the year consisting of fifty two weeks, and one day. The Letters are, *A B C D E F G*. There is but one every year; except it be Leap-year, and then there is two.

**Dominicans.** An Order of Friars instituted by *S<sup>t</sup> Dominick*, a Spaniard, in the year of our Lord, 1206.

**Donary.** A gift; properly that which is hanged up in a Church.

**Donation.** A giving.

**Donatists.** A sort of Heriticks sprang from the Doctrine of *Donatus* Bishop of

*Carthage*. who lived in the year, 358.

*Donative*. A Benefice merely given and collated by the Patron, without either Presentation to, or Institution, or Induction by the Ordinary.

*Donee*. He to whom a thing is given or granted.

*Donor*. A giver.

*Dorick dialect*. See *Dialect*.

*Dorick Musick*. The graver sort of Musick among the Greeks.

*Dormant*. Sleeping. It is a term in Heraldry, as *Lion Dormant*, when he lies as if he were asleep. And it is likewise a term in Law, as a *Warrant Dormant*, that is, a Warrant with a blank, to put in whose name they list.

*Dormitory*. A place to sleep in; or, that which hath virtue to make one sleep.

*Dorp*. A Village.

*Drier*. A cell, or chamber used onely for religious men to sleep in.

*Dose*. The quantity of a Medicine, that is usually prescribed to be taken at a time; so much as may safely be given at once.

*Dutkin*. A small piece of Dutch coin: and so, by *Metaphor*, any thing of small value.

*Doubler*. A Jewel of two pieces joyned together.

*Dowager*. A Widow Princess, having Dowry in the countrey, which was in subjection to her deceased Husband: also any widow endowed, or that hath a Joynature: yet a title usually ap-

plied to the Widows of Princes, and great Personages; and to them onely.

*Doulceiss*. The stones of an Hart or Stag.

*Doxology*. A giving glory or praises; as in the Churches, *Gloria Patri*, &c.

*Draebm*. See *Dram*.

*Dram*. A small weight, the eighth part of an ounce. It containeth in it three Scruples, every Scruple being of the weight of twenty wheat corns; so that a *Dram* is the just weight of sixty corns of Wheat.

*Dramatick*. Poetry, that which is publickly acted upon the Stage; as *Comedy*, and *Tragedy*.

*Drapery*. That kind of work in Painting, or Architecture, which represents the falling of cloth in pleits, or folds.

*Drery*. Sorrowfull, lamentable.

*Dribbles*. Small portions or pieces.

*Drollery*. A Jesting facetious manner of speaking or writing.

*Dromedary*. A kind of Camel, having two bunches on the back. He is very swift, and can travel two or three days without drink; and (as some say) an hundred miles.

*Druides*. Ancient Pagan Priests in France, which lived naked in woods, giving themselves unto the study of Philosophy, and avoiding all company, so much as they might. They were of such estimation among

mong the people, that all Controversies were referred to their determination, and a great penalty laid on such, as disobeyed their Sentence. They believed the immortality of Souls, but supposed (with *Pythagoras*) that they still passed by death from one body to another.

*Dryades.* *Nymphs* of the woods, so called of the Greek word *Drys*, which signifieth an Oak.

*Dual.* Of, (or, belonging to) two.

*Dubious.* Doubtfull.

*Ducal.* Of, (or, belonging to) a Duke.

*Ducher.* A certain Roman Gold coin, valuing six shillings and eight pence.

*Ductile.* Easy to be drawn (or beaten thin) into a large extent.

*Duel.* A Combate between two.

\* *Dune.* An hill; vulgarly pronounced *Dwn*.

*Duplication.* A doubling.

*Duplicity.* Doubleness.

*Durability.* Long continuance.

*Dura mater.* The outermost hard skin wherein the brain is wrapped.

*Dwale.* An herb of cold operation, having power to make one sleep: some call it Nightshade.

*Dwindle.* To consume, to be at the last cast, as a candle upon its going out; to shrink up to nothing.

*Dyscracy.* A distemper, or ill affection of the body.

*Dysentery.* The bloody-Flux.

*Dyspepsie.* Ill digestion (or concoction) of the meat in the Stomach.

## E.

*Eaglet.* A young Eagle.

*Ebene.* A Tree, which groweth in *Ethiopia*, bearing neither leaves, nor fruit. It is black, and hath no grain like other wood, and is sharp biting in taste.

*Ebonites.* Certain old Hereticks, which affirmed, that *Christ* was not before his Mother, the blessed *Virgin*. Against these Hereticks *Saint John* writ his Gospel, after he returned from his banishment in the Isle of *Palmis*.

*Ebony.* See *Ebene*.

*Ebriety.* Drunkenness.

*Ebullition.* A bubbling (or boiling) up.

*Eburnean.* Like unto (or made of) Ivory.

*Eccentric.* Having no Centre, or a different Centre from another Orb.

*Eccho.* A rebounding, or sounding back of any noise, or voice in a wood, vally, or hollow place, *Poets* feign, that this *Eccho* was a *Nymph* so called, which being rejected of one whom she loved, pined away for sorrow in the woods, where her voice still remaineth answering the cries of all complaints.

*Ecclesiastical.* Of, (or, belonging to) the Church.

*Eclipse.* A failing, or want of any thing. Commonly it signifieth a want of light; and there be two such *Eclipses*, namely of the Moon,

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and of the Sun. *Eclipse of the Moon* never happeneth, but at the Full Moon; neither then always, but when she is in such a point, that the shadow of the Earth depriveth her of the Sun-beams, from whence she taketh her light. *Eclipse of the Sun* is not so usual, and happeneth onely at the change of the Moon, namely, when the Moon, being between the Sun and us, doth with her dark body hide part of his light from us.

*Ecliptick line.* An imagined line, running through the midst of the twelve Signs, in which the Sun always keepeth his course. It is so called, because the *Eclipses* happen, when the Moon is either in Conjunction, or Opposition under this line.

*Eclogue.* It is commonly taken for a Poem containing a communication of Shepherds, but the word in Greek signifieth, A Collection (or choice gathering) of things together.

*Ecstasie.* See *Extasie*.

*Edacity.* An unsatiable Appetite to eat.

*Eddy.* The shooting-back of water in some places, contrary to the stream, or tide, and afterwards falling into the stream again.

*Eden.* An Hebrew word, signifying Delectation, or a place of pleasure and delight, Paradise.

*Edible.* Which may be eaten.

*Edict.* An Ordinance made

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by any in authority, a Proclamation, or Decree.

*Edification.* A building; but most commonly it is taken for an Instruction so plainly delivered, that the hearer profiteth by it.

*Edifice.* A building, a frame.

*Edile.* See *Adile*.

*Edition.* A setting forth, or publishing.

*Educate.* To bring up, to nourish.

*Education.* A bringing up.

*Educe.* To lead, draw out, or bring forth.

\* *Eeke.* To piece out, draw out further in length, to add to, or enlarge.

*Effable.* Easie to be uttered or pronounced.

*Effluante.* To perform.

*Effeminate.* Womanish, nice.

*Efficacy.* Strength, vertue, force. Hence *Efficacious*.

*Efficiency.* A bringing to pass.

*Efficent.* Which bringeth to pass, or performeth.

*Effigies.* The picture, or resemblance of any thing.

*Efflorescence.* A flourishing, or sprouting forth.

*Effluence.* A running out, a flowing forth.

*Efflux* signifieth the same.

*Effusion.* A pouring out, a large spending.

*Eftsoons.* Again, ever and anon, ere long.

*Egestion.* A carrying forth.

*Eglantine.* The sweet-briar.

*Egregious.* Notable, excellent.

*Egress.* A going forth from any place.

*Egritude.*

*Egritude.* Grief of mind, or pain of body.

*Ejaculate.* To cast forth, or cast up.

*Ejaculation.* A casting forth: also, a short fervent prayer, whereby the Soul doth as it were launch it self upward.

*Eject.* To cast out.

*Ejection.* A casting out.

*Eirenarch.* A Justice of Peace, or Constable.

*Ejulation.* An howling, a pitifull crying out, a yelling.

*Ela.* The highest Note in the scale of Musick; as *Gammus* is the lowest.

*Elaborate.* Curious, done with great pains.

*Elate* Lifted up, advanced, proud, lofty.

*Elatarium.* The jayce of wild Cucumbers dried. Being taken inwardly, it purgeth waterish humours, and is good against the Dropsie. But it must be mixed with somewhat to restrain the malice of it, for otherwise it will be painfull in operation.

\* *Eld.* Old age.

*Elect.* To choose.

*Election.* Choice.

*Elective.* Subject unto choise; gotten, or passing by election.

*Electrum.* A kind of Amber distilling out of the Poplar tree; as some report. The Poets feign it to have been the tears of the *Phætonides*, who, bewailing their Brother *Phæton's* death, were turned into Poplar-trees.

*Electuary.* Any Medicine taken inwardly, made of divers Powders mixed together, and by tempering with some Syrups, or honey brought to a soft liquid form.

*Eleemosynary.* Given in Alms, or which giveth Alms; also an Alms house.

*Elegancy.* Fineness, neatness, eloquence, gallanterness.

*Elegant* Fine, neat, picked, trim.

*Elegiack* Mournfull.

*Elegy.* A mournfull Song used in Funeral, or other passions of Sorrow.

*Element.* The first matter of visible substance, from whence all things take their beginning: whereof there be four, namely, Fire, Air, Water, and Earth. Sometime it signifieth a Letter; as *A B C*. Sometime the foundation, principle, or instruction of any thing.

*Elementary.* Which consisteth of, (or belongeth to) Letters, principles, or first Elements.

*Eench.* A subtil Argument.

*Elevate.* To lift up, to advance.

*Elicitation.* A drawing (or alluring) forth.

*Eligible.* Fit, (or like) to be chosen.

*Elimation.* A siling off.

*Elision.* A sending forth by compression.

*Elixation.* A boiling, or seething.

*Elixir.* An *Arabian* word of the same significat on that

*Quintessence* is in Latine. See *Quintessence*.

*Elk*. A kind of Yew to make bows with.

*Elocution*. Utterance, eloquence.

*Elogy*. A testimonial of ones praise, or dispraise.

*Eloin*, or *Elong*. To put, or set afar off.

*Elongation*. A putting far off.

*Elucidate*. To make bright or shining.

*Elude*. To mock, or deceive.

*Elsion*. A mocking, a deceit.

*Elysian*. Of (or belonging to) *Elysium*.

*Elisium*. A supposed place of pleasure below, where Poets imagined the Souls of good men did rest.

*Emacerate*, or *Emaciate*. To make thin, lean, or poor in flesh.

*Emanation*. A flowing (or proceeding) from: an issuing out, like to the stream of a river from the spring-head or fountain.

*Emancipation*. A setting of children at liberty, a delivering out of bondage.

*Emargination*. A clearing of wounds from the scurff about them.

*Emasculation*. A gelding of any male-creature, thereby taking away their masculine force.

*Embargo*. An arrest or stoppage of ships in an Harbour.

*Embellish*. To make beautiful.

*Ember-weeks*. Four weeks in the year appointed for publick Fasts; not so called (as is commonly received) from *Embers*, or *Asbes*, which were used onely on (what took the name from thence) *Ash-wednesday*, but from the *Saxon* *Embyrne*, or *Imbyrne*, signifying a Circuit, a going about, or a running round: the word being composed of *Emb*, or *Imb*, that is, *circa*, about, and *ryne*, that is, *cursum*, a courie, or running, and applied to these Fasts; because constantly observed at certain set seasons, in the course, or circuit of the year; or because the wheel of the year moveth, or the course of the year standeth on those seasons, in one, or other of which, the fruits of the earth are either sown, sprung up, coming to their ripeness, or gathered into the barn.

*Embezel*. To steal, convey away, to spend, or waste.

*Embleme*. It properly signifieth any fine work, cunningly set in wood, or other substance, as we see in cheff boards and tables; notwithstanding it is commonly taken for a Picture, or other Device, shadowing some matter to be learned by it.

*Embest*. A Term used by Hunter, when a Deer is so weary, that he foameth at the mouth.

*Embracer*. A Law-term, of him, that, when a matter



is in tryal, cometh for reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, nor Witness, and speaketh in favour of the parties; or which laboureth the Jury, or useth any unlawfull practise to make them give their Verdict, as he would have them.

**Embrocation.** A bathing of any part of the body by the falling of the liquor from aloft upon the part affected.

**Embroid.** To encumber, entangle, or pester.

**Emryon.** A child unperfect in the mothers womb.

**Emendation.** An amending.

**Emerald.** A precious Stone, the greenest of all other; for which cause it is very comfortable to the sight. The best of these Stones are brought out of *Scybia*. And some affirm them to be taken out of the Griffons nests, who do keep this Stone with great sedulity. It is found by experience (as *Albertus* writeth) that, if the *Emerald* be good, it inclineth the bearer thereof to chastity, and cannot endure the action of lust. There is also a disease, sounding near this word, for which see *Hemorrhoid*.

**Emergent.** What issueth, riseth up, appeareth, or sheweth it self.

**Eminence.** Highness, dignity, honour.

**Emient.** High, lofty, honourable

**Emissary.** A buke fellow

sent out for a Spy, or Scout, a Messenger alway at hand.

**Emission.** A sending out, a sending forth.

**Emmanuel.** An Hebrew word expressing the dignity of our Saviour; and it is interpreted, *God with us*.

**Emollient.** Softening, making supple or pliant.

**Emolument.** Profit, gain, advantage.

**Enpanel.** To make up a Jury of twelve, or more men.

**Emparlance.** A petition in Court for a day of respite; a term in Common-Law.

**Emphasis.** An express, or most plain, signification of ones mind: also a proper and vigorous pronounciation of a word, thereby the better to express its force and efficacy.

**Emphatical.** That which is uttered with most express signification, in such sort, that it setteth forth to the full the intent of the speaker.

**Empirick.** A Physician, that getteth skill by his own practise: also, one that without regard either of the cause of a disease, or of the constitution of the Patient, applies those Medicines, whereof he hath had experience in others, work they how they will.

**Enplaster.** A plaster (or salve) made of Herbs, Powders, and Oil boiled together.

**Empread.** To sue one.

**Enprimed.** A Term used by Hunters, when an

Hart first forsaketh the herd.

*Empyrean heaven.* The highest heaven above the firmament; so called (by a Greek name) because of the bright shining of it like fire.

*Emulate.* To envy, to strive to do as another doeth, or rather beyond another.

*Emulation.* Envy, an earnest desire to do as another doth.

*Emulgent.* Soft-stroaking, or mollifying; whence the *Emulgent vein*, a branch of the *Vena cava*.

*Enamel.* A compound of Glass, Lead, and Tin, well calcinated, or burnt together, wherewith things are varnished, and flourished: inlay.

*Enarration.* A telling, or declaring.

*Enchase.* To set in gold, to inlay, or enamel.

*Enchiridion.* It is commonly taken for a little Book, which one may still carry in his hand.

*Enclitic.* Inclining. In Grammar it is a certain Particle, joyned at the end of a word, which casteth back the accent to the foregoing syllable.

*Enchroachment.* A Law-Term, when one man unlawfully presseth too far upon another; as in setting his pale too far upon anothers land, the more to enlarge his own, or in taking more Rent than is due.

*Encomium.* A speech or

song made in the praise of any one.

*Encumbrance.* An impediment, hindrance, trouble, molestation.

*Enditement.* A Bill of accusation exhibited against any one.

*Endorse.* To write on the outside of a Letter. Hence the Substantive, *Endorsement*.

*Endorsed.* A term in *Heraldry*, when two Beasts are painted with their backs turned to each other.

*Endowment.* The giving (or assuring) of Power to a Woman: as also the setting out the Vicars portion in a Benefice appropriated.

*Energetical.* Very forcible, and strong.

*Energy.* Force, virtue, strength, effectual operation.

*Eneruate.* To weaken, or enfeeble.

*Enfranchise.* To make free, to admit, or receive one into any corporation.

*Enfranchisement.* A making free.

*Engyscope.* An Instrument for the discovering or discerning the smallest things.

*Enhance.* To advance, or make greater.

*Enigma.* A Riddle, a dark speech, covered with subtle and crafty words.

*Enigmatical.* Obscure, dark, hard to understand, spoken in a Riddle.

*Enormity.* A going out of rule, a great disorder.

*Enormous.*

**Enormous.** Wicked, very bad.

**Enquest.** A Jury of twelve or more men.

**Ensign.** A banner born in wars; a flag, or any ornament serving for a mark of some dignity.

**Entail.** An estate in fee, but limited and tyed to certain conditions.

**Enthusiasm.** A ravishment from the spirit, divine motion, or inspiration; Poetical fury. Whoso is possessed therewith is called an *Enthusiast*.

**Enthymeme.** A term of Logick. It signifieth an imperfect Syllogism, which wanteth either the Major, or Minor.

**Entity.** A being.

**To Enucleate.** To take out the kernel or core; also, by Metaphor, to make plain, or expound.

**Enveloped.** Wrapped.

**Environ.** To compass about, to beset.

**Enumerate.** To reckon up, to declare.

**Enumeratum.** A reckoning, a rehearsal.

**Enuntiative.** Any thing pronounced or spoken. A proposition or speech, which simply affirmeth or denyeth any thing; as *Cicero is veracious*; *Cicero is not veracious*.

**Epaet.** A number which is in use every year to find the age of the Moon by. This Epact changeth yearly, and is made by the addition of eleven to the former Epact; both which

numbers are the Epact for the following year, but always so, that both those numbers exceed not the number of thirty. For if they amount to above thirty, then must you cast away the 30. and the remaining number shall be the Epact. As for example in this year 1679, the Epact is 28; to which if you add eleven for the next years Epact, it maketh thirty nine, from which if you take away thirty, there will remain nine, which is the Epact for the next year 1680. Note also, when in any year the Epact is twenty nine, you must add twelve, to find out the next years true Epact, that casting away 30. the Epact may come to be eleven. In all other numbers, the Epact is still made (as before) by adding eleven. And these Epacts are ever changed on the first day of *March*.

**Ephab.** An Hebrew measure containing about five pecks of oats.

**Ephemerides.** A Book wherein day-acts are registered. Commonly it is taken for a Book of Astronomy (in use among such as erect Figures to cast mens Nativities) by which Book is shewn how all the Planets are placed, every day and hour of the year.

**Ephialtes.** See *Incubus*.

**Ephippiated.** Harnessed, or saddled.

**Ephod.** An holy garment worn.

worn by the High priest of the *Hebrews*, when he executed his function. It covered the back, and was curiously wrought with gold and twisted silk of Purple, Scarlet, and Violet colour. On the shoulders there were set two neat precious Onyx stones, and in them graven the names of the twelve sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, in the right shoulder the six eldest, and in the left the six youngest; that the High priest, entering into the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, (which was the holiest place of the Temple) might bear with him the names of the People, for whom he was to pray unto God.

*Epicde.* A funeral Song sung before the Corps be buried: also Verses or Epigrams made upon the dead, in his commendation; or to serve for an Inscription upon his Monument.

*Epicene gender.* In Grammar it is that gender under which both sexes, male and female, are comprehended.

*Epick Poetry.* A Narrative sort of Poetry, which is written in Heroick numbers.

*Epicure.* It is commonly taken with us for a man given over-much to pleasure: the word is so used from an ancient Philosopher named *Epicurus*, who taught, That the greatest

happiness was to be without pain, and enjoy pleasure of body and mind.

*Epicycle.* A term used in Astronomy. It signifieth a lesser Circle, whose centre or middle part is in the circumference of a greater Circle. In the upper part of this *Epicycle* the five Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, and *Mercury*, do go forward according to the course of the Signs, as *Aries* to *Taurus*, &c. In the lower part they are retrograde, that is, go backward; as from *Gemini* to *Taurus*, from *Taurus* to *Aries* again. Between these two motions are said to be two Stations; namely, when a Planet ceaseth going forward, and beginneth to be retrograde; or coming to the farthest point of his retrogradation, goeth forward again; so that in the *Epicycle* these Planets wheel about sometime according, sometime contrary to the order of the Signs.

*Epidemick*, or *Epidemical.* Universal, general, grown common: also infectious, contagious, pestilential.

*Epigram.* It properly signifieth a Superscription, or Writing set upon any thing: now it is commonly taken for a short witty Poem, which under a feigned name doth covertly praise, or tax some particular person or thing.

*Epigraph.*

*Epigraph.* Title, inscription.

*Epilepsy.* The falling-sickness, whereto most commonly children and young folk are subject.

*Epilogue.* The conclusion or end of a matter. A Speech made after an Enterlude or Play is ended.

*Epiphany.* An Appearing, or Manifestation. The Feast of Twelfth-day at Christmas is so called, because then the appearing of a new Star did manifest the birth of our Saviour.

*Episcopacy.* Government of the Church by Bishops.

*Episcopal.* Of, or belonging to a Bishop.

*Epistyle.* In Architecture, the Architrave or top of a Pillar.

*Epitaph.* An Inscription, or Writing set upon a Tomb, most commonly in lamentation or praise of the party there buried.

*Epithalamium.* A Bridal-Song, in commendation of the parties married; a Marriage-Song.

*Emheme.* In Physick, a sort of liquid Medicine applied by a thin piece of Linen, or Cotton, to some outward part of the body.

*Epithet.* Any word or short sentence added to a Noun Substantive, to express some quality of it; as in saying, *Barbarous Cruelty*, *unbridled Lust*; *Anger*, *the short madness of the mind*: where *barbarous*, *unbridled*,

and *the short madness of the mind*, are *Epithets* expressing the quality of Cruelty, Lust, and Anger.

*Epitome.* An Abridgement, or short gathering of any matter in writing.

*Epitomize.* To make an Abridgement, or short gathering.

*Epoch.* A certain Period of time reckoned from some very remarkable passage, for the better computing how the years pass away.

*Epode.* A sort of Lyrick Poem, consisting of Verses of unequal measure, the first longer than the second.

*Equanimity.* Uprightness of heart, quietness of mind.

*Equator.* One of the six chief Circles imagined to be in the Firmament; so called, either because it is equally distant from the Poles, or because when the Sun is in it, the day and night are equal.

*Equestrian.* Belonging to a Knight, or Knighthood.

*Equilateral.* Having equal sides.

*Equinoctial.* An imagined Line, passing just in the midst between the two Poles of Heaven, to which Line the Sun coming twice a year (namely, about the eleventh of March, and the eleventh of September) maketh the Days and Nights of equal length in all the World, for which cause it is called *Equinoctial*. The Signs

Signs *Aries* and *Libra* do both begin at this Line.

*Equipage*. Furniture, or provision for Horsemanship, especially in triumph, -or tournaments.

*Equivalence*, or *Equivalency*. The equal value of one thing with another.

*Equivalent*. Of equal value to another thing.

*Equivocal*. When one word signifieth two things.

*Equivocate*. To speak or answer with a secret meaning reserved in ones own mind, which peradventure the hearers do not understand.

*Equivocation*. A speech or answer made, with a secret meaning reserved in ones mind. A double or diverse sense in one word.

*Eradicate*. To pluck, or pull up by the roots.

*Erasé*. A term in Heraldry, when any member of a Beast seemeth torn from the body.

*Erebus*. Hell, or a River in Hell.

*Er. Et.* To lift or set up.

*Erection*. A lifting up.

*Eremit*. See *Hermite*.

*Erepti n.* A taking away.

*Ermines*. A little Beast less then a Squirrel, the Furr whereof is very costly, worn onely by Princes, or great Potentates. It hath a tail of a thumb length, and is brown. *Ermine* in Heraldry sometime signifieth white powdered with black, and *Ermines* black powdered with white.

*Errant*. Wandring, having no certain abode.

*Errhin*. A Medicine to snuff up into the nose to cause sneezing, and purge the head.

*Erroneous*. Full of error, deceived, false.

*Eustation*. A belching.

*Eruition*. Learning, instruction.

*Eruption*. A violent breaking out.

*Escheat*. To be forfeit to the King, or chief Lord.

*Escheater*. An Officer that observeth, and certifieth into the *Exchequer*, such things as do *escheat* unto the King.

*Escutcheon*. A Shield, or Buckler; but commonly taken for a Coat of Arms.

*Esuage*. A Tenu e of Lands, whereby the Tenant is bound at his own charge to follow his Lord into the Wars, either in *Scotland* or *Wales*: sometime in this Tenure the Tenant payeth onely a yearly Rent.

*Esculent*. Eatable, fit to be eaten.

*Escuria*. A stately Building in *Spain* built by King Philip the Second.

*Essays*. Trials.

*Essedary*. Belonging to a Chariot, or Waggon.

*Essence*. The being, or natural substance of any thing.

*Essenes*. Certain Religious men among the *Jews*, which lived a very strict life, abstaining from Wine, Fleth, and Women.

*Essential*. That which belongeth to the essence of a thing.



*Effoin.* A term in the Common-Law, when a man cannot well appear at a day appointed in Court, and is therefore allowed by the Court to be absent without penalty.

*Estimate.* To prize or value a thing; or (Substantively) the prize or value thereof.

*Estovers.* Plots of wood, growing in Heaths, Commons, and other places, where it is lawfull for Tenants to take Fuel, and Timber to repair their Tenements.

*Estreat.* A copy which is taken of any writing.

*Et cætera.* And the rest, and so forth. it is commonly written, &c.

*Eternal.* Which hath no beginning nor end.

*Eternity.* Everlastingness.

*Eternize.* To make eternal.

*Ethereal.* Heavenly, or belonging to the Celestial Spheres.

*Ethicks.* Books of Moral Philosophy, treating of civil Behaviour and Manners.

*Ethnick.* A Gentile, an Heathen, one that is no Christian.

*Etymology.* The true exposition, or reason given of any word. Adject. Etymological.

*Evacuate.* To empty.

*Evacuation.* An emptying.

*Evade.* To escape, to get away.

*Evagination.* An untheathing, a drawing out of the sheath.

*Evangelical.* Of, or be-

longing to the Gospel, commanded in the Gospel.

*Evangelist.* A bringer of good tidings: wherefore Saint Matthew, Saint Mark, Saint Luke, and Saint John, are called *Evangelists*, because they first in writing published the joyfull History of our Redemption by the Son of God.

*Evaporate.* To consume away in vapour.

*Evaporation.* A vapour or smoke passing from any thing

*Evasion.* An escape, A starting-hole to get out, a shift or trick to put off ones adversary.

*Eucharist.* It properly signifieth a giving of thanks. In Ecclesiastical Writings it is often taken for the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

*Eucrasie.* An even mixture, a wholsom temperature of the Body.

*Euech.* A kind of wild Beast like a Goat.

*Event.* The end or success of a matter.

*Evert.* To overthrow.

*Everfion.* An overthrowing.

*Eviſion.* An overthrow in Law; an undeniable manifestation or proof of any thing.

*Eviscerate.* To bowel, or draw out the bowels or guts of.

*Evitable.* Which may be avoided.

*Eulogy.* A speaking well of, a praising or giving thanks.

*Eunuch.*

*Eunuch.* A gelded man.  
*Evocation.* A calling forth.  
*Euphony.* A sounding well,  
 handsomely, and gracefully.

*Euphorbium.* A Gum or  
 Tear of a strange Plant,  
 growing on the Mount *At-*  
*las* in *Lybia*. It is yellowish,  
 clear, and brittle; it may be  
 used in Ointments against  
 Pallies, Cramps, and shrink-  
 ing of the Sinews; but to be  
 taken inwardly is very dan-  
 gerous, unless the malice  
 thereof be well corrected:  
 for it scaldeth, and is exceed-  
 ing hot near the fourth De-  
 gree,

*Europe.* One of the three  
 parts of the World lying to-  
 ward the West. In it are  
 contained *England*, *Spain*,  
*France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, all  
*Greece*, *Crete*, or *Candy*, be-  
 side many other Kingdoms,  
 great Countreys and Islands.  
 Some affirm it to be called  
*Europe* of *Europa* King  
*Agenor's* Daughter, whom  
*Jupiter* (as Poets feign) in  
 likeness of a Bull, carried  
 over Sea, into the Island  
*Crete*.

*Entaxy.* A placing, or  
 disposing in good order.

*Enterpe.* The name of one  
 of the nine Muses.

*Exact.* To demand with  
 great earnestness or with  
 constraint: also it signifieth  
 perfect, and accomplished.

*Exaction.* A pilling, or  
 taking up of money by con-  
 straint.

*Exaggerate.* To encrease,  
 or amplify a matter; pro-  
 perly, with words to make  
 a thing more then it is.

*Exaggeration.* An encrea-  
 sing, or amplifying by words.

*Exanimate.* To amaze.

*Examination.* An amaze-  
 ment.

*Exarch.* An Officer of  
 highest Dignity and Autho-  
 rity under the Emperour;  
 his chief Seat was *Ravenna*  
 in *Italy*, at that time when  
*Constantinople* was the chief-  
 est Seat of the *Roman* Em-  
 pire.

*Exasperate.* To anger, or  
 provoke one greatly to an-  
 ger.

To *Exauhorate.* To de-  
 prive of, or put from Autho-  
 rity.

*Excandescency.* A raging  
 with the heat of wrath and  
 anger.

*Excelsity.* Height, an ex-  
 alted state, or condition.

*Excentric.* See *Eccentric*.

*Excerption.* A choosing,  
 picking, or culling out.

*Excess.* Which exceed-  
 eth, or is too much, Adject.  
*Excessive.*

*Exchequer.* That Court  
 wherein all Causes touching  
 the Revenues of the Crown  
 are handled: also the Kings  
 Treasury.

*Excise.* A certain cu-  
 stom or Impost upon Com-  
 modities, whereby to raise  
 and advance moneys for  
 the Service of the Common-  
 wealth.

*Excite.* To stir up. Sub-  
 stant. *Excitation*, or *Excite-*  
*ment*.

*Exclamation.* A crying  
 out.

*Exclude.* To shut out.

*Exclusion.* A shutting out.  
*Excopi-*

E X

*Excogitate.* To devise, invent.

*Excommunicate.* To cast out of the communion of the Church.

*Excoriate.* To pull off the skin, or Hide, to flea.

*Excreable.* Which may be spit out.

*Excrement.* Any thing, which, naturally growing, as being in the body, may be taken away without harm to the body.

*Excreſcence.* A superfluous or unnatural growing out of a thing, as of a Wart, Wen, Bunch, &c.

*Excruciate.* To torment.

*Excursion.* A running out, a light skirmish.

*Execrable.* Wicked, worthy to be detested.

*Execration.* A cursing.

*Execution.* The performance or exercise of any office, or employment; the slaughter done upon a flying enemy pursued; the success of a shot discharged at the enemy.

*Executor.* He that is appointed by any man in his last Will and Testament to have the disposing of all his Goods, according to the contents of the said Will.

*Exemplary.* Of, or belonging to an example.

*Exemplifie.* To declare a matter at large, to alledge examples. Subst. *Exemplification.*

*Exempt.* Free, or privileged from any payment or service.

*Exemption.* A freedom, or

E X

a privilege from any business.

*Exequies.* Funeral Solemnities in honour of the dead.

*Exercitation.* Use, exercise, custom, practise.

*Exhalation.* A Fumy smoke, hot and dry, drawn out of the Earth by the heat of the Sun, which, being inflamed, is the material cause of divers fiery impressions in the Air.

*Exhale.* To cast or send forth a breath, or fume.

*Exhaust.* To draw out, consume, spend, or waste.

*Exhibit.* To present, offer, or give. Subst. *Exhibition.*

*Exhilarate.* To make merry, to comfort.

*Exhortatory.* Which exhorteth, or persuadeth to do a thing.

*Exigent.* A strait, a hard pinch.

*Exiguity.* Smallness, slenderness.

*Exile.* Banishment.

*Exinanite.* To make empty, to spoil, weaken, or make of no force. Subst.

*Exinanition.*

*Exist.* To be, to appear, or to be seen.

*Existence.* A being, or entity.

*Exit* is commonly used Substantively for the going off from the Stage of any person in a Play.

*Exodus.* A going forth. The second Book of *Moses* is so called, because it teacheth of the manner how the Children of *Israel* went out of *Agypt*.

*Exoese.*

## E X

*Excrete.* Past growing, out of use, stale.

*Exonerate.* To unburden, to acquit, or discharge.

*Exorable.* Which may be entreated.

*Exorbitant.* That which goeth out of due proportion, or the right way. Subst. *Exorbitancy.*

*Exorcism.* An adjuring, or binding by oath: conjuration.

*Exorcize.* To adjure, to bind by oath, to charge one upon conscience, or grievous penalty, to speak truly, or do any thing required.

*Exordium.* The first entrance of a Sermon, Oration, or such like Speech.

*Exosscous.* Having no bones.

*Exotick.* Foreign, or strange.

*Expansion.* An unfolding, spreading, or displaying.

*Expatiate.* To wander, to walk, run, or spread abroad.

*Expectation.* A looking for, a longing.

*Expedient.* Fit, necessary, convenient: also, Substantively, an help, fit means, device to compass any matter.

*Expeditate.* To cut off the balls, or (as some say) certain claws of great Dogs feet, which are kept near a Forest, that they may not harm the Kings Deer. The Dogs so cut are said to be expeditated.

*Expedite.* Quick, ready:

## E X

also to dispatch quickly, rid out of the way.

*Expedition.* Quick dispatch, speed; sometime a going forth unto war, a voyage.

*Expell.* To thrust out, to drive away.

*Experiment.* An experience, proof, or trial.

*Expert.* Cunning, skilfull.

*Expiable.* Which may be purged, or satisfied for.

*Expiate.* To pacifie, to appease, to recompense.

*Expiation.* Pacifying, appeasing by sacrifice or prayer.

*Expiration.* A dying, a breathing out, an end.

*Expire.* To die, end, perill, or decay.

*Explanation.* A making plain, a declaring.

*Explicate.* To unfold, open, or declare at large.

*Explication.* An unfolding, or opening.

*Explicite.* Unfolded, declared: also ended, or finished.

*Explode.* To drive out with clapping the hands; or generally, to reject, disapprove, or condemn, with some outward expression of dislike, as by clapping of hands, hissing, or stamping.

*Exploit.* A notable Fact, whether good, or bad.

*Exploration.* Search, or trial by search.

*Explosion.* A driving away.

*Expolition.* A polishing, making smooth, plain, handsome.

*Exportation.* A bearing, carrying

carrying or conveying out.  
*Expose.* To set forth, to set to view, to put abroad in hazard.

*Exposition.* An Interpretation, or expounding.

*Expositor.* An expounder, or Interpreter.

*Expostulate.* To reason angrily with one, to chide or complain, as finding himself grieved.

*Expostulation.* An angry reasoning, or complaint.

*Exprobrate.* To upbraid, to cast in ones teeth.

*Exprobration.* An upbraiding.

*Expugn.* To conquer, to win by assault.

*Expugnation.* A Conquest, a winning by fight.

*Expulsion.* A thrusting out, a driving away.

*Expunge.* To put, strike, blot, or cross out, to put away, or remove.

*Exquisite.* Excellent, curious.

*Exsiccate.* To make dry, to dry up.

*Extant.* That which standeth abroad, or in sight, which may be found.

*Extasie,* or rather *Ecstasie.* A swooning, trance, astonishment, amazement, a ravishment, or transporration of the spirits by passion.

*Extempore.* Out of hand, presently, without study.

*Extend.* To stretch forth, to shew at length.

*Extension.* A stretching out.

*Extent.* Compass, space : A stretching out.

*Extenuate.* To diminish,

to make by words a thing seem less then it is.

*Extenuation.* A diminishing.

*Exterior.* Outward.

*Exterminate.* To banish, to drive away, to cast forth.

*External.* Outward, strange.

*Eximulation.* A stirring up, provoking, or pricking forward.

*Exinct.* Quenched, dead, put out.

*Exinguish.* To quench, to put out.

*Extirpate.* To root up, to destroy.

*Extirpation.* A rooting up.

*Extort.* To wrest away, to take by force.

*Extortion.* Wrong done by any Officer, in taking greater Fees or rewards for executing his Office, then the Laws will allow him.

*Extract.* To draw forth.

*Extraction.* A drawing out : also, an original descent.

*Extrajudicial.* Done out of Court.

*Extraneous.* Outlandish, belonging to a strange or Foreign Country.

*Extravagant.* Wandering, disordered, when there are many needless matters or words brought in beside the purpose. Subst. *Extravagancy.*

*Extravasate.* Not contained within any peculiar vessel : a term in Anatomy ; as bloud *extravasated*, that is, unvessel'd, without the inclosure of Vein or Artery.

*Extricate.* To deliver, or rid ones self of a thing.

*Extrin-*

*Extrinsicall.* Outward, or on the outside.

*Extrusion.* A thrusting out.

*Extuberant.* Swelling.

*Exuberancy.* Affluence, abundance.

*Exuberant.* Abounding, plenteous.

*Exulcerate.* To raise blisters, or sores.

*Exulceration.* A rising of blisters or sores in the body.

*Exult.* To rejoyce greatly, to triumph over one.

*Exultation.* A great rejoycing.

*Exuperable.* Easie to be exceeded, surpassed, or overcome.

## F.

**F***abricate.* To frame, to build.

*Fabrick.* A frame, a building.

*Fabulous.* False as a Fable, feigned.

*Facade.* The frontispiece or fore-part of an house.

*Facetious.* Witty, pleasant, merrily conceited.

*Facile.* Easie.

*Facility.* Easiness.

*Facinorous.* Wicked, ungracious, very naughty.

*Faction.* A Sect, or Division into sundry Opinions.

*Factions.* Contentious, troublesom, unquiet.

*Factor.* He that buyeth and selleth for a Merchant, or that looketh to his business.

*Faculty.* Power, ability, a Trade, or course of life: a priviledge or power granted, that a man may do

something, which without such priviledge he could not do.

*Facundity.* Eloquence.

*Falacivorus.* Bearing a Sithe, an Epithet commonly attributed to Time.

*Falding.* A kind of course Cloth.

*Fallacy.* Deceit in words.

*Fallacious.* Full of deceit, fraudulent, apt to deceive.

*Fallible.* Deceitfull, apt to be deceived.

*Faloun.* A kind of Barge, or Pleasure-Boat.

*Falsification.* A counterfeiting, or making false.

*Falsity.* Fallhood, deceit.

*Fanaticall,* or *Fanatick.* Distracted, mad, frantick, out of his wits.

*Fantastical,* or *Fantastick.* Self-conceited, whimsicall, vain, and odd conceited.

*Farced.* Stuffed full.

*Farcines.* A disease in Beasts; it is a creeping Ulcer growing in knots, and following along some vein; commonly called the *Farcy*, or *Fashions*.

*Farreation.* See *Disfarreation*.

*Fascicular.* Belonging to a *Fascicle* or bundle.

*Fascinate.* To bewitch by the eye, with stedfast looking upon. Subst. *Fascination*.

*Fastidious.* Disdainfull, loathing, proud.

*Fatal.* That which happeneth or cometh to pass by Fare.

*Fate.* Destiny, that which must



F E

must of necessity come to pass by Gods secret appointment.

**Fatigation.** A making weary.

**Fawns.** Poetical gods of the woods.

**Fealty.** A ceremony done by some Tenants to the Lord of whom they hold Lands; which is in laying their right hand upon a Book, and promising fidelity to him by oath.

**Febricitation.** A being sick of a Fever.

**Februation.** A making atonement by prayer, or sacrifice.

**Feclal.** Belonging to an Herald.

**Feculent.** Full of *feces*, that is, dregs, or lees.

**Fecundity.** Fruitfulness.

**Fee.** Lands and Tenements holden by perpetual right, and with acknowledgment of superiority to an higher Lord.

**Felicity.** Happiness.

**Felony.** A general term comprehending divers heinous offences, for which the authors ought to suffer death, and lose their Lands.

**Feminine.** Of, or belonging to the female.

**Fence-month.** A Month so called, because then it is not lawful to hunt in any Forest, for that the Does then do fawn. This Month beginneth about the ninth of June, and continueth till the ninth of July.

**Feneration.** A taking use, usury.

**Fenigreek.** A Plant, or

F E

Herb, the seed whereof is much used in Physick. It is yellow, being hot in the second Degree, and dry in the first, and hath power to mol-  
line, and dissolve.

**Feodal, or Feudal.** Pertaining to a Fee.

**Feodary.** An Officer, who is to be present with the Escheator at the finding of any Office, and to survey Wards Lands, and to rate them.

**Feoffment.** A Deed witnessing the Sale or Gift of Lands in Fee-simple, with Livery of Seisin, and Possession thereof. He that maketh the *Feoffment* is called the *Feoffer*, and the party to whom it is made the *Feoffee*.

**Fere.** See *Pheer*.

**Feriation.** A keeping Holiday.

**Fermentation.** A leavening of Bread, or a mixing with, as Leaven with Dough: also a working, as of Ale and Beer: also an infusion, a setting, or letting stand divers Simples together in the Sun, over a Furnace, or in Horse-dung, untill they be fully incorporated, or their substances thoroughly mingled.

**Ferocity.** Cruelty, fierceness.

**Ferruginous.** Rusty, of an Iron colour.

**Fers.** The Queen in Chess-play.

**Fertile.** Fruitfull, yielding much.

**Fertility.** Fruitfulness.

**Fervency.** Heat: also earnest-

earnestness and eagerness of the mind, or desire.

*Fervens.* Hot.

*Fervor.* Heat.

*Ferula.* A Rod, Stick, or thin Palmer, wherewith Children are corrected in Schools upon the hand.

*Fest-point.* The middle part of a Scutcheon, whose breadth is divided into three even parts.

*Festination.* Speed, haste.

*Festival.* Merry, joyfull, belonging to a Feast.

*Festivity.* Mirth, rejoycing, pleasantness, merriness.

*Feud.* Hatred, enmity, strife.

*Feudal.* See *Feodal*.

*Fendish.* A Student or professor of the feudal laws and customs, such as those of us in England called *Fenuces*.

*Fewmets,* or *Fewmishing.* The dung of a Deer.

*Fians.* The dung of a Fox, or Badger.

*Fibers.* The small strings, or hair-like threads of roots; also the threads or strings of muscles and veins.

*Fibrous.* Full of hair-like threads or strings.

*Fissile.* Made of clay, or potters earth.

*Fission.* A feigned device, a lye.

*Fissions.* Feigned or devised.

*Fidelity.* Faithfulness.

*Figment.* A vain device, a lye, a counterfeit tale.

*Figurative.* That which figureth or serveth but as a representation of another thing.

*Filaments.* The small thread

or string of any rag or jagged thing.

*File of Souldiers.* The Rank down-ward from the head of the company to the rear, whereas the Rank is the order, or row that goeth cross. Sometime it signifies a continued tenour of discourse, drawn along as it were in one even line or thread.

*Filial.* Of or belonging to a son.

*Filiation.* Son-ship.

*Film.* A fine thin skin within the body, dividing the flesh or any near member one from another.

*Filtration.* The climbing upwards of any liquor threaded by thread, along a piece of cloth.

*Fine.* An end; sometime money paid when one first taketh land for years.

*Final.* Of or belonging to an end, the last.

*Financer.* An Officer of the *Finances*, or Exchequer.

*Finite.* Which hath an end.

*Fire-drake.* A fire sometime seen, flying in the night, like a Dragon. Common people think it a spirit, that keepeth some treasure hid; but Philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation, inflamed between the Clouds, the one hot, the other cold, (which is the reason that it also smoketh,) the middle part whereof, according to the proportion of the hot Cloud, being greater then the rest, maketh it seem like a belly, and

**F L**

and both ends like unto an head and tail.

**Firmament.** Astronomers understand by this word the eighth Sphere, next above the Spheres of the seven Planets, in which all the fixed Stars are placed.

**Firmity.** Strength, steadfastness.

**Fiscal.** Belonging or coming to the publick purse or treasure.

**Fissure.** A cleft, a parting in two, a chink.

**Fistick nuts.** Outlandish nuts, brought out of Syria and other hot Countreys, not much unlike a small Hasel nut. They are very good against the stoppings of the liver, being steeped all night in some sweet wine, and so eaten in the morning. They are good also to unstop the lungs, and for such as are troubled with shortness of breath, and are comfortable for the Stomach; yet they nourish but little, being taken as meat.

**Fistula.** A dangerous ulcer or sore still running. It goeth up into the body with a long narrow hole, like a pipe, and is commonly hard in the outside.

**Fistulate.** To turn or grow to a Fistula.

**Fitch.** The furr of the Polecat.

**Flagitation.** An earnest asking or intreating.

**Flagitious.** Wicked, very lewd.

**Flagrant.** Burning; flaming hot.

**Flamine.** A great Priest

**F L**

among the Gentiles. There were three such at Rome; One called *Flamen Dialis*, the Priest of Jupiter, who wore rich vestments, and had a chair of Estate. The other two *Flamins* were the *Flamine of Mars*, and the *Flamine of Romulus*, called *Quirinus*.

**Flammivomous.** Vomiting or belching flames of fire.

**Flankards.** Hunters call so the knots or nuts in the flank of a Deer.

**Flask.** An instrument or little vessel which troopers use to carry Gun powder in at their Girdles; also a term in Blasonry, the Archline in an Escutcheon.

**Flasulent.** Windy.

**Fleat.** A channel by which any water ebbs and flows.

**Fletotomy.** See *Phlebotomy*.

**Flegmatick.** Full of Flegm, or inclining to flegm.

**Flexibility.** Aptness to bend.

**Flexible.** Pliant, easie to bend.

**\* Flo.** An arrow.

**Florein.** A coin, whereof there be two sorts; one about the value of three shillings four pence; the other about two shillings ten pence farthing.

**Florid.** Flourishing, gay, beset with flowers.

**Floison.** Shipwrackt goods that lie floating upon the sea.

**Fluctuation.** A floating, swimming; a doubting, wavering, inconstancy.

**Fluent.** Which floweth or aboundeth. Hence the Substantive, *Fluency*.

*Fluid.*

**F O**

**Fluid.** Flowing, running, wathy, stathy, moist, watery, thin, feeble.

**Flux.** A flowing or issue of blood.

**Fluxibility.** Aptness to flow or spread abroad.

**Fluxible.** Which is apt to flow or run abroad.

**Foiling.** The print of a Deers foot in grafs when it cannot well be seen.

**Foins.** A kind of furr brought for the most part out of *France*; the top of this fur is black, and the ground whitish; the beast that beareth it is about the bigness of a Cat.

**Foison.** Great Plenty, store.

**Foiterers.** Vagabond.

**Folage.** A kind of work in Architecture and painting resembling leaves of branches.

**Folio.** A sheet or large leaf of paper.

**Foment.** To cherish, comfort, refresh, ease. Whence the Substantive, *Fomentation*.

**Fomentation.** In Physick it properly signifieth powders to dry things in bags, or any liquor in a sponge or bladder, applied warm to the body, to mitigate pain, or for some other purpose.

**Footstall.** The lower part of a pillar, whereon it standeth.

**Foppery.** Foolishness, a vain matter.

**Foraneous.** Belonging to a *Forum*, that is, a Court of Judicature or Market.

**Foreloyn.** A term in hunt-

**F R**

ing, when a hound meeteth a chase, and goeth away with it before the rest.

**Forgery.** A counterfeiting.

**Forlorn.** Utterly undone, in desperate estate.

**Formality.** An observing of good form and order; also, excess in outward carriage, and punctilioes; affected gentleness in behaviour.

**Formidable.** Dreadfull, terrible, to be feared.

**Formosity.** Beauty, fairness.

**Forestalk.** To buy victual, or other merchandise by the way, before it come to the fair, or market, to sell it again at a dearer price.

**Formulary.** A Book of Forms or Presidents.

**Fornication.** Whoredom committed between single persons; whereas if either or both parties so offending be married, it is called Adultery, and punishable with death by the Common-law.

**Forrage.** To prey, to ransack, to go a boot-haling.

**Fortification.** A making strong: also an hold, or any place made strong.

**Fortitude.** Courage, strength, valour.

**Forewelked.** Dried up.

**Fortuitous.** Happening by chance.

**Fossile.** That may be digged or derved out of the earth.

**Fother.** A Wain-load of 2000 weight. As also, feeding for horses and other cattle; otherwise written *Feder*.

**Fracture.** A breaking.

*Fragile.*

## F R

*Fragile.* Brittle, weak, frail.  
*Fragility.* Weakness, brittleness.

*Fragment.* A broken piece, a cantle.

*Fragrant.* Sweet smelling. Whence the Substantive, *Fragrancy.*

*Franchise.* A liberty, or freedom; with us at this day, it is taken for a privilege or exemption chiefly from ordinary Jurisdiction.

\* *Frape.* A company, a rabble.

*Fraternal.* Brotherly.

*Fraternity.* A brotherhood.

*Fratricide.* The murdering (also the murderer) of his brother.

*Fraudulent.* Deceitfull.

*Fray.* Harts or Stags are said to fray their heads, when they rub them, to make the pills of their new horns come off.

\* *Fremd.* Strange.

*Frequent.* Often, common; also to haunt or resort much to a place.

*Frequentation.* A haunting or resorting to a place.

*Frescoades.* A French word signifying all kind of cool refreshments in the Summer time.

*Fricasse.* A French word signifying all kind of fried meats.

*Frication.* A rubbing.

*Friccion.* A rubbing.

*Frigidity.* Coldness; also dullness and inequality.

*Frippery.* A Brokers shop.

*Froise.* A pancake, a tan-sie.

*Front.* A forehead, the

## F V

first part of a battel, an entrance or beginning.

*Frontier.* The bounds, or limits of a Countrey.

*Frontignae.* A kind of sweet rich wine of France.

*Frontispiece.* The forefront (chiefly of an house or any building.)

*Fronzet.* Any thing worn on the forehead.

\* *Frownce.* A wrinkle.

*Fruittise.* To bear fruit. Whence the Substantive, *Fruittification.*

*Frugal.* Thrifty, sparing.

*Frugality.* Thriftiness, good husbandry.

*Fruition.* Enjoying; use or possession of a thing.

*Fruenty.* Broth made of wheat, boyled wheat.

*Framps.* Jeers, taunts, abuses, flouts, mocks.

*Frustrate.* To make void, to deceive, to disappoint. Whence the Substantive, *Fustration.*

*Frutage.* A kind of work in Painting and Sculpture representing clusters of fruit.

*Fugitive.* One likely to run away, a vagrant person, a run-away.

*Fulgent.* Glistering, shining bright as lightning.

*Fumigation.* A perfume, any thing which being cast on hot coals, maketh a sweet smell.

*Fulguration.* Lightning appearing in the skies.

*Fuliginous.* Soory, black, smoaky.

*Fulmination.* Lightning followed with thunder.

*Functio.* The exercise of any office; a charge which

which one hath, a course of life.

*Fundamental.* Of, or belonging to the foundation, or to the main, chief, and principal point.

*Funeral.* A solemn burial of some great person.

*Fungosity.* A being hollow like a mulhrome or sponge.

*Furbish.* To scour, burnish, or polish.

*Furies.* Three imaginary hags or spirits in hell, having snakes growing on them in stead of hairs. Poets feigned them to be daughters of *Acheron* (a river in hell) and of the night, and to have the office of tormenting the souls of wicked men. Their names were *Allecto*, *Megara*, and *Tisiphone*.

*Fusible.* That may be molten, or poured.

*Fusil.* A spindle: also in Heraldry the representation of a spindle in a coat of arms.

*Futility.* Lightness, unprofitableness, vanity, foolishness.

*Future.* That which shall be hereafter.

## G.

*Gabiows.* Baskets of earth to keep off great shot.

*Gable.* The fore front or end of an house coming down-right.

*Gage.* In Common-Law, a pledge, pawn or security; also *Gaging* is a certain way of measuring a Cask, or Vessel.

*Galangale.* An Herb so

called, the root whereof is hot and dry in the third degree, and much used in Physick.

*Galaxy.* The milky way in the Firmament.

*Galbanum.* A gum or liquor drawn forth of a Plant in Syria, called *Metopion*; or, as some, out of *Sagapene*, or *Fennelgiants*, called *Fennula*. It is of a strange savor, and very pure, close and firm, neither too moist, nor too dry. It is good against an old cough, and for such as cannot easily fetch breath; and the perfume thereof driveth Serpents from the place where it is burned.

*Gale.* A cool and gentle air; a pleasing blast of wind.

\* *Galiard.* Lusty, frolick.

*Gallamafry.* A confused mixture of several things: a mingle-mangle, hotch-potch, milh-mash. Also any dish of meat that is made up of several sorts jumbled together.

*Galenist.* A Physician that in his way of practice followeth *Galen's* method.

\* *Galoch.* A kind of shoe.

*Gambado.* A thing made of Leather to set the foot in, hanging in the place of a stirrop in riding.

*Gammus.* The lowest note in the scale of Musick; as *Ela* the highest.

*Gang-week.* Rogation week, so called from the procession or perambulation then used.



**Gangrene.** A dangerous disease, when any fleshy part of the body, after some great inflammation or other grief, losing the natural colour, beginneth to grow insensible, and by degrees to wax dead, rot, and putrifie.

**Ganymede.** Vide *Caramise*.

**Gantlet, or Gauntlet.** A piece of armour for the left hand, like a glove.

**Gantlope.** A punishment among Souldiers, wherein the offender runs with his back naked for every one to have a slash at him.

**Garb.** A term in Heraldry. It signifieth a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain; also, comeliness, handsomeness, gracefulness, good fashion.

**Garble.** To purifie or cleanse spice, or other things, from the dross or dust which is mingled with it.

**Gardmanger.** A place to keep meat in.

**Gargarism.** A liquor to wash the mouth.

**Gargarize.** To wash or scowre the mouth and throat with any Physical liquor.

**Garnish.** A fee given by prisoners at their first entrance to make their fellow-prisoners drink: also a Verb, signifying to furnish or adorn.

**Garison.** A place of succour and strength, being fortified with men, arms, and ammunition.

**Garrulity.** Prating, vain babbling, chatting.

**Garver.** It sometime signifieth the chief of the three

Kings at arms, the other two being *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, which three Kings of arms are the Chief of our *English* Heralds.

**Gastrimyth.** One given wholly to his belly.

**Gasberbag.** The bag or skin inclosing a young red Deer in the Hindes belly.

**Gavelkind.** Customs annexed unto certain lands in *Kent*, called *Gavelkind*-lands: whereof one is, that if the Father be hanged for Felony, the Son shall enjoy all his Lands and Tenements holden in *Gavelkind*. Other customs there are of *Gavelkind*, too long to be rehearsed in this place.

**Gawgeour.** An Officer having authority to give a mark of allowance to all Tuns, Hogheads, Pipes, Barrels, &c. of Wine, Oyl, Honey, and Butter, before they ought to be sold.

**Garul.** A certain *Egyptian* weed, of which being burnt to ashes *Venice* glasses are made.

**Gehenna.** It properly signifieth a place in a valley, in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, where the *Israelites* erected abominable altars, there sacrificing their children in the fire to the idol *Moloch*; notwithstanding it is usually taken for Hell.

**Gelid.** Frozen, cold like ice.

**Gemination.** A doubling, a making double.

**Gemini.** One of the twelve signs so called.

**Gemm.** A jewel.

G E

**Genealogy.** A pedigree; a declaration of ones lineage, stock, or race. Whence the Adjective, *Genealogical*.

**Generable.** Which may be begotten.

**Generate.** To beget.

**Generative.** Of an ingendring faculty.

**Generosity.** Nobleness of mind, Gentleman-like, courage.

**Generous.** Noble, valiant, vertuous; of a brave spirit.

**Genesis.** A generation, The first Book of *Moses* is so called in Greek and Latine, because it declareth the creation and generation of all things.

**Genet.** A goodly horse of *Spain*: also a beast almost of the bigness of a Cat breeding in *Spain*. There are two colours of them, black and gray; the furr of the black is most esteemed.

**Genethiacal.** Belonging to Nativities.

**Genitals, or Genitories.** The privy members.

**Genitive.** The same with *Generative*.

**Genius.** The spirit or soul. A good Angel, or a familiar evil spirit; also ones natural inclination or propensity to any thing.

**Gentile.** Among the *Jews*, all were Gentiles, that were not of one of the twelve Tribes: now we commonly call them Gentiles that profess not the faith of *Christ*.

**Gentilism.** The opinion or belief of the Gentiles.

**Genuine.** Proper, peculiar, natural.

G E

**Geography.** A description of the earth, as we see in Maps.

**Geomancy.** A kind of Divination practised by making lines and circles on the earth.

**Geometry.** An art of due proportion consisting in lineaments, forms, distances, and greatness. There are four principles hereof; to wit, First, A prick or point. Secondly, A line. Thirdly, A superficies or outside. Fourthly, A body. This Art was of great estimation among the ancient *Greeks*.

**Geometrical.** Of, or belonging to Geometry.

**Geoponick.** Belonging to tillage or husbandry.

**Georgians.** A sort of Hereticks sprung from one *David George of Delph* in *Holland*; also certain *Christians* inhabiting the Country of *Georgia*.

**Georgicks.** Books treating of husbandry and tillage of land.

**Germinate.** To bud out.

**Gerunds.** Certain parts of a verb having under one voice both active and passive signification.

**\* Gefferan.** A breast-plate.

**Gesticulation.** A moving of the fingers, hands, or other parts; either in idle wantonness, or to express some matter by signs, in dancing, singing, or other such like exercise.

**Gests.** Deeds, noble acts.

**Genles.** A term among *Heralds*;

**Heralds** : It signifieth a vermilion colour.

**Gibbosity**. Bunching out, crackback'dness.

**Gigant** ne. Giant like.

**Gigor**. A kind of Hache or Minced meat.

\* **Gild**. A Fraternity or Brotherhood.

\* **Gippon**. A doublet, a light coat.

**Girls**. A Roe Buck of two years.

\* **Gisarm**. A certain weapon.

**Gist**. A note containing the names of the places where the King intends to lie each night in his progress.

**Give**. A fetter or chain.

**Glaive**. A weapon like an Halberd.

**Glandulous**. Full of kernels.

**Globe-land**. Land belonging to a Parsonage or Vicarage.

**Glede**. Fire, embers, flame, alhes : sometime a bird called a Puttock.

\* **Glee** Mirth or joyfulness.

**Glist**. A liquor made sometime with sodden flesh, sometime with decoction of herbs or other things, which by a pipe is conveyed into the lower parts of the body. It is written, that the use hereof was first learned from a Bird in *Agypt*, called *Ibis*, much like unto a Stork, which Bird doth often with her bill open her hinder parts, when Nature of her self doth not expell what is needfull.

**Globe**. A great round Bowl;

or a description of the world made in such a form.

**Glomeration**. A winding, or rouling into a round heap.

**Gloomy**. Dusky, dark.

**Glossary**. A Dictionary, shewing the signification of words in diverse tongues : of such words especially, that are become old, and out of use.

**Glutinous**. Clammy, of a gluing quality.

**Gnathon** cal. Flattering, deceitfull in words; soothing ones humour to get by him.

**Gnomon**. The rod or pin of a Dial; that which casts a shadow to direct us, that we may know what a clock it is.

**Gobonated**. In Heraldry, divided as it were into small gobber, by the interchanging of two colours.

**Goldfoil**. A thin leaf of gold.

**Golden number**. A number which changeth every year, by adding one to the *Golden number* of the year going before, untill it grow as high as nine-teen, and then the *Golden number* returneth to one again. For example, this year 1679, the *Golden number* is eight; the next year therefore it will be nine, &c. This *Golden number* was devised to find out the feast of Easter.

**Golgotha**. A Syriack word, signifying a place of dead mens skulls. It was a place at *Jerusalem* on the North-side of mount *Zion*, so called

## G R

led because there lay the skulls of offenders put to death.

*Gomer.* The name of an Hebrew measure, containing more then a Gallon. The *Israelites*, when they were fed from Heaven with Manna in the desert, received every one this measure full for a days allowance.

\* *Ginsennon.* A little flag.

*Gonorrhea.* A disease so called; or the running of the reins.

*Gordian-knot.* A knot which cannot be loosed.

*Gorgon.* A terrible fighting Woman. Poets feign, there were four such Daughters to King *Phoreys*: their names were *Scylla*, *Medusa*, *Ssenio*, and *Euryale*.

*Gormandize.* To eat immeasurably; to stop into the gut greedily. To play the glutton, or to eat very much.

*Gossamer.* Things that fly like Cobwebs in the Air.

*Graces.* A Poetical fiction of three Sisters, supposed the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*. They were called *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*.

*Gracil.* Tender, small, thin, slender.

*Gradation.* A going by steps, or a speaking by certain degrees.

*Graduate.* He that hath taken a degree of Learning in a publick University.

*Grains of Paradise.* A little seed, brought out of *Armenia*, of a strong sweet smell, and somewhat sharp

## G R

in taste. It is hot and dry, of a subtil substance, and often used in Physick. For it warmeth the inward parts, and is good against the Falling-sickness, the *Sciastica*, the *Strangury*, bitings of venomous beasts, and divers other Diseases.

*Grammatical.* Of, or belonging to Grammar.

*Granadilla.* A fruit like a Pomegranate growing in India.

*Granado.* An Instrument of Iron, round, and hollow, filled with wild-fire, whereof there is a double sort, one smaller, called a hand *Granado*, because slung with the hand; the other greater, and shot off out of a Mortar-piece; both so dreadfully mischievous in the execution, that taking fire, they fly or burst asunder with that violence, that they blow up, rend, tear, and utterly spoil all that ever is near the place they light upon.

*Granary.* The same that *Garner*, a place of stowage for Corn and Grain.

*Grand.* Great.

*Grandevity.* Great age.

*Grandee.* One of prime note, a leading man in a business.

*Grandiloquy.* High, lofty, big-speaking.

*Grandeur.* Greatness.

*Granule.* A little Grain.

*Graphical.* Capable to be written, set down, or described.

*Gratification.* A doing a good turn, or making requital for one done,

*Gratis.*

**Gratis.** Freely, without cost, for nothing.

**Gratitude.** Thankfulness.

**Gratuity.** A benefit or gift, given onely for good will; sometime thankfulness, or a reward.

**Gratulate.** To signifie that we rejoyce at the prosperity of another.

**Gratulation.** A rejoycing for anothers good. A thanksgiving.

**Gravidity.** A being with child, or great with young.

**Gravity.** Heaviness; also, sageness, great discretion.

**Grand Serjeanty.** An old tenure in the Common-Law, when a man holds Lands or Tenements of the King, to go with him into the wars, or to bear his Banner, lead his Host, or do some such like service.

**Grange.** A Village, or lone house in the Countrey, furnished with all accommodations necessary to a Farm-house, as Granaries for Corn, Stables for Horses, Stalls for Oxen, Sties for Hogs, and the like.

\* **Gree.** Good part.

**Grecism.** A Phrase or manner of Speech peculiar onely to the Greek tongue: a proper idiom of that language; called also *Hellenism*.

**Griffin.** A strange Bird in India, with four feet armed with cruel claws, being from the breast upward fashioned like an Eagle, but of purple colour, with red fiery eyes, and whitish wings, and in the hinder part black, made much like a Lion.

**Grilliade.** A French word signifying any kind of broyled meat.

**Grisly.** Abominably, gastly, fearfully.

**Grotesque.** In Painting or Sculpture, a Draught of imperfect or half Shapes, the rude or rough Draught of any thing.

**Grove.** A cave, den, hole under the ground.

**Grovelling.** As if one should say, Ground lying; a lying on the ground.

**Guacatane.** An herb growing in the West Indies, of great vertue against the Piles, or griefs proceeding from Cold or Windiness.

**Guaiacum.** A wood called by some *Lignum vite*. It is much used in Physick against the French Disease.

**Guaiavas.** A Fruit growing in India much like unto Apples.

**Guerdon.** A reward.

**Guidon.** The Banner, Ensign, or Standard of a Troop of Horse.

**Guisse.** The fashion, manner, or habit.

**Gugaws.** Trifles, toys for children to play withall.

**Gule.** See *Fals* of August.

**Gum Arabick.** A kind of Gum growing on a Thorn-tree, called *Acacia*, in Egypt.

**Gust.** A taste; also, a puff of wind.

**Guzes.** The ball of the eye. A term in Heraldry.

**Gymnastick.** Belonging to wrestling, or any bodily exercise.

**Gymnosophists.** Certain Philosophers in *India*, that went always naked, & lived solitary in woods; the first beginner of which Sect, was (as *S. Jerome* writeth *constr.* *Jovinian*) named *Buddas*.

**Gyracion.** A whirling about in a Circle.

**Gyron.** In Heraldry a half square, a quarter in an Escutcheon.

## H.

**H** *Aberdepoise.* A pound weight, which containeth sixteen ounces: rightly written and pronounced *Avoir de poi.*

**Habillement.** Apparel, cloathing, array, attire, a suit of apparel, a garment; also armour or harness.

**Habit.** The outward attire of the body, whereby one person may be distinguished from another. Sometime it signifieth a quality in the body or mind, not natural, but gotten by long custom, or infused by God.

**Habitable.** Which may be dwelled in.

**Habitacle, or Habitation.** A dwelling place.

**Habitual.** Grown to a habit by long custom.

**Hesitation.** Sicking, staggering, doubting.

**Haggard.** Wayward, wild, untrained.

\* **Haketon.** A sleeveless jacket.

**Halcyon.** Quiet, still, calm, from the Bird called *Halcyon*, or the Kings-Fisher,

which maketh her nest upon the water of the Sea, and then it is a token of fair weather.

**Halientick.** Belonging to Fishers or fishing.

**Halitusous.** Vaporous, thin, moist, which may be avoided cut by the pores.

**Hallucination.** Blindness of mind, or error in opinion.

**Halon.** A Circle of light vapours about the Moon, or any Star.

\* **Hameled.** Cut off, abated. Whence hameling of dogs, so called from gathing, or laming them in the hams.

**Hamlet.** A village in the Country. It seemeth to be a diminutive of *Ham*, which with the *Saxons* signified an habitation, or (as we now express it) a home.

**Hanse.** A society of certain Cities in *Germany*, situate by the Sea.

**Haque.** A Hand-gun of about three quarters of a yard long.

**Harangue.** A *French* word signifying an Oration, or Speech spoken in publick.

**Harbinger.** One that taketh up lodging for others.

**Hariant.** A term in Heraldry when a Fish is painted standing upright.

**Harioation.** Divination or Sooth-saying.

**Harmony.** Delightfull Musick of many notes; also, consent, or agreement.

**Harmonious.** Sweet, pleasant, delightfull to the ear.

**Harpies.** A Poetical word. It signifieth certain monstrous



strous Birds, with maiden faces, and crooked sharp talons; so called, because of their rapine which they used. They lived in *Symphalis*, a Lake of *Acadia*, and were sent by the gods (if we believe Poets) to snatch away and defile the meat of *Phineus*, King of that Countrey, because he, at the perswasion of his second wife, had destroyed the children which he had by his first; they were at last driven away by *Zelus*, and *Calais*, the sons of *Boreas*. These Harpies were named, *Aello*, *Ocyrete*, *Celeno*, and *Thyella*.

*Hurquebuz*. An hand Gun.  
*Haubergion*. A coat of mail.

\* *Hauselins*. Breeches.

*Hawberk*. A Gorget.

*Hawkers*. Certain wandering persons that go up and down buying and selling of wares, which ought to be vended publickly in the Market.

*Headborough*. A Constable.

*Hebraism*. The Speech, Fashion, or Disposition of the Hebrews.

*He-catomb*. A great sacrifice wherein were offered a hundred beasts.

*Hectick*. A Feaver inflaming the heart, and soundest parts of the body.

*Hegira*. A computation of time used among the Turks.

*Heliacal rising*, is, when any Star at first not appearing, as being too near the Sun, becomes afterwards visible, when removed farther off.

*Helioisrope*. An herb commonly called Turn-sole, as turning about to follow the course of the Sun; also, a precious Stone.

*Hellenism*. The same as *Grecism*.

*Hellenists*. Jews born out of *Judea*, that used the translation of the Septuagint in their Synagogues, having many of them little or no knowledge of the pure Hebrew.

*Hellefont*. The Narrow-Sea, parting Europe from Asia.

*Helm*. The top of the Stern or Rudder of a Ship.

*Hemisphere*. Half the compass of the heavens; that part of the heavens which is still visible to us.

*Hemistich*. Half a verse.

*Hemorrhoids*. A swelling of veins in the fundament like warts: whereof some do use to bleed often, and some bleed not at all. They are caused by superfluity of gross melancholy blood, sent to these parts from the Liver, being many times healfull to the Patient, by preventing other diseases.

*Henchman*. A Page of honour, near attendant to a Prince, or other great personage.

*Hepatical*. Of, or belonging to the Liver.

*Heptagon*. In Geometry a Figure consisting of seven angles or corners.

*Heptarchy*. A seven-fold government, such as that sometimes of the Saxons here in England, which they divided

ded into seven Kingdoms.

*Herbalist.* One that is skilled in the nature and temper of herbs and in the several sorts of them.

*Hereditary.* Coming to one by inheritance.

*Heresie.* A differing in chief points of Religion from the common received opinion.

*Heretick.* He that maketh his own choice, what points of Religion he will believe, and what he will not believe.

*Herican.* A violent kind of tempest, or whirlwind, happening oft-times among the *Indians*.

*Heriot.* The best living beast which a Tenant hath at his death, which in some Mannors is due to the Lord of whom the Land is holden.

*Hermaphrodite.* Of both natures; which is both man and woman.

*Hermetical.* Belonging to *Hermes* the *Greek* name of *Mercury*.

*Hermit, or Eremit.* One that lives a retired and solitary life; that seldom or never comes in company. Such people are also called *Anchorets*.

*Hermitage.* A lone house where an *Hermit* dwelleth.

*Hermodactiles.* Little roots, white, and round, sold by *Apothecaries*.

*Heroes.* Great noble men. Gallant; and magnanimous spirits.

*Heroick.* Noble, honourable, courageous.

*Hesitation.* A sticking,

doubting, a staggering in opinion.

*Hests.* Commandments or decrees.

*Heteroclitics.* In Grammar, Nouns differing in their manner of declining from the common sort.

*Heterodox.* Contrary to *Orthodox*.

*Heterogeneous.* Of another kind.

*Heterosians.* Any people dwelling under a temperate Zone; so called, because their shadows at noon bend still but one way.

*Hexagonal.* Consisting of six angles, or corners.

*Hexameter.* A verse used in *Heroick* and *Epick* Poems, measured by six feet.

*Heyward.* A Bailiff, or Officer having charge to look to the fields.

*Hibernal.* Winter-like, of or belonging to Winter.

*Hiacinth.* See *Hyacinth*.

*Hide of land.* Some affirm it to be an hundred Acres.

*Hideage.* A tax or payment of every Hide of land.

*Hidebound.* A disease in cattel when the skin cleaveth to their sides.

*Hiena.* See *Hyena*.

*Hiera picra.* A bitter confession made of *Aloe-succarina*, and other simples, often used in *Physick* to purge *Choler* out of the *Stomach*.

*Hierarchy.* A sacred principality, or holy government, as that of the Church, &c. The holy order of Angels, which containing nine degrees, (as some affirm) is a mystical resemblance of the

the Blessed Trinity, there being in nine, thrice three and in every three thrice one. So that there are three superior, three inferior, and three middle degrees. The superiour are Seraphims, Cherubims, and Thrones; the middle, Dominations, Principalities, Powers: inferior, Vertues, Arch-angels, and Angels. Adject. *Hierarchicall*.

*Hieroglyphicks*. A dark mystical kind of writing, used chiefly in times past among the Pagan Priests and learned men of *Egypt* to hide their knowledge from the vulgar sort. This writing was by making the forms of beasts and divers other figures; and could hardly be understood without exposition, or great knowledge in the nature of things. For Example; Eternity or everlastingness, they expressed by a round Circle, which hath no end: A King by a Scepter, with an eye in the top thereof.

*Hilarity*. Mirth, cheerfulness.

*Hillock*. A little hill.

*Hin*. An Hebrew measure of moist things, containing (by *Agricola's* account) four pottles and a quart of ours. *Santes Paganus* affirmeth it to contain three score and twelve eggs.

*Hypocrite*. See *Hypocrite*.

*Hyparch*. A Master of Horic.

*Hippocentaur*. See *Centaur*.

*Hippodrome*. A place for the performance of any exercise of Horsemanship.

*Historical*. Of, or belonging to an history.

*Historiographer*. A writer of Histories.

*Historiogy*. The knowledge and telling of old Histories.

*Historical*. Belonging to Stage-players.

*Hocktide*. A certain time of the year, when people take a liberty, in a sporting way, to get the mastery one of another, the men the women, and the women the men: a custom variously observed, both for the day of the week, and season of the year; likely to have come up in memory, either of the general slaughter of the Danes here in *England* in King *Etheldreds* day; all of a day, as some have thought, or of the *English* mens rid-dance from the *Danish* thralldom not long after, by the death of King *Harold*, the last of the *Danish* royal line here, as others imagine.

*Hogstier*. A wild Boar of three years old.

*Holy Thursday*. The *Thursday* next before *Easter*. See *Maundy Thursday*.

*Holocaust*. A Sacrifice wherein the whole beast is offered, and no part reserved.

*Holt*. A grove.

*Homage*. In Court Barons the Jury that are sworn to enquire of matters, are so called. It signifieth al-

to a servile ceremony of duty by some Tenants to their Lords, after this manner: The Tenant that holdeth Lands by homage, kneeling on both knees before the Lord (who sitteth and holdeth the Tenants hands between his) saith as followeth:

*I become your man, from this day so ward, of life and member, and of earthly honor, and to you shall be faithfull and true, and shall bear to you faith for the Lands I claim to hold of you, saving the faith that I owe to our Lord the King. And then the Lord sitting must kiss the Tenant.*

**Homicide.** A man-slayer: sometime man slaughter.

**Homily.** A talking together: a speech, or a sermon.

**Homogeneous.** Of one kind.

**Homonymy.** A term in Logic, when one word signifieth divers things: as Hart, signifieth a beast, and a principal member of the body.

**Honor.** A seigniori of the more noble sort, whereof other inferiour Lordships or Manors do depend.

**Honorary.** Consisting of honor, done upon the account of honor.

**Honor point.** In Heraldry the upper part of a Scutcheon is so called, when the breadth thereof is divided into three even parts.

**Hopesters.** Pilots to guide a ship.

**Horizon.** An imaginary line compassing the lowest part of the heavens that we can see, so called because it limiteth our sight, dividing the heavens underneath us, from that which is above. The Sun rising and going down is ever in this line. Adject. *Horizonal.*

**Horologe.** A Clock, or Dial.

**Horoscope.** The ascendant of ones Nativity, to wit, that part of the firmament which ascendeth from the East when a child is born. Astrologers call it, the first house.

**Horrid.** Terrible, fearfull to look on.

**Horror.** Great fear, or trembling.

**Horative, and H.riatory.** Belonging to exhortation, or perswasion.

**Hosanna.** An Hebrew word, which signifieth, *Save, I beseech thee.*

**Hospitable.** Given to hospitality, using hospitality, or good house-keeping.

**Hospitality.** Entertainment of strangers, good house-keeping.

**H. stage.** A pledge left in wars for performance of covenants.

**Hostile.** Of, or belonging to an enemy, malicious, harmful.

**Hostility.** Enmity, hatred, open war.

**Hotchpot.** A term in our Common Law, when a Daughter, which hath had given unto her any Lands in Frank-marriage, claiming to

to be Coheir after her Fathers death to other Lands with some Sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of Land given her before her Fathers death to be put in *Heirchpot*, that is, to be mingled together with the Lands whereof her Father died seised, so that an equal Division may be made of the whole.

*Howsel*. To minister Sacraments to a sick man in danger of death.

*Hugonots*. Calvinists, Those of the Reformed Religion in France.

*Hake*. A Dutch Attire covering the head, face, and all the body.

*Hulk*. To open an Hare, or Coney, to take out the garbage.

*Humane*. That which belongeth or may happen to man.

*Humany*. Gentleness, courtesie, civil behaviour: also manhood, or the nature of manhood.

*Humectation*. Moistening.

*Humid*. Moist.

*Humidity*. Moisture.

*Humiliate*. To make humble.

*Humiliation*. A making low, or humble.

*Humorist*. One wedded or addicted to his own humour, or conceit.

*Humorous*. Full of humours.

*Hustings*, in Statute-Law the supreme Court of Judicature in London, or any principal City.

*Hyacinth*. The red, blue,

or yellow Lilly; also a purple flower called Crow-toes.

*Hydra*. A monstrous Serpent in the Lake Lerna, which having one head cut off, had forthwith two other heads growing up in the place. *HERCULES* fought with this Serpent, and slew him.

*Hydargyrous*. Belonging to Quick-silver.

*Hydraulicks*. Musick like an Organ made by Water-works.

*Hydrography*. A Description of Water: that part of Geography which treateth of Rivers, and the Sea.

*Hydromancy*. A kind of Divination by Water.

*Hydromel*. A Physical sweet Drink, made of Water and Honey.

*Hydrophoby*. A disease when the Patient feareth Water exceedingly, which happeneth to them that are bitten with a mad Dog.

*Hydropical*. Of, or belonging to the Dropsie.

*Hyemal*. Belonging to Winter, Winterly.

*Hyena*. A Beast like a Wolf, having a Mane, and long hairs over all the body. It is the subtlest (as some say) of all Beasts, and will counterfeit the voice of a man, to draw Shepherds out of their houses in the night, to the end he may kill them. It is written, that he changeth sex often, being sometime male, and sometime female.

*Hymen*.

**Hymen.** A Poetical word, it is taken for the God of Marriage, son unto *Bacchus* and *Venus*; and sometime for a Song at a Marriage-feast.

**Hymn.** A Song made to the Praise and Honour of God.

**Hyperbole.** A Figure, when one speaketh a great deal more then is precisely true.

**Hypertolical.** Any thing spoken above all belief; as in saying, *Higher then Heaven, swifter then Lightning, &c.* This is called an *hyperbolical* speech.

**Hyperphysical.** Supernatural, being above Nature.

**Hypochondriacal.** Of, or belonging to the flanks, or soft parts under the short Ribs: also Melancholical, subject to phrensie.

**Hypocrite.** It properly significeth one that doth counterfeit the gesture of another man: but it is commonly taken for a Dissembler, that with feigned holiness would seem better then he is indeed. Adject. *Hypocritical.*

**Hypogastrick.** Belonging to the lower part of the belly.

**Hypostatical.** Belonging to substance, or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing.

**Hypotenusal Line** in the Doctrine of Triangles, is that Line which subtends, or is opposite to the right Angle in a Rect-angle Triangle.

**Hypothetical.** Conditional.

In Logick those Propositions which have a Conjunction in them, and so consist of two parts, are called *Hypothetical* Propositions; as in saying, *If the Sun be in our Hemisphere, it is day.*

**Hysterical passion.** A disease in women called the Mother.

**Hysterology.** A speaking or doing things preposterous, or that first which should be last, commonly termed The Cart before the Horse.

**Hysteron proteron.** The same.

## I.

**Jacobites.** A sort of Hereticks sprung from *Jacobus Syrus* in the year 530.

**Jacobs staff.** An Instrument in Geometry.

**Jaculatory.** That which is suddenly cast from one like a Dart.

**Jacynth.** A precious Stone found in *Aethiopia*, whereof there are two kinds, the one of a pale yellow colour, and the other of a clear bright yellow, which is accounted the better. It is cold of nature, comfortable to the body, and provoketh sleep.

**Jambes.** Posts sustaining both sides of the door.

**Jamboux.** Armour for the legs.

**Iambick.** A foot in Verse consisting of two syllables, the first short, the second long; and the Verse consisting of such feet is called an *Iambick* Verse.



**Fanizaries.** The Turks Principal Footmen, and of his Guard.

**Fasmine.** A limber weak Plant, full of joynts, or knots, which groweth in manner of an Hedge, or Quick-set, and must be stayed up, as Roses and Vines are.

**Fasper.** A precious Stone of divers colours; but the best is green, transparent with red veins, and sheweth fairest being set in silver; it is good to stop any issue of bloud.

**Fasponix.** A precious Stone, white of colour, and having red strakes.

**Fazul.** A precious Stone of a blue azure colour.

**Ibis.** A tall strong Bird in Egypt, with a long bill, which doth much good there in destroying Serpents.

**Ichnography.** The description of the ground-plot of an house, or any other building.

**Ichthyomancy.** See Divination.

**Icleeped.** Named, called.

**Icnoclastes.** A breaker of Icons, or Images; a surname given to several Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images.

**Idea.** The form or figure of any thing conceived in the mind.

**Identity.** The self-same thing. Adject. Identical.

**Ides.** Eight days in every Month; so called, because they divide the Month almost in the middle. In

**March, May, July, and October,** these eight days begin at the eighth day of the Month, and continue to the fifteenth: in other Months they begin at the sixth day, and continue to the thirteenth. Where note, that the last day onely is called *Ides*, and the first of these days the eighth *Ides*, the second the seventh *Ides*; that is, the eighth or seventh day before the *Ides*; and so of the rest.

**Idiame.** The form of speech, or property of any language.

**Idiosyncrasie.** The proper natural temperament of any thing.

**Idiot.** It is commonly taken for a Fool natural; notwithstanding it sometime signifieth a man unlearned.

**Idolatri.** The worshipping or adoring of Idols, or false gods.

**Jehovah.** The ineffable Name of God, signifying his Divine Essence. The Hebrews did not use to read this word when they came to it in any writing, so much reverence did they bear unto it; but instead thereof they pronounced *Adonai*, which signifieth Lord.

**Jejune.** Hungry, empty, weak, frothy, &c. As when we say of an Oration, Sermon, or any Discourse, that it is *Jejune*, we mean, Sorry, paltry, and very dangerous stuff.

**Jeopardy.** Hazard, danger.

**Jesuites.**

**Jesuites.** A Religious Order of men, now of great fame, founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Biscainer*, in the year 1492.

\* **Jewise.** Reward by revenge; also a Gilet. So *Chaucer's* Expositour. But I rather take it to be the same that often occurs in *Britton* by the name of *Juise*, where it signifies Judgement, Examination, or Trial by or before one having Jurisdiction; and to be corrupted of the Latine *Judicium*.

**Ignis fatuus.** A certain Meteor or Exhalation set on fire, which causeth people to stray and wander out of their way. It is vulgarly called *Will with a Will*.

**Ignoble.** Base, that is not noble.

**Ignominy.** Shame, reproach, infamy.

**Ignominious.** Shamefull, vile, reproachfull.

**Iliads.** A Book written in Greek by *Homer*, of the Destruction of *Troy*.

**Iliack.** Of, or belonging to the flanks, or the sides of the lower part of the belly; whence *Iliack* passion, for a painfull wringing in the upper small guts obstructed, or full of wind, or troubled with sharp humours.

**Illaqueation.** An insnaring.

**Illation.** A bringing in of a matter. Adject. *Illative*.

**Ilaudible.** Not worthy of praise.

**Illegal.** Unlawfull, or contrary to Law. Subst. *Illegality*.

**Illegitimate.** Unlawfull, not lawfully begotten.

**Il liberal.** Not liberal; miserable, base.

**Illiterate.** Unlearned, one that is unacquainted with Letters.

**Illude.** To mock, to deceive.

**Illusion.** A mockery, a cunning sleight to deceive one.

**Illuminate.** To enlighten.

**Illumination.** A shining, or giving of light.

**Illustrate.** To make famous, or noble; to unfold; or explain.

**Illustrious.** Famous, noble, very honourable.

**Imagery.** Painted, or carved works of Images.

**Imaginary.** That which is conceived in the mind.

**Imbecility.** Weakness.

**Imbesh.** To purloin, convey, or make away.

To **Imbibe.** To drink, or take in moisture very greedily, as those things that are of a very dry nature, yet porous.

**Imitator.** A follower of another.

**Immaculate.** Undeiled, pure, unsported.

**Immanity.** Cruelty, outrageous fierceness.

**Immarcescible.** Uncorruptible.

**Immaterial.** Without matter, stuff, or substance.

**Immature.** Unripe.

**Immaturity.** Unripeness.

*Immedi-*

**Immediate.** That which cometh directly from one thing to another without any thing between.

**Immodicable.** Which cannot be healed.

**Immemorable.** Not worthy to be remembered.

**Immense.** Unmeasurable, which cannot be measured.

**Immensity.** Exceeding greatness, unmeasurable-ness.

**Immersion.** A drowning, or plunging into water.

**Imminency.** Nearness of a thing in expectation, or feared.

**Imminent.** At hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our head.

**Immission.** A sending into.

**Immoderate.** Unreasonable, contrary to modesty.

**Immolate.** To offer in sacrifice.

**Immolation.** An offering of sacrifice.

**Immortal.** Not subject to death, everlasting.

**Immunity.** Freedom, or discharge from any publick business.

**Immure.** To shut up, or inclose in a wall.

**Immutable.** Unchangeable. Substant. *Immutability.*

**Immutation.** A change.

**Impacted.** Thrust hard together, couched into.

**To Impale.** To spit upon a Stake sharpened at the end: also, in Heraldry, to divide a coat of Arms into two parts by a perpendicular

Line passing from the top to the bottom.

**Imparity.** Unequalness, unlikeliness.

**Imparlance.** When a man sued in the Common Law for Debt, Trespass, or such like, craveth and obtaineth of the Court some respite of time before he make his Answer; this stay of making his Answer is called an *Imparlance*.

**Impassibility.** A Freedom from any ability of feeling pain.

**Impassible.** Which cannot feel any pain, or passion.

**To Impe.** Among Faulconers to graft a feather in a Hawks wing into the stump of one that had been broken before.

**Impesh.** To harm, or hinder.

**Impediment.** An hinderance.

**Impeachment of waste.** A restraint from making waste in Lands, or Tenements.

**Impede.** To hinder.

**Impediment.** An hinderance.

**Impell.** To thrust on, to constrain.

**Impendency.** See *Imminency*.

**Impendent.** Hanging over, near approaching, hard by.

**Impenetrable.** So hard, that it cannot be pierced.

**Imperceptible.** Not to be perceived.

**Imperial.** Royal, or chief, Emperour-like.

**Imperious.**

*Imperious.* That commandeth with authority, Lord-like; statelily.

*Impersonal.* Not distinguished into Persons: it is spoken chiefly of a Verb in Grammar.

*Impervious.* Not belonging to the matter.

*Impervious.* Not to be passed or gone through.

*Impetrate.* To obtain.

*Impetuous.* Violent, or hastily.

*Impiety.* Wickedness.

*Impinge.* To trip, to stumble: also to accuse, to charge.

*Impinguare.* To make fat.

*Implacable.* Hard to be pacified, or that cannot be appeased. Subst. *Implacability.*

*Implead.* To sue, or commence a suit.

*Implements.* Household-stuff, or moveables within an house; principally such things as are necessary to house keeping.

*Implicit.* Wrapped up, hidden.

*Implore.* To beseech, to intreat with tears.

*Important.* Of great weight and value.

*Importation.* A bearing, carrying, or conveying in.

*Importunate.* Very earnest, which will not be answered.

*Importune.* To urge earnestly.

*Importunity.* Unreasonableness, too much earnestness in asking.

*Impose.* To lay on.

*Imposition.* A laying on.

*Impost.* Custom, or Tal-

lage, paid at Haven-towns, or elsewhere.

*Impostour.* A deceiver, reserver, cheater.

*Impostume.* A quantity of evil humours gathered into one part of the body. There are two kinds hereof. One, when inflamed blood, being turned to corrupted matter, filleth some places; the other, when, without any inflammation, Nature thrusteth those humours into some part apt to receive them.

*Imposture.* Deceit, cozenage, properly in selling counterfeit wares for currant, or in crafty illusions done by Sorcerers, Egyptians, and Juglers. The party so deceiving is called an *Impostour*.

*Impotency.* Weakness.

*Impotent.* Weak, feeble.

*Imprecate.* To curse, and with evil.

*Imprecation.* A cursing, a wishing evil.

*Impregnable.* That which cannot be taken, or overcome.

*Impresa.* A device painted upon a Shield.

*Impression.* A printing, or stamping the mark or form of any thing.

*Imprimis.* First of all.

*Improbability.* Unlikelihood.

*Improbable.* Unlikely to be true, that which cannot be proved true.

*Improbability.* Naughtiness, lewdness, dishonesty.

*Impropriation.* A Parsonage, or Ecclesiastical Living coming to one by inheritance.

*Impro-*

**Improvident.** Which forecasteth not, or taketh no care what shall come after.

**Imprudence.** Foolishness, want of wit.

**Impudent.** Shameless; past shame.

**Impugn.** To assault, or fight against.

**Impulse, or Impulsion.** A violent carrying on, urging or stirring up to any thing.

**Impunity.** Lack of punishment.

**Impurity.** Uncleaness.

**Imputative.** Which is imputed to one.

**Impute.** To lay to ones charge, to ascribe.

**Inaccessible.** Which cannot be come unto, unapproachable.

**Inadvertency.** Carelessness, heedlessness, inconsiderateness.

**Inanimate.** Without soul, void of life.

**Inanity.** Emptiness.

**Inarticulate.** See *Articulate*.

**Inaugurate.** To dedicate, or consecrate, to install, or inthronize.

**Inauspicious.** Unlucky, unfortunate.

**Incalescence.** A waxing warm, a becoming hot.

**Incantation.** A Charm.

**Incapable.** Which cannot conceive, or contain. Substant. *Incapacity*, and *Incapability*.

**Incarnadine.** Of a deep Carnation hue, or colour.

**Incarnate.** Made flesh, or endued with flesh.

**Incarnation.** Used commonly of the great Mystery of the Son of God his assuming of our flesh, or humane nature, by the miraculous operation of the Holy Ghost, of the substance of the Virgin *Mary*, for the Redemption of the World.

**Incendiary.** He that burneth, or setteth any thing on fire.

**Incentive.** That which moveth, stirreth, or provoketh to.

**Incentor.** In Musick he that singeth the Descant.

**Inception.** A beginning.

**Incense.** To inflame, to stir up to anger: being a Noun, it signifieth the best Frankincense.

**Incessantly.** Continually, without ceasing, or giving over.

**Incest.** Carnal knowledge between near kindred.

**Inchpin.** The lower gut of a Deer.

**Inchoation.** A beginning.

**Incident.** Which happeneth, or belongeth to a thing.

**Incineration.** A reducing into ashes.

**Incision.** A cutting: a term used in Chirurgery, when they lanch a wound, the better to come to the bottom; or any impostume, or such like, to let out evil humours.

**Incitation.** A stirring up.

**Inclemency.** Ungentleness, cruelty.

**Inclination.** A proneness, a bending, or bowing.

*Include.*

*Include.* To contain, to shut in.

*Inclusive.* Which containeth, or is contained.

*Incoast.* Unconstrained.

*Incoitancy.* Unadvisedness, rashness, inconsiderateness.

*Incommensurable.* Unproportionable, or not to be measured with another thing.

*Incommodate.* To cause a damage, hurt, displeasure, or discommodity. Hence the Substantive, *Incommodation*.

*Incommunicable.* Not to be communicated or imparted to another.

*Incommutable.* Unchangeable, not subject to change.

*Incomparable.* That hath not his like.

*Incompatible.* Disagreeing, unreconcilable; also mischievous, not sufferable.

*Incompatibility.* Disagreement, inconsistency.

*Incompetent.* Unfit, unsufficient. Hence the Substantive,

*Incompetency.*

*Incomprehensible.* Which cannot be comprehended, or contained.

*Inconciunty.* Unaptness, ill-agreeing, disproportion.

*Incongruity.* Disagreement, false speaking, disproportion.

*Incongruous.* Disagreeable, absurd, against rule of Grammar.

*Inconsiderate.* Foolish, indiscreet.

*Inconsistent.* That cannot consist, or stand with. Hence

the Substantive, *Inconsistency*.

*Inconsolable.* Comfortless.

*Incontinent.* Unchaste: also forthwith, by and by.

*Incorporate.* To mix two or more substances together.

*Incorporeal.* Without a body.

*Incorrigible.* That which cannot be corrected, or amended.

*Incorruptible.* Not subject to corruption.

*Incrassate.* To thicken, to make thick.

*Increate.* Which is not created or made.

*Incredible.* Which cannot be believed.

*Incredulity.* Want of belief.

*Incredulous.* One that will not believe.

*Increment.* An increase.

*Inception.* A chiding.

*Incescent.* A term of Heraldry, signifying the Moon past the prime, and not yet come to the full.

*Incroach.* See *Encroachment*.

*Incubation.* A sitting upon, or hatching.

*Incubus.* The night-mare, when a man in his sleep supposeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feelth himself almost strangled; in such sort that he cannot turn himself, nor sit up, nor call for help. The vulgar think it some spirit, but the Physicians affirm it to be a natural disease, caused by some humours



mours indigested in the stomach, which fuming up to the brain, do there trouble the animal spirits, stopping their passage into the sinews, so that the body cannot move.

*Inculcate.* To repeat a thing often, thereby to make one remember it.

*Inculcation.* An often repeating, a beating into the brains.

*Inculpable.* Blameless, without fault.

*Incumbent.* He that is in possession of a Benefice, or spiritual living. Whence the Substantive, *Incumbency*.

*Incumbrance.* Trouble, molestation.

*Incurfion.* A running in.

*Indecorum.* Uncomely.

*Indefatigable.* Unwearied, or that cannot be wearied.

*Indefinite.* Not precisely expreſt; undefined.

*Indelible.* That cannot be blotted out.

*Indemniſie.* To diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs.

*Indemnity.* Eſcaping without damage, or hurt.

*Indeuize.* To make one that is a ſtranger born, free, and capable of the ſame privileges with him that is an *Engliſh*-man born. See *Deuizen*.

*Indenization.* The Act, or Patent by which one is made free.

*Independency.* A free ſtate and condition, (like to that of an abſolute Monarch) without ſubjection to, or dependance on any other; but taken up of late

amongſt us, to ſignifie that Church way, which ſtands in competition with Preſbytery, whileſt each contend which ſhall ſucceed Episcopacy.

*Indeprecable.* Not to be intreated.

*Index.* A Table in a Book.

*Indicate.* To diſcloſe, manifeſt, or make known, Whence the Subſtantive *Indication*, which more eſpecially ſignifies the mark, whereby a Chirurgion is directed unto the remedy that will beſt fit for his patient.

*Indico.* A ſtone brought out of Turkey, wherewith Dyers uſe to dye blue.

*Indiction.* The ſpace of fifteen years, by which account Charters and publick Writings are dated at Rome: every year ſtill increaſing one, till it come to fifteen, and then returning to one again.

*Indigence.* Want, poverty. Whence the Adjective, *Indigent*.

*Indigeſtion.* Want of digeſtion, or evil digeſtion.

*Indignation.* A ſhewing or pointing out with the finger.

*Indignation.* A being in wrath, or angry with.

*Indignity.* Diſgrace, diſhonour.

*Indiſſoluble.* That cannot be looſed or undone.

*Indiſtinct.* Confuſed.

*Indite.* To attach, or accuſe.

*Individuum.* That which cannot be divided; a term in Logick; when we di-  
rectly

rectly express, and seem to point to that thing which we speak of; as in saying, This horse, that man: For although the words, Horse, or Man, may be applied to any horse or man, yet being so expressly pointed at, they cannot then be drawn to signify other then those two.

*Indocible.* Which cannot be taught, hard to learn.

*Indolency.* A being free from pain.

To *Indorse.* To write as it were *in dorso*, that is, on the back-side of any thing.

*Induce.* To bring in.

*Inducimus.* That which bringeth or draweth one in.

*Induction.* A drawing in; or a form of argument proceeding from particulars to universals.

*Indulgence.* Gentleness, too much cockering. Whence the Adjective, *Indulgent*.

*Indulgence.* Pardons.

*Induration.* A hardening.

*Inebriate.* To make drunk.

*Inebriation.* The act of making drunk.

*Ineffable.* That which cannot be spoken, unutterable.

*Inestimable.* That cannot be valued.

*Inevitable.* Which cannot be avoided.

*Inexorable.* Which cannot be intreated.

*Inexpedient.* Inconvenient, unfit.

*Inexperience.* Want of experience.

*Inexpiable.* So grievous

that one cannot make satisfaction for it: unmercifull, deadly.

*Inexplicable.* Which cannot be unfolded, opened, or declared.

*Inexpugnable.* That which cannot be won, or overcome, invincible.

*Inextricable.* So confused or difficult, that a man cannot winde himself out of it.

*Inexuperable.* Not to be overcome.

*Infallible.* Certain, sure, wherein one cannot be deceived.

*Infamous.* Lewd, ill-spoken of, base, vile.

*Infante.* Any of the sons of the King of Spain except the eldest, who is called *Principe*; and so likewise *Infanta*, any of the younger daughters.

*Infantry.* The footmen in an army.

*Insatiable.* Unwearied.

*Insatiate.* To make foolish. Whence the Substantive,

*Insatiation.*

*Infecundity.* Unfruitfulness.

*Infelicity.* Unhappiness.

*Insecdation.* An inseeding, or granting in fee.

*Inferiour.* Lower, more base.

*Infernal.* Hellish, or belonging to hell.

*Inference.* A bringing in, or concluding upon some what going before.

*Infection.* A troubling, a molesting.

*Infidelity.* Untruth, unfaithfulness, disloyalty.

*Infinity.* Endlessness, unmeasurableness.

*Infirm,*

*Infirm.* Weak, feeble.  
*Infix.* To fasten, or stick in.

*Inflammation.* An inflaming, a hot angry swelling.

*Inflation.* A puffing up, a swelling.

*Inflexible.* Very hard, which will not bend.

*Inflit.* To lay punishment, or some penalty upon one.

*Influence.* A flowing in; most commonly it is taken for the power which Planets and Stars have in moving of inferior things.

*Information.* An instruction, or giving one to understand.

*Infringe.* To break, or transgress.

*Infuse.* To put in: also a steeping of any medicinal thing in some kind of liquor, that the vertue thereof may pass into it: Physicians use these infusions often, when they have to deal with delicate persons, that will not endure strong medicines.

*Engage.* To lay to pawn, or to pledge; as also to adventure upon, or expose to. Hence the Substantive, *Engagement.*

*Ingeminate.* To double, redouble, or repeat often. Hence the Substantive, *Ingemination.*

*Ingenerable.* Which cannot be bred or begotten.

*Ingenious.* Witty: also liberal, or free-born. Hence the Substantive, *Ingeniuit.*

*Ingle.* A boy used for So-

domy, or masculine Venerary.

*Inglorious.* Of no renown, fame, or reputation, base.

*Ingor.* A small mass or little wedge of fined gold.

*Ingratiate.* To work or winde ones self into the grace or favour of another.

*Ingratitude.* Unthankfulness.

*Ingreedience.* A going in; or that which goeth into the making of a thing.

*Ingress.* A going in.

*Ingross.* To buy up all for himself; sometime to write a thing fair in a book.

*Ingrosser.* One that buyeth corn growing, or dead victual, to sell again: except it be by retail, as Victuallers use, or buying Barly for Malt, Oats for Oat-meal, Oyls or Spices.

*Ingulph.* To drown, to swallow up.

*Ingurgitation.* A swelling or swallowing in.

*Inhabitable.* Which cannot be dwelled in.

*Inherent.* Cleaving to, or abiding in a thing.

*Inhibit.* To forbid.

*Inhibition.* A forbidding.

*Inhospitable.* Harbourless, not fit to entertain one.

*Inhume.* To bury.

*Inhumanity.* Cruelty, unmanlike behaviour.

*Injection.* A liquor which Chirurgions do squirt into a deep wound.

*Inimitable.* Which cannot be followed.

*Initiate.* To begin or enter a novice into any art or faculty.

*Injunction.*

I N

*Injunction.* An injoyning or commanding one to do a thing.

*Inmate.* One that cohabith in the same house with another.

*Innate.* Natural.

*Innavigable.* That which cannot be sailed upon.

*Innocuous.* Hurtless, to be safely done without harm or prejudice.

*Innovate.* To make new.

*Innovation.* A making new, an alteration.

*Innoxious.* The same as *Innocuous*.

*Inobservable.* Which cannot be observed or marked.

*Inoculate.* To graff a bud, by cutting a round hole in the bark of another tree, and setting it on with clay.

*Inoffensive.* That offendeth not, or giveth no offence.

*Inofficious.* As that Will is called by Civilians, wherein they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, that chiefly ought to be considered.

*Inordinate.* Disordered.

*Organical.* Wanting Organs or Instruments to act by.

*Inquest.* Search, inquiry, Examination; sometime taken personally for the Jury.

*Inquisition.* A searching.

*Spanilh Inquisition.* A grand Council erected in Spain in the year 1492. for the trial of Ecclesiastical matters.

*Inquisitive.* Very desirous

I N

to know, searching or enquiring after a matter.

*Inrol.* To register, muster, enter, or put names into a Book or Bill.

*Insanity.* Madnes, disease, of mind.

*Insatiable.* Which cannot be satisfied, or filled.

*Inscription.* A title or note written upon any thing.

*Inscrutable.* Unsearchable, which cannot be perfectly found out.

*Isculp.* To cut or carve in.

*Insect.* Any such kind of Animals, as a Fly, Ant, or small Worm.

*Insensible.* Which cannot be perceived, or one so foolish that he perceiveth nothing.

*Inseparable.* Undividable, that cannot be separated, or divided.

*Insert.* To put in, to add.

*Insertion.* A putting in.

*Insinuate.* To put any thing into ones mind cunningly and closely: also by little and little to creep into ones favour.

*Insipid.* Without taste or relish, tedious, impertinent.

*Insision.* Graffing.

*Insist.* To continue, or abide.

*Insociable.* Not apt to keep company.

*Insolent.* Proud, presumptuous: also strange and unwonted.

*Insoluble.* That which cannot be loosed, unanswerable.

*Inspection.* A looking in.

*Insersion.* A sprinkling.

*Inspira-*

**Inspiration.** An inward instruction or motion coming from God.

**Inspire.** To breathe into, to put into ones mind.

**To Inspissate.** To thicken.

**Install.** To place or settle in a throne, or seat of Dignity or Honour. Subst. *Installation.*

**Instance.** An example or similitude brought of a thing.

**Instant.** Very earnest: also quickness, speediness, present time.

**Instaur.** To repair, or build anew. Subst. *Instauracion.*

**Instigate.** To stir up, to provoke.

**Instigation.** A stirring up, a provoking.

**Instinct.** A strong inclination, impulse, or secret prompting. *Divine instinct*, which comes from God, supernatural. *Natural Instinct*, which comes by Nature.

**Institute.** To ordain, to appoint; sometime to teach and instruct.

**Institution.** An Appointment, an Ordinance; sometime a teaching or instruction.

**Instrumental.** Serving as means, serviceable.

**Insular.** Of, or belonging to an Island, Island-like.

**Insuflary.** Unfavourinefs: also foolishness, vanity.

**Insule.** To vaunt proudly over one.

**Insultation.** A prond crowing over one.

**Insuperable.** Which cannot be overcome.

**Insurrection.** A rising of many together in arms, or disturbance of the peace.

**Integrity.** Soundness, upright dealing, honesty.

**Intellectual.** Of, or belonging to the intellect, or understanding.

**Intelligence.** Knowledge, understanding; sometime an Angel or heavenly spirit.

**Intelligible.** Which may be understood.

**Intemperate.** Without measure or moderation; voluptuous.

**Intemperation.** A making soft or tender.

**Intense.** Stretched far out, exceeding in a high degree, as *intense* Cold, heat, &c.

**Inventive.** Which listeneth well, and is earnestly bent to a thing.

**Intercalary.** Inserted, or put between, as *dies Intercalaris*, a day inserted into the month of *February* in Leap-year.

**Intercede.** To step between, to intreat for one.

**Intercept.** To take by the way before it come to him to whom it was sent.

**Interception.** A taking of a thing by the way, to the let or hindrance thereof.

**Intercession.** An intreating in ones behalf.

**Intercessour.** He that intreateth for another.

**Interchangeably.** By turn, by course, now one, now another; in a changeable way.

**Intercostal.** As the intercostal veins, those that pass along between each rib.

# I N

*Intercourse.* Passing or sending one to another.

*Interdict.* To forbid; to bar or keep away.

*Interdiction.* A forbidding.

*Interst.* Right, or title; sometime profit made by usury.

*Interfere.* To knock the legs together in going.

*Interjection.* A calling between: in Grammar it is one of the eight parts of Speech, and signifieth a short expression of any passion of the mind cast in, in any discourse.

*Interim.* In the mean while.

*Interior.* Inward.

*Interlocution.* A speaking between.

*Interlocutory.* As that sentence, or decree is called, which (regularly) is not definitive, as fully ending the cause, but determinative only of some circumstance, or emergent thereof.

*Interlopers.* Those that usurp the trade of any free Company.

*Interlude.* A Play, a Comedy.

*Interminate.* To threaten fore, to charge streightly, or upon a pain. Hence the Substantive, *Intermination*.

*Intermission.* A leaving off for a time.

*Intermit.* To leave off for a time, to discontinue.

*Intermix.* To mingle with other things.

*Internal.* Inward; very dearly esteemed, or familiar with one.

# I N

*Interpellation.* An interrupting or troubling one while he speaketh; also a summons, request, or suit.

*Interpose.* To put between, to step in between two; to busie himself where he needeth not.

*Interr.* To bury.

*Inter-reign.* The space of time between the old King and the new.

*Interrogation.* An asking a question.

*Interrogative.* An asking a question; a demand.

*Interrupt.* To break between, to trouble one as he is speaking.

*Interruption.* A breaking off, a troubling.

*Intersection.* A cutting between, or in the middle.

*Interpersifion.* A scattering, or sprinkling between.

*Interval.* A distance of time or place; a respite, pause, or space between.

*Interview.* A meeting of Princes, and such like great Personages at a time and place mutually agreed on, in the way of a Visit, or for mutual conference.

*Intervene.* To happen, or come between, or in the mean while; also to mediate.

*Intestate.* That dieth without making any Testament or Will.

*Intestine.* Bred in the bowels; intestine war, Civil war.

*Inthrone, or Imbronz.* To place in a Royal Throne. Hence the Substantive, *Inthronization*.

*Intimate.*



*Intimate.* To signify, or touch a matter closely.

*Intire.* Whole, sound, perfect.

*Intolerable.* Which cannot be endured.

*Intoxicate.* To bewitch, to amaze, or extremely dull ones spirit.

*Intractable.* Stubborn, which cannot be ordered or handled.

*Intricate.* Wrapped, entangled, hard to be understood.

*Intrinsic.* Inward.

*To Introduce.* To usher, conduct, or lead in.

*Introduction.* A conducting or leading in, a thing spoken by way of Preface to any ensuing Discourse.

*Intrude.* To thrust boldly in.

*Intrusion.* A thrusting in, properly into a void Tenement, whereto one hath no right.

*Intuitive.* Which is or may be seen into.

*Invade.* To set upon, to assault.

*Invalidity.* Weakness, want of strength.

*Invasion.* A setting upon, an assault.

*Invective.* A short speech made in ones disgrace.

*Invective.* To speak bitterly against one.

*Invigile.* To allure, to entice; to draw in.

*Involved.* Wrapped, covered.

*Inventory.* A writing of the quality and value of a mans goods.

*Inversion.* A turning in, or a turning upside-down.

*Invert.* To turn contrary to right form.

*Investigate.* To enquire and make diligent search for, to trace out a matter.

*Invest.* To clothe, to put in possession.

*Inveterate.* Old, ancient.

*Invigilation.* A watching diligently over any thing.

*Invincible.* Which cannot be conquered.

*Inviolate.* Safe, whole, not wronged or broken.

*Invisible.* Which cannot be seen.

*Inundation.* An overflowing of water.

*Invocate.* To call upon.

*Invocation.* A calling upon.

*Involve.* To roul up in a thing, to cover.

*Involuntary.* Against the will of.

*Invulnerable.* Which cannot be wounded.

*Inutility.* Unprofitableness.

*Joculatory.* Sportive, full of jests.

*Jocund.* Merry, pleasant. Hence the Substantive, *Jocundity*.

*Foncade.* A French word signifying a kind of spoon-meat made of cream.

*Journal.* A day-book, or book wherein daily actions or occurrences are recorded, or noted down.

*Foynture.* Lands or Tenements which a man assureth

sureth unto his Wife, for term of her life, or otherwise, in respect of his marrying her.

*Jovial.* Noble, excellent: also lively, pleasant, and merry.

*Joyeux.* Joyfull.

*Irascible.* Which hath power to be angry.

*Ire.* Anger, wrath.

*Iris.* The Rainbow.

*Irony.* A speaking by contraries; as in calling black white.

*Ironical.* That which is spoken in jest or mockingly; contrary to his meaning that speaketh it.

*Irradiation.* A shining upon.

*Irrational.* Unreasonable.

*Irrecoverable.* Which cannot be regained: Irrecoverable.

*Irrefragable.* Undeniable.

*Irregular.* Contrary to rule; sometime it signifieth one not capable of holy Orders.

*Irregularity.* A going out of right rule. In the old Canon-Law it is taken for any impediment, which hindreth a man from taking holy Orders. As if he be base born, or notoriously defamed of any notable crime, or be maimed, or much deformed, or have consented to procure anothers death, with divers other impediments too long to be rehearsed in this place.

*Irremediab'e.* Which cannot be remedied.

*Irreparable.* Which cannot be repaired.

*Irreprehensible.* Which cannot be reproved.

*Irresolute.* Not fully resolved, uncertain.

*Irreverent.* Without reverence, rude.

*Irrevocable.* Which cannot be called back.

*Irrigation.* A watering, moistening, sprinkling with water.

*Irrisum.* A mocking.

*Irritate.* To provoke, to move to anger.

*Irritation.* A provoking.

*Irruption.* A breaking into

*Isthmus.* A narrow part of a Countrey between two Seas.

*Iterate.* To repeat, or do again.

*Iteration.* A doing again; a doing twice.

*Itinerary.* A Commentary concerning occurrences in a journey; also the Calendar of miles with the distances of places, and the time of abode in every place.

*Jubilation.* A great shout for joy, a great rejoycing.

*Jubilee.* A publick rejoycing, or a great shout for joy. Among the Hebrews every fiftieth year was called the year of Jubilee; for then were bondmen of their own Countrey made free, possessions returned again to the first owners, neither was it lawfull to plant or sow any thing that year. Among Christians this solemnity of keeping

keeping a year of Jubilee was first instituted by *Bonifacius* the Eighth, in the year of our Lord 1300, who ordained that it should be observed every hundredth year. After this *Clement* the Sixth, instituted it to be kept every fiftieth year. And lastly, *Sixtus* the Fourth brought it to be celebrated every five and twentieth year, beginning it first in the year of our Lord God 1475.

*Fecundity*. Pleasantness, mirth.

*Judaism*. The Religion or belief of the *Jews*.

*Judicature*. Judgement, execution of Justice. Whence a Judges Office, and his Court, both called a place of *Judicature*.

*Judicial*. Belonging to judgement; also wise, grave, of great judgement.

*Judicious*. See *Judicial*.

*Jujubees*. Certain plums of *Italy*, sold here by Apothecaries. This fruit is in colour white or red, in fashion round, or like an olive, in taste sweet, having an hard long stone, but much less.

*Julian Accompt*. The reforming of the Calendar, and rectifying the account of time, whereby the year was reduced into 365 days and six hours, which odd hours amount every fourth year, being *Bissextile* or Leap year, unto a perfect day, which being inserted at the end of *February* was called *dies Intercalaris*; this

accompt is so called from *Julius Caesar*, who was the Author of this Reformation of the Calendar.

*Julio*. An *Italian* Coin valuing about six pence; first currant in the time of Pope *Julius*.

*Julip*. A Physical clear drink made of distilled waters, and sugar, used to cool the body, or quench thirst in hot diseases; sometimes the *Julips* have Syrups or other mixtures put to them.

*Juncture*. A joynt, a joynning together.

*Juniority*. Younger ship.

*Ivory*. The Elephants tooth; it is of a binding nature, and the scraping thereof is good against sores growing under the roots of the nails.

*Juridical*. Of, or appertaining to judgement.

*Jurisdiction*. Lawfull authority in any place.

*Justification*. A justifying, or making just.

*Justing*. Running at Tilt, or Turnament.

## K

*Kalends*. See *Calends*.

*Kirena*. A Chymical word, signifying the twentieth part of a drop.

*Keel*. The bottom of a ship.

*Kell*. The caul about the paunch of an Hart or Stag.

\* *Kepe*. It is sometimes taken for care or regard: as also a Castle, or Fort,

especially that part thereof, wherein the besieged make their last efforts (of defence) when the rest is forced.

*Kilderkin.* A certain measure containing thirteen gallons and an half, or the eighth part of an Hogshead.

*Kitchel.* A kind of cake.

*Kintal.* A certain weight of about an hundred.

*Kiras.* An *Arabian* word signifying the weight of three grains.

*Kiskies.* The fruit of the *Aihen-tree*; they are little narrow husks hanging together in clusters, wherein is contained the seed of the *Ash*, which is bitter. This provoketh urine, and is sought by some for other purpose.

*Knight service.* An ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was bound to bear arms in war for the defence of the Realm.

*Knipperdollings.* A sort of Hereticks sprung up in *Germany*, in the year one thousand five hundred thirty five.

## L.

*L.* A net or gin.

*Labarum.* A kind of rich Flagg, Banner or Streamer, used anciently by the Christian Emperours.

*Labyrinth.* An intricate building, or place, made with so many turnings and windings, that whosoever went into it could never

get out without a perfect guide, or a threed to direct him, the end of which threed must be tied at the door where he entreth.

Some *Heathen* Princes bestowed infinite charge to build such devices in a stately form. There were four principal Labyrinths in the World. The first in *Agypt*, made for a Sepulchre of one of their Kings, or (as some write) in honour of the Sun. The second in the Island of *Candy*, built at the commandment of King *Minos*, by the ingenious workman *Dædalus*, who took his pattern from that which he had seen in *Agypt*. The third in the Isle *Lemnos*. The fourth in *Italy*, built by King *Porfenna*, of great square stones, for his own Sepulchre.

*Lacea.* A kind of red gum, brought out of *Arabia*, and sold here by Apothecaries, good against diseases of the breast, and comfortable to the Liver.

*Lacerate.* To rend, tear, mangle.

*Lachesis.* The name of one of the Destinies, or three fatal sisters, the other two being called *Cloisbo* and *Atropos*.

*Lachrymatory.* A place to weep or shed tears in: also a bottle of tears, such as have been found buried among ancient urns.

*Ladanum.* A yellowish gum, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew

dew which falleth upon a certain herb in Greece. *Avisene* saith, it is taken hanging on the hair of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant. It is often used in Pomanders, and being anointed upon the head with oyl of myrtles, it doth strengthen the skins, and keepeth hair from falling off.

*Laity.* The estate or degree of a Lay-man, Laymen.

*Lake.* A fair red colour used by Painters.

*Laire.* The place where any Deer harboureth by day.

*Lammast-day,* otherwise called the *Tule* of *August*, in Latine, *Festum Sancti Petri ad vincula.* The first of *August*, kept as a Feast of thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth.

*Lancepresado.* The lowest Officer among foot Souldiers, commanding over ten.

*Land-grave.* A Dutch Title, signifying the Earl of a Province.

*Landskip.* The description of Lands, Cities, Woods, Hills, &c. in Picture.

*Languid.* Weak, faint, feeble.

*Languishment.* A feebleness, a fainting.

*Languor.* Feebleness, sickness, infirmity.

*Lapidary.* One that selleth or polisheth precious stones; a Jeweller.

*Lappise.* A term used among hunters, when hounds open their mouths in the

string, a grey hound in his course.

*Lapse.* A slip: but commonly understood of a Patrons omitting to present to a Church of his Patronage within six months after it is become void.

*Larch Turpentine.* A kind of Turpentine or Rosin growing upon the *Larch-tree* in *Italy*, used often in ointments and emplaisters to cleanse or heal wounds. It may be taken also inwardly with honey, and then it cleanseth the breast, looseth the belly, and expelleth the stone and gravel.

*Larceny.* Theft, robbery; and it is two-fold, viz. *grand*, and *petit*, that is, great and small; that, when what is stolen exceeds; this, when it exceeds not twelve pence in value.

*Largest.* Liberality.

*Lascivious.* Wanton, dishonest.

*Lassitude.* Weariness.

*Lastage.* Any heavy weight, or ballast, laid in the bottom of ships to make them go upright. It is also a term in the Common-Law, which signifieth to be quit of a certain payment in Fairs, and Markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

*Lath.* A portion of a County, containing many Hundreds, as in *Kent* there are at this day five Laths.

*Latitude.* The breadth of any thing; in Astronomy it signifieth the distance,

**L E**

**North**, or Southward from the Equinoctial line, or the distance of the Pole from the Horizon.

**Latria**. Divine honour.

**Lavatory**, or **Laver**. A place or vessel to wash in.

**Laud**. Praise.

**Laudable**. Worthy of praise.

**Launcelot**. A Chirurgicals Instrument to let blood withall; called also a Flem: also a proper name of a man.

**Lawreat**. Crowned with Laurel.

\* **Lawn**. A plain untilled ground.

**Laxative**. Loosening.

\* **Lay**. A Song.

**Lazer**. A Leper, a poor man full of sores and scabs.

**Lazule-stone**. A blewish green stone of the kind of marble, used sometime in Physick. It is in operation hot and dry, and being rightly prepared (according to an Art known to Apothecaries) is good against melancholy diseases, and by cleansing the blood to preserve one from the Leprosie.

**League**. Truce, friendship, peace; sometimes it signifieth a space of three mile or thereabout.

**Leasing**. Lying.

**Leetiftern**. A certain Ceremony among the ancient Romans, in trimming or setting forth of a bed with the Images of their gods.

\* **Leetern**. A Desk.

**L E**

**Lecture**. A reading a lesson.

\* **Leed**. An old name of the month of March.

**Leet**. A Court, or Law-day holden commonly every half year.

**Legacy**. Any thing given by ones Will or Testament.

**Legal**. Of, or belonging to the Law.

**Legatory**. One to whom a Legacy is bequeathed in a Will.

**Legate**. An Embassador.

**Legend**. A story of old matters.

**Legerdmain**. Cousenage, slight of hand.

**Legible**. Which may be read.

**Legion**. An army of men. The Roman Legion consisted of ten bands, whereof the first band contained 1105 footmen, and 123 horsemen; in which band the Standard was always carried; the other nine bands had every one 555 footmen, and 66 horsemen; so that a Legion made up the number of 6100 footmen, and 726 horsemen. Hence the Adject. **Legionary**.

**Legislative**. Belonging to making or giving of Laws.

\* **Legiflers**. Lawyers.

**Legitimate**. Lawfull, lawfully begotten.

**Legitimation**. A making of one Legitimate.

**Lenitive**. An asswaging plaister, or medicine.

**Lenity**. Gentleness, mildness, mercy.

**Lent**.



**Leut.** The fourty days Fast before Easter; so called *quasi* **Leut-monat**, the name of the month of March among the Saxons, because then the days began to lengthen.

**Lentiles.** A kind of small pulse growing in hot Countries, round and flat of colour sometimes black, some times white, and sometimes brown. Being boyled but once, they loose the belly, but at the second boyling in another water, they are of a binding nature, then good to stop the bloudy flux, or any looseness of the body.

**Lentisk.** A tree growing in divers hot Countries, which beareth the notable Gum called **Mastick**; the leaves and bark of this tree stop all looseness, and issues of bloud whatsoever.

**Lepid.** Pleasant, elegant, gracefull, witty.

**Lessee.** He that taketh a Lease.

**Lessee.** Dung of a ravenous beast; as of a Bear, Boar, &c.

**Lessour.** He that letteth Lands or Tenements to another.

**Lessee.** The same as **Lessee**.

**Lethargy.** A disease contrary to phrensie: for as phrensie is caused by hot humours inflaming the brain; so is a Lethargy by cold flegmatick humours oppressing the brain in such sort, that the Patient can do nothing

but sleeps whereby he becometh forgetfull, with loss (in manner) of reason, and all the senses of his body.

**Lesbe.** A Poetical word, signifying a feigned River in Hell, the water whereof being drunken, causeth forgetfulness of all that is past.

**Leucona.** A fruit in India so called, much like unto a Chestnut.

**Levant.** The East; the East-wind or Countrey.

**Leveret.** A young Hare.

**\* Levesel.** A bulsh.

**Levigation.** A making smooth or level.

**Levity.** Lightness.

**Lexicon.** A Greek Dictionary of words.

**Libard.** A spotted wild beast, the male of a **Panther**. See **Panther**.

**Libation,** among the ancient **Ethnicks**, was the pouring out of the first taste of any liquor, as a sacrifice to some of their gods

**Libel.** A little Book: sometime a defamatory scroll, or slanderous writing or invective written against one, without any known name of the Author.

**Libertine.** One of loose life, or careless of Religion.

**Libidinous.** Lustfull, lecherous.

**Library.** A study or Shop full of Books.

**Licentiate.** One that hath studied the Civil Law five years.

**Licentious.** Loose, wanton.

*Liegency.* Loyalty.

*Liege.* Loyal.

*Lieue.* A French League, consisting of some three English miles. *In lieu.* In stead or place of another thing.

*Ligament.* A band or string, wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are compact and bound together.

*Ligature.* A ribbon, string, fillet, or any other thing which we use to bind up a wound, sore, or the like.

*Lignum Aloes.* See Aloes.

*Lignum vite.* See Guaiacum.

*Limbbeck.* A stillatory, or vessel by which waters are distilled.

*Limit.* A bound or end: also to set bounds.

*Limitation.* An appointing of bounds.

*Limped.* Clear, pure, transparent.

*Linage.* Kindred, stock, of the same line.

*Lineal.* Like a line, made of lines.

*Lineament.* The form, draught, or proportion of any figure in Lines.

*Linguist.* One skilfull in languages

*Lipothimy.* A fainting or swooning, when the vital spirits being suddenly oppressed, a man sinketh down, as if he were dead.

*Lippitude.* Blear eyedness.

*Liquid.* Thin and moist.

*Liquifaction.* A melting.

*Liquifie* To melt.

*Liquid Amber.* A sweet

Rosin brought from the west Indies, comfortable to the Brain, or any grief proceeding from old causes.

*Litanies.* Prayers, or Supplications; so called of the Greek verb *Litanewo*, which significeth to beseech or intreat.

*Lithargy.* The foam that riseth from Lead or Silver when it is tried, white Lead. It is cold of operation, and often used by Chirurgions in Ointments and Plaisters, being of a gentle drying, cleansing, and binding nature. See *Lithargy*.

*Literal.* As in literal sense, and construction; that is, after or according to the Letter, or as the words betoken.

*Literature.* Learning, knowledge in books.

*Litberly.* Slothfull.

*Lithontriptic.* Having the vertue and power to break and wear away the Stone.

*Litigious.* Contentious, full of strife.

*Liturgy.* Publick service of the Church. Adject. *Liturgical*.

*Livid.* Of a dark murrey colour, like the colour of bruised bloud after beating.

*Lizard.* A little Beast much like our Ever, but without poison, breeding in Italy, and other hot Countreys. The dung of this Beast is good to take away spots in the eye, and cleareth the sight. And the head thereof being bruised, and laid to, draweth out thorns, or any thing sticking within the flesh.

*Lobby.*

**Lobby.** A gallery, Solar, or walking-place: also, a Parlor, or other place, where a bed standeth.

**Local.** Of, or belonging to a place.

**Locust.** A great Fly or Gralhopper with long legs; breeding in *India*, and other hot Countreys. There are two kinds of them: One with wings, not good to be eaten; and the other without wings, which the Inhabitants use for food.

\* **Lode-manage.** Skill of Navigation.

**Lode-star.** A Star that guideth one.

**Lode-stone.** A Stone of the colour of rusty Iron, which hath an admirable vertue, not onely to draw Iron to it self, but also to make any Iron, upon which it is rubbed, to draw Iron also. It is written notwithstanding that being rubbed with the juyce of Garlick, it cannot then draw Iron; as likewise if a Diamond be laid close unto it. This Stone is found in the *Indian Sea*, and also in the Countrey of *Trachonitis*: It is of greatest use in Navigation; for by it Sailers find out the certain course of their Voyage; the Needle (in their Compasses) tempered herewith, still standeth directly toward the North and South.

**Logarithms.** Numbers, which being fitted to proportionable numbers, retain always equal differences.

**Logician.** One skillfull in *Logick*.

**Logick.** The art of reason.

**Loboc.** A Physical word: it is a thick Syrup, or other soft substance, which must not be swallowed, but suffered to melt of it self in the mouth, that so it may gently slide down, and thereby have the more vertue against diseases of the Breast, Lungs, and Throat.

**Lollard.** A name springing from one *Gualter Lollard*, a *German*, who lived about the year 1315, but at first imposed here in *England* upon the Followers of *Wickliffe's* Doctrine and Tenets.

**Lombard.** A place for lending of Money upon Pawns. Whence *Lombarder*, an Usurer.

**Longevity.** Long life, or old age.

**Longanimity.** Long sufferance, or forbearance.

**Longinquity.** Farness off.

**Longitude.** The length of any thing. In Astronomy it signifieth the distance of any Star or Planet from the first Degree of the Sign *Aries*.

**Louver.** A Tunnel or open place at the top of an house to let out smoak.

**Loquacity.** Much talk, or babbling.

\* **Lore.** Learning, knowledge.

**Lorimer.** One that maketh Bits for Bridles, and such like Instruments.

\* **Lorrek.** A devourer.

*Loth*

*Loſt.* A Lout, ſometime a crafty fellow.

*Loſenger.* A flatterer, a liar.

*Loſion.* A walhing.

*Lourden.* Not coming (as ſome conceive) from *Lourdane*, in reference to the *Danes*, lording it over the *Engliſh*; but from the *French Lourdain*, ſignifying ſottiſh, blockiſh, dull, clowniſh, and therefore applied to a fellow of ſuch a temper.

\* *Louing.* Bowing, bending, crouching, ducking.

*Louvre.* The chief Seat or Palace Royal of the *French King* at *Paris*, begun by *Francis* the firſt, finiſhed and beautified by ſeveral ſucceeding Kings.

*Lozenge.* A little ſquare Cake of preſerved Herbs with Sugar, &c. in form like a quarant of Glaſs.

*Lubricity.* Slipperineſs.

*Lucerns.* A Beaſt almoſt as big as a Wolf breeding in *Muſcovia* and *Ruſſia*, of colour between red and brown mingled with black ſpots.

*Lucid.* Eri ht or ſhining.

*Lucifer.* The morning-Star

*Luc e.* Gain, profit.

*Lucubration.* Study by candle, night-study.

*Luculent.* Bright, clear, fair, beautiful, famous.

*Lunacy.* A diſeaſe wherein one is diſtracted in his wits at certain times of the Moon.

*Lunatick.* Sick of a Lunacy.

*Lupines.* A little ſea Pulſe

almoſt like a ſmall Bean, but much leſs, and bitter in taſte. They be not very good meat, but are ſometimes uſed in Phyſick againſt Worms in Children; and the decoction of them taketh away ſpots and freckles in the face.

*Lurid.* Dark, dusky, pale, fallow.

\* *Luſtborough.* A baſe Coin in the time of King *Edward* the Third.

*Luſt.e.* A ſhining, or great brightneſs.

*Luſtration.* Purging by ſacrifice.

*Lutheran.* One that follows *Luther's Doctrin*e, the Doctrin it ſelf being termed *Lutheraniſm*.

*Lutulent.* Muddy, miry, dirty.

*Luxurians.* Growing rank.

*Luxury.* Riotouſneſs, leachery.

*Lycanthropy.* A certain kind of Melancholy, or Madneſs, in which the perſon affected conceits himſelf a Wolf.

*Lymphatick.* Furious, diſtracted.

*Lyncuris.* A bright ſhining Stone, and ſometimes of a dark yellow colour like Saffron. This Stone groweth of the Urine of the Beaſt *Lynx*, being congealed; which Urine the *Lynx* hideth (as *Pliny* writeth) becauſe men ſhould not find it. Some ſay, it is good againſt the pain of the Stomach, Yellow-Jaundice, and looſeneſs of the belly.

*Lynx.*

**M A**

**Lynx.** A spotted-Beast like unto a Wolf, and having a very perfect sight. This Beast breedeth chiefly in the Countreys of the East, and is often found in the Woods of *Almain* and *Sclavonia*.

**Lyrick.** A Poet which maketh Verses to be sung unto the Harp. The best of these Poets among the *Grecians* was *Pindarus*, and among the *Latines* *Horace*.

**M.**

**Macaronique.** Huddled, confused, consisting of divers things.

**Macerate.** To steep or soak in water; sometime to afflict, or vex; to make lean.

**Machiavillian.** A politick States-man, a cunning Politician, such as *Machiavil* was.

**Machil,** or rather *Megbil*. An Hebrew word; it signifieth the rich Robe of the Ephod, worn by the High-Priest of the old Law, having about the skirts thereof seventy two Pomegranates of blue silk, purple and scarlet, and as many bells of gold between them round about, *Exod.* 28. 30, &c.

**Machination.** A devising or subtle contriving of a matter.

**Machine.** An Engine, a strange piece of work, or device.

**Macrology.** Long and tedious talk without matter.

**M A**

**Maculate.** To blemish, or blot.

**Madesic.** To wet, or moisten.

**Madrigals.** A kind of Sonnets.

**Magazin.** A publick Store-house, or Warehouse.

**Magician.** A cunning man, a Sorcerer, a great learned Clerk, a Conjuror.

**Magick.** At first this word signified great learning, or knowledge in the nature of things; now it is most commonly taken for Incantment and Sorcery.

**Magisterial.** Master-like, of, or belonging to one in authority.

**Magistracy.** The bearing of Office, Authority, Rule, Government.

**Magnanimity.** Great courage.

**Magnanimous.** Noble-minded, of great courage.

**Magnificence.** Sumptuousness, great port and stateliness.

**Magnifico.** An honourable Personage.

**Magnifie.** To exalt, or extol.

**Magnitude.** Greatness.

**Magonel.** A word used by *Chaucer*, signifying to cast stones with.

**Mahumeian.** One of *Mahomer's* Religion and Profession.

**Mahumetism,** or *Mahumet-ry.* The Religion and Profession of *Mahomer*.

**Majestical.** Kingly, Princely, full of Majesty.

*Main-*

**Mainpernors.** Those that are Sureties for a man, and undertake that he shall appear at a certain day before Judges in a Court.

**Mainprise.** The bailing of a man out of prison, upon security given, that he shall be forth-coming.

**Major.** The greater, or more ancient.

**Maisondieu.** Gods House in proper signification, but vulgarly an Hospital.

**Malady.** A disease.

**Male-content.** Not content, ill-pleased.

**Malediction.** A cursing.

**Malefactor.** An evil doer.

**Malapert.** Sawcy, uncivil, immodest, presumptuous.

**Malevolent.** Ill-minded, spitefull, envious.

**Malign.** Spitefull, or to spite and hate.

**Malignant.** Envious, spitefull, mischievous, a nickname, in these days cast upon such as have taken part with the King in his late Contestation with the Parliament.

**Malignity.** Spitefulness, envy, malice.

**Malleable.** Abiding the Hammer or Mallet, or which may be wrought or beaten therewith.

**Mamelukes.** A certain Order of Knights or Horse-men in Egypt.

**Mainmon.** An Assyrian word of the singular number, and masculine gender, as Saint Hierome affirmeth: it is interpreted riches.

**Manage.** To rule, order, or handle a thing well.

**Manciple.** The Caterer of a Colledge or Hospital.

**Mancuse.** A certain ancient piece of Coin of about the value of our Mark.

**Mandate.** A commandment.

**Mandatory.** One to whom a commandment or charge is given, as to an Apparitor, or other Messenger, to execute a Citation or Summons.

**Mandilian.** A sort of Cassock, or Loose coat.

**Mandragoras.** See Mandrake following.

**Mandrake.** A strange Herb, bearing yellow round Apples. The root of this Herb is great and white like a Raddish root, and is divided into two or more parts, growing often almost like to the legs of a man. This root, especially the bark thereof, is extreemly cold and dry, even to the fourth Degree: it is therefore dangerous to receive inwardly; for that the least quantity too much will quickly kill one.

**Mangle.** To tear or cut in pieces, to butcher.

**Maniple.** An handfull, or such a bundle as can be gripped with the hand.

**Manna.** In holy Scripture, it signifieth a delicate food, which God sent from Heaven to the Israelites in manner of a dew, white, and somewhat like Coriander-seed; with which the Israelites lived forty years in.



in the Wilderness, till they came to the borders of the land of *Canaan*. At the first sending hereof the people were in such admiration, that they said to each other, *Manhu?* viz. What is this? which seemeth to be the cause why it was after called *Manna*. In Physick it is taken for a kind of dew, which falling in hot Countreys upon trees, doth there congeal, almost like to crumbs of whitebread, and is gathered, and is choicely kept, as a gentle purger of choler.

*Mansion*. A tarrying, or abiding: also a dwelling-house.

*Man-slaughter*. The killing of a man in a sudden quarrel, without premeditated malice; whereas *Chance-medley* is the killing of a man casually, or by accident.

*Manfuetude*. Gentleness, mildness.

*Manual*. Handy, or that which may be carried in the hand.

*Manufacture*. Handy-work.

*Manumission*. A making one free from bondage.

*Manumit*. To make a slave or bond-man free: which was in old time thus; The Lord of the Slave, holding him by the head, arm, or other part, said before witnesses, *I will that this man g. free*: and in so saying shewed him forward out of his hand.

*Manure*. To till, to dress land.

*Manuscript*. An hand-writing, a written book.

*Maranatha*. A Syriack word, signifying *The Lord cometh*: whence *Anathema Maranatha* is taken for the utmost degree of Excommunication.

*Maravedis*. A sort of Spanish Coin of smallest value.

*Maregrave*. A Count or Lord of the Marches or Borders of any Countrey: it is a Dutch title.

*Marchasite*. A Stone participating with the nature of some metal, yet in so small quantity, that the metal cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoak, the stone turning to ashes. These *Marchasites* are commonly in colour like to metal mixed with them, whether it be Gold, Silver, Brasse, or any other. Some affirm a *Marchasite* to be a Stone out of which fire may be stricken.

*Marches*. The bounds or limits lying between two Countreys, commonly between *Wales* and *England*, or between *England* and *Scotland*.

*Marchioness*. A great Lady, a Wife to a Marquess.

*Marcionists*. Old condemned Hereticks, so called of their first Master *Marcion*, a Stoick Philosopher, who held a detestable Opinion, That Christ was not the Son of God.

*Margarites*. Little Pearls found in the Shell-fish, especially in Oysters, where-  
of

of some have holes in them, and some have none. The best are brought out of *India*, yet they are also found in our *English Seas*, as also in the *Flemish* and *Almain*; and the fairest *Margarites* grow in young Shells. Some write, that in thunder the Oysters do cast them up, as it were in a way of abortion, which is the cause that they are often found in the sands. They are sometimes used by Physicians in cordial Confections; for they comfort the spirits, and are therefore good against swoonings, having vertue also in them to stop issues of blood, or any looseness of the body.

*Margin.* A brim, or border.

*Marginal.* Written in the Margin.

*Marine.* Belonging to the Sea.

*Marital.* Husband-like.

*Maritime.* Bordering near the Sea.

*Maronites.* Certain Christians anciently inhabiting about Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*; so called from one *Maron*.

*Marquetry.* A curious sort of In-laying with several pieces of Wood of divers colours.

*Marquisate.* A Marquessship, or Marquessdom.

*Markt.* A great Fair, or Market.

*Martial.* Warlike.

*Martial Law.* Absolute power exercised by the Prince in time of War;

who, by reason of great dangers rising on small occasions, is not then tied to strict Rules of the Law, in so much as his word alone goeth for Law.

*Martichore.* A certain *Indian Beast*, having the face of a Man, and the body of a Lion.

*Martingale.* A thong of Leather used for the reining in of horses.

*Martyr.* A witness, one that dieth for the testimony of a good conscience.

*Martyrdom.* A suffering of death, or grievous torment, for constant perseverance in true Religion.

*Martyrology.* An History of the death of Martyrs, a book of the memory of Martyrs.

*Masle.* The figure of a Lozenge with an hole in the midst of it: a term used in Heraldry.

*Masculine.* Of the male kind.

*Massacre.* A great slaughter or murder of many people together.

*Massicot.* A kind of Oaker made of White Lead.

*Massoreths.* Certain ingenious *Jews*, who long since invented that Critical piece of Learning concerning the Hebrew Text of the holy Scripture, whereby the Verses, Words, and Letters thereof are numbered, their variety noted, and in their proper places (together with a recital of every Verse) demonstrated, whereby the constant and genuine read-

reading thereof might be conserved, and for ever preserved and strongly defended from all change and corruption.

**Mastic.** A white and clear Gum, of a sweet savour. This Gum groweth on the Lentisk tree, especially in the Island of *Chios*. It is temperate in heat, and of a dry binding nature; wherefore it strengtheneth the Stomach, it stayeth vomiting, and stoppeth any issue of blood. Some do use to rub their teeth herewith, as well to whiten them, as to fasten such as be loose.

**Mastrike.** A certain kind of robe made of beasts skins.

**Mastuerzo.** An herb in *India*, of great vertue to heal wounds.

**Material.** Which hath matter or substance in it.

**Maternal.** Motherly.

**Mathematician.** One skillful in the Mathematicks.

**Mathematicks.** A term applied to such Arts as treat onely of quantities imaginarily abstracted from bodies. The arts commonly so called are Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, Cosmography, and Astrology.

**Matins.** Morning Prayer.

**Matricide.** Mother killing: also one that killeth his own mother.

**Matriculate.** To enter ones name in a List, Roll, Catalogue, or Register, as they that are allowed, or admitted into the Univer-

sity. Hence the Substantive, *Matriculation*.

**Matrimonial.** Belonging to Matrimony, or Wedlock.

**Matrix.** The womb, or place of conception.

**Matron.** A grave motherly woman.

**Mature.** Ripe.

**Maturity.** Ripeness.

**Masuline.** Of, or belonging to the Morning.

**Maugre.** In despite of ones heart, whether one will or no.

**Mauud.** A Flasket, or Pannier.

**Mauudy-Thursdai.** The Thursday next before *Easter*; so called (contrary to the conjecture of some) because of those words of our Saviour to his Disciples, *John* 10. *Mandatum novum do vobis, &c.* that is, *A new Commandment give I unto you, That ye love one another*: which is the proper Lesson for that day. It is otherwise called *Holy Thursday*, from being by the Church set apart for prayer.

**Mausoleum.** A sumptuous and great Sepulchre. It was the tomb of one *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, which his Wife *Artimisia* made; of such excellent workmanship, beauty, and costliness, that it went for one of the marvels of the World: and for the notable fame thereof, all stately and magnificent Sepulchres were after called *Mausolea*.

**Maxime.** A principal matter, a main point, a general rule.

**Maze.**

**Maze.** An astonishment ; sometime a device like a labyrinth made in some gardens in manner of a knot out of which a man cannot get easily, if he once enter in.

**Mazar.** A broad flat standing cup to drink in : There is also a kind of small Cherries so called.

**Meander.** An intricate turning or winding, like to a labyrinth, out of which one cannot easily find the way.

**Mæcenas.** It was the proper name of a noble Roman, who being in great favour with *Augustus* the Emperour, was a special friend to the Poets *Virgil* and *Horace*, and generally a supporter of all learned men : wherefore sometime a great friend or patron is called a *Mæcenas*.

**Mechanical.** Of, or belonging to handicrafts.

**Mechanick.** An handy-crafts-man, a trades-man ; also one of mean or base calling and profession.

**Mechoacan.** A whitish root brought out of *India*, called by some, *Indian* or white Rubarb. It is hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, and purgeth all humours of what kind soever with much ease. It cleanseth and comforteth the liver and all the inward parts.

**Medal.** A small round piece of plate, or ancient Coin, whereon the Figure of some eminent person, or notable device is graven or stamped.

**Mede,** vulgarly pronounced *Meed*. Reward, recompence ; also a kind of sweet drink, made of honey and water sodden together, sometimes of wine and honey, called in *Wales* *Merheglin*.

**Mediaſtine.** The skinny substance which parteth the breast long-ways into two hollow bosoms.

**Mediate.** To deal between two, to make means of agreement, as an indifferent party to both.

**Mediation.** A means of agreement by a friend to both parties.

**Mediatour.** He that maketh means, or speaketh for another.

**Medicable.** Which may be healed.

**Medicament.** A medicine.

**Medicinable.** That hath the vertue of healing ; also healable, curable.

**Medicinal.** Physical, serving for a medicine, curing, healing.

**Mediocrity.** A mean, a measure.

**Mediterranean Sea.** A sea which divideth *Europe* from *Africa*.

**Meſter.** Verses running in rhyme, and made by measure.

**Megrim.** See *Migrain*.

**Melancholy.** One of the four humours of the body the grossest of all other, which if it abound too much, causeth heaviness and sadness of mind.

**Meliority.** A bettering.

**Meliſtuons.** Sweet, flowing with honey.

*Melipo-*

*Melpomene.* The name of one of the nine Muses, the Patroness of Tragedies.

*Membrane.* The upmost thin skin in any part of the body.

*Memorable.* That which is worthy of remembrance.

*Memorandum.* A term often used, when we write of a thing which we would remember.

*Memorial.* That which putteth one in remembrance.

*Mendicity.* Beggery.

*Mendicans.* Begging Friers, whereof there be four sorts, *Franciscan*, or gray FF. otherwise termed Cordeliers. Minors and Observants; *Dominican*, or black FF. otherwise called preaching Friers; *Carmelites*, or white FF. and *Augustine* FF.

*Meninges.* Thin skins in which the brain is contained. There are two such skins: one called by Physicians, *Dura mater*, which is the stronger of the two, and next unto the skull. The other named *Pia mater*, is within the first, being more tender and fine, and close wrapping the brain it self. If any of these skins be wounded, it causeth speedy death.

*Mensruous.* Abounding with the monthly courses, or which belongeth to them.

*Mensuration.* A measuring.

*Mental.* That which is onely thought in the mind.

*Mercenary.* An hireling; one that worketh for hire.

*Mercurian.* Eloquent as *Mercury* was.

*Mercury.* The God of Eloquence and handicrafts; among the ancient Ethnicks, one of the seven Planets, and among Chymists the same with quicksilver.

*Mereitricious.* Pertaining to whoredom.

*Meridian.* Of, or belonging to noon-day, or the South part of the World; also one of the greater Circles, passing through the Poles of the World, and dividing the Sphere into two equal parts.

*Merit.* Desert, or to deserve.

*Meritorious.* Which doth much deserve.

*Mersion.* A plunging into water, an overwhelming.

*Mesentery.* The double or thick skin which fastens the bowels to the back, and enclosing a number of veins which from thence are called the *Mesentric*, or *Mesaraic* veins.

*Messias.* The same in Hebrew that *Christ* is in Greek; to wit, Anointed, Our Lord and Saviour is often so called.

*Metamorphose.* To change the outward shape.

*Metamorphosis.* A change from one shape to another.

*Metaphor.* The changing of a word from the natural sense into another sense like to it; as in saying, *Covetousness is the root of all evil*: Where the word *Root*, is called a *Metaphor*, because it signifieth the cause and beginning of all evil, even as a  
root

root is the cause from whence a Plant springeth.

*Metaphorical.* Spoken by a *Metaphor*.

*Metaphysicks.* Arts, which lifting themselves above the changeable nature of things, do consider of such as do subsist in their own essence, not subject to any alteration; so that the *Metaphysicks* deal onely with incorporeal, and everlasting things; and in this sense School Divinity is the highest part of the *Metaphysicks*, being chiefly occupied in contemplatory knowledge of God, Angels, and souls of men. Adject.

*Metaphysicat.*

*Metaplasin.* In Rhetorick the altering of a word, by adding, taking away, or changing any syllable.

*Metathesis.* The transposition or placing of one letter for another.

*Metempsychosis.* The souls passing from one body to another, according to the opinion of *Pythagoras*.

*Meteor.* Any imperfect ming substance ingendred in the Air; as rain, snow, hail, thunder, lightning, blazing-stars, clouds, and winds: all which are made of vapours, or exhalations, drawn up from the Earth and Sea, by the attractive vertue of the Sun.

*Meier.* See *Meier*.

*Methodia.* See *Mede*.

*Method.* A direct way to teach or do any thing. Adject.

*Methodical.*

*Metonymy.* A figure in speaking, when the cause is

put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or contrarily.

*Metops.* In Architecture, the space between the denticle and furrows of a Pillar.

*Metoposcopy.* The reading of mens natures or destinies, by looking on their faces.

*Metropolis.* The chief, head, or mother City, Adj.

*Metropolitcal.*

*Metropolitan.* Of the chief or mother City: An Archbishop.

*Microcosmus.* It properly signifieth a little world. This term is sometime applied to man, who is therefore called *Microcosmus*, or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soul to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

*Midriff.* A smewy skin passing overthwart in mans body, which divideth the heart and lungs from the stomach, guts, and liver, lest the vital parts should be offended with any ill vapour coming from them.

*Migrain.* A disease coming by fits, either in the right or left side of the head; caused by distemperate humours or vapours, brought thither from the veins or arteries at certain times.

*Migration.* A removing or passing from one place to another.

*Militant.* Warring, or which is in Warfare.

*Military.*



**Military.** Warlike, or be-  
longing to war.

**Militia.** Warfare, or Soul-  
diery.

**Millenarian.** One of their  
set and profession, who  
hold and teach that our Sa-  
viour at or about the worlds  
end shall come again, and to-  
gether with the saints, enjoy  
a temporal glorious King-  
dom here upon earth for a  
thousand years space.

**Mimical.** That which be-  
longeth to scoffing behavi-  
our, or wanton gesture.

**Mimick.** A wanton gesture,  
a witty imitator of any  
thing.

**Mihatory.** Threatning.

**Mineral.** Metal or any  
thing digged out of the  
earth.

**Miniature.** A small pro-  
portion, a little figure.

**Minime.** A certain mea-  
sure in Musick, whereof two  
go to one bar of time.

**Mittiver.** A fine white  
Furr made of the bellies of  
Squirrels; some say it is  
the skin of a little white  
Vermine breeding in Mus-  
covia.

**Minor.** The lesser, the  
younger.

**Minority.** A mans time be-  
fore he be of full age in the  
law to dispose of his goods  
and lands.

**Minotaur.** A Poetical  
Monster, half like a man,  
half like a Bull. This Mon-  
ster was kept in the Laby-  
rinth of Candy, and fed with  
mans flesh, where at last he  
was slain by Theseus, as Po-  
ets report.

**Minute.** Very small or  
little.

**Miscellany.** A mixture of  
things without any order; a  
gallimaufry, or hotchpotch  
of divers things mingled to-  
gether.

**Miscreant.** An Infidel, a  
false believer.

**Misdemeanour.** Ill beha-  
viour.

**Misgamy.** An hatred of  
marriage.

**Misprision.** An offence  
inclining to felony or trea-  
son, but not so capital, as fe-  
lony or treason is; in which  
the offender shall be punish-  
ed by fine, loss of goods, for-  
feit of lands, during his life,  
or perpetual imprisonment,  
according to the quality of  
his offence.

**Missil, or Messil.** A term in  
Heraldry signifying a mix-  
ture of several colours.

**Mission.** A sending.

**Missive.** That which wit-  
nesseth one being sent.

**Mistleto.** A plant which  
hath slender branches, and  
green thick leaves, growing  
never upon the ground, but  
upon other trees. The best  
is that which groweth upon  
an oak, and the leaves and  
fruit thereof are good to so-  
ften and ripen any cold hard  
swellings.

**Misy.** A kind of yellow  
Copperas, shining like gold,  
brought out of Egypt and  
the Isle of Cyprus: it is of a  
fretting burning nature, as  
the common Copperas is.

**Miter.** An ornament of  
rich stuff, wherewith Bi-  
shops heads have been used

to be covered at their consecration.

*Mithridate.* A great confection like Treacle, invented by King *Mithridates*, from whom it taketh the name. It is of singular vertue against poyson, and hath so many and strong simples in it, that it ought not to be taken inwardly before it be above six months old.

*Mitigate.* To assuage or pacifie.

*Mitigation.* A pacifying, an asswaging.

*Mittimus.* A Warrant made to convey an offender to prison.

*Mixture.* A mingling.

*Mobility.* Aptness to move.

*Mode.* Fashion, garb, manner.

*Model.* The platform, or form of any thing.

*Moderate.* Measurable, temperate: also to govern or temper with discretion.

*Moderation.* A due proportion, temperance, good discretion.

*Moderator.* A discreet governour, he that keepeth both parties from being too extrem.

*Modern.* Living now in our age.

*Modicum.* A little, a poor pittance.

*Modifie.* To qualifie, moderate, limit.

*Modulation.* A pleasant tuning, or sweet singing.

*Medwal.* A Bird which destroyeth Bees.

*Moiety.* Half.

*Molebouse.* A great Fish, which maketh a grunting noise when he is taken.

*Molestation.* A troubling.

*Molinists.* The followers of *Molina* a certain Spanish Jesuite, between whom, and the *Jansenists*, there is maintained a great controversy.

*Mollifie.* To make soft.

*Mollification.* A making soft.

*Moloch.* The name of an Idol, in the valley of *Hinnom*, in the tribe of *Benjamin*, to whom the *Israelites* did abominably offer their children in sacrifice of fire. This Idol was made in the likeness of a Calf.

*Moly.* An herb mentioned by *Homer* to have been in much esteem among the gods, and whose root it was not safe for mortals to dig up.

*Moment.* A minute, or very little time, sometime the value or weight of a thing.

*Momentary.* Of short continuance, which lasteth a very little while.

*Momus.* The ancient heathen god, which was said to be the god of carping and reprehension, whence it is commonly taken for any carper, or fault finder.

*Monarch.* A King, or Prince that ruleth alone without any equal.

*Monarchy.* The rule of one Prince alone, or a Country so governed.

*Monarchical.* Belonging to a Monarch.

*Mona.*

**Monastery.** A religious house of Monks.

**Monastical.** Solitary, belonging to a Monastery.

**Mond.** A ball of Gold, which is one of the Ensigns of Imperial Majesty.

**Monition.** A warning.

**Monitor.** That warneth.

**Monogamy.** The marrying or having one wife, and no more.

**Monology.** A speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter.

**Monomachy.** A single fight between two, hand to hand.

**Monopoly.** When a man doth ingross or get commodities into his hands, in such fashion that none can sell them, or gain by them, but himself.

**Monosyllable.** A word consisting of one syllable onely.

**Monianists.** A sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Montanus*.

**Montefiasca.** A sort of Wine so called from *Montefiascone*, a City in *Italy*.

**Moor.** To argue or reason a case in Law.

**Monuments.** A sepulchre, tomb, record, memorial, remembrance of.

**Moral.** Of, or belonging to good manners; sometime one of good behaviour, sometimes the meaning of a fable.

**Morality.** Goodness of manners, civility.

**Mordacity.** Biting, sharpness of words.

To *More a Ship.* To lay out her Anchor,

**Moresque work.** An antick way of painting or carving, wherein several things are mingled together.

**Mortgage.** To lay house or land to pawn, in such sort that they are forfeit, if the money be not repayed at a certain time.

**Morigerous.** Obedient, dutifull.

**Morisco.** A certain dance used among the *Moors*; whence our Morris-dance.

**Morkin.** A Deer chat dies by some mischance, a term among hunts-men.

**Morling.** The wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep.

**Morion.** A cap or head-piece of Steel.

**Morosity.** Frowardness, waywardness.

**Morphew.** Sleep, or the god of sleep.

**Mortar-piece.** An engine or instrument, wherewith to shoot off great Grana- does.

**Mortality.** Frailty, subjection unto death; also a plague, murrein, rot.

**Mortife.** To kill, sometime to tame, to break the courage, or take away ones delight.

**Mortification.** A killing, a pulling away of ones pleasure.

**Mortmain.** A term in the Law, when Lands were given to an house of Religion, or to a Company corporate by the Kings grant; for then such Land is said to come into *Mortmain*, that is, a dead hand, and by a Statute

**M O**

**Statute,** the King or Lord, of whom it is holden, may enter into it, if it be done without their licence and consent.

**Mortref.** A kind of white meat or compounded dish.

**Moruary.** A payment due in some places for the burial of the dead: which is four shillings and four pence, where the goods of the deceased party are above the value of twenty nobles, and under thirty pounds: six shillings and eight pence, where the goods exceed thirty pounds; and ten shillings where the goods amount above the value of threescore pounds.

**Mosaicque-work.** A rare work wrought with Stones, or Metals of divers colours into the form of flowers, knots, or other kind of devices.

**Mosque.** A kind of Church or Temple among the Turks.

**Motes.** A Verse in Musick, a short stanza of a Song.

**Mother.** A disease in women, when the womb riseth with pain upward. In this disease the smelling to all sweet savours is harmfull, as contrarily the smelling to all strong loathsome savours profitable.

**Motion.** A moving from place to place, or the moving of a matter to have it considered of.

**Motive.** A cause moving one to any thing.

**Motto.** A word, or short

**M V**

sentence, applied to any device or impress.

**Mounsebank.** A base deceitfull Merchant (especially of Apothecaries drugs) that with impudent lying doth for the most part sell counterfeit stuff to the common people.

**Mucid.** Mouldy.

**Mue.** A kind of cage where Hawks are kept.

**Musti.** A chief Prophet or high Priest among the Turks.

**Mult.** A fine or penalty laid on one.

**Mullet.** A kind of dainty fish: it is also a term in Heraldry, which signifieth a spot descending from high, and divided into five corners or ends out of one drop.

**Multifarious.** Of divers manners and conditions; many ways divided.

**Multiplication.** An augmenting or increasing.

**Mum** A note of silence.

**Mummia.** A thing like pitch, sold by the Apothecaries. Some affirm it is taken out of old Tombs, being a corrupted humor that dropeth there from embalmed bodies: others say it is made of mans flesh boiled in pitch. It is hot in the second degree, and good against all bruising, spitting of blood, and divers other diseases.

**Mummy.** The putting on of antick habits in a Mask.

**Mundane.** Worldly.

**Mundifie.** To make clean.

**Mundification.** A making clean.

**Muni-**

M V

**Municipal.** Of, or belonging to the state of a Freeman, or Burgess of a City.

**Munificence.** Liberality.

**Munificent.** Liberal, bountifull.

**Muniment.** A fortress or place of defence.

**Munition.** Great Ordnance for the war, great shot.

**Murage.** A tax or tribute for building or repairing City-walls, and the like.

**Mural.** Pertaining to a wall.

**Murnival.** A concourse of four Cards, all of the same figure, or number of spots.

**Muscle.** In Physick it signifieth a knitting together of flesh with veins, arteries, and sinews, serving specially for the motion of some part of the body, by reason of sinews in it.

**Musculous.** Brawny, fleshy, full of Muscles.

**Muses.** The feigned goddesses of Poetry, and Musick, which were nine in number, and daughters unto Jupiter and Mnemosyne: Their names were Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Erato, Calliope, Urania, and Polymnia.

**Musical.** A Melodious, Harmonious.

**Musician.** A professor of Musick.

**Musk.** It is brought out of India and other hot Countries; taken there from a beast like a Roe, saving that it hath two crooked teeth bending inward like two horns; within which Beast the Musk groweth, contained

M T

in a little bag or bladder. It is comfortable to the heart and brain, by reason of the sweet smell thereof; being hot and dry in operation: and it conveyeth the vertues of divers medicines to those of the two principal parts.

**Mussion.** A mumbling, muttering, or speaking between the teeth.

**Must.** New wine.

**Mutable.** Changeable.

**Mutation.** A Change.

**Mutability.** Changeableness.

**Mutilation.** Maiming.

**Muriny.** An uproar: a troublesome assembly of people together.

**Mutual.** That which passeth one from another.

**Muzzole.** A ring or band of iron to come over a horses nose.

**Myriad.** Ten thousand.

**Myrmidons.** The Souldiers of Achilles, that served him in the Trojan wars.

**Myrobolanes.** A fruit growing in Egypt and Syria, like Plums or Damsons. There are five kinds hereof, distinguished by these names, Citrine, Indae, Cepule, Embice, and Bellerice. They are cold in operation, and comfortable to nature; The first of these purgeth Choler, the second Melancholy, and the three last Flegm.

**Myrrb.** A Gum brought out of Arabia, and Assyria, of colour between white and red; It is hot and dry in the second degree, or at some write in the third; and is often used in Physick, being

of an opening, cleansing, and dissolving nature. Poets feign, that *Myrrh* first came by reason of a Kings daughter, named *Myrrha*, who for a grievous crime committed, was by the gods turned into a little Tree, out of the branches whereof this Gum still droppeth in manner of tears, as a token of her repentant sorrow.

*Myrtle*. A little low Tree growing in some hot Countreys, having small dark leaves, and bearing berries, which are of a binding nature; good to stop any issue of blood. This *Myrtle* is a tender plant, not able to endure cold, and was wont to be worn of the *Roman* Captains garland-wise in triumph, when they had obtained any victory without slaughter of men: Poets consecrated this Tree to *Venus*.

*Mystery*. A dark or hidden matter.

*Mystical*. Dark, which hath a mystery in it.

*Mysterious*. Dark, spoken in mystery, hard to understand.

*Mythology*. A discourse or exposition of fables.

*Nadir*. That point in the

heavens which is direct under our feet.

*Naiads*. The water-Nymphs.

*Nais*. To Lively; quick, sprightly: It is most properly used in reference to the lustre

of precious stones, being a term among jewellers.

*Napery*. Linen for the Table.

*Naphe*. A kind of Marl or sulphurous clay.

*Narcotical*. That which hath power to provoke sleep, or to make the body insensible.

*Narration*. A declaration of the matter whereof one purposeth to speak: Likewise a report, a discourse.

*Native*. Natural.

*Natural*. An Idiot.

*Naturalist*. A natural Philosopher; as also one meely in the state of nature, and unregenerate.

*Naturalize*. To make a stranger free-born of England by Parliament; whereby he becometh an absolute English-man, capable of all priviledges, that an English-man born is.

*Naval*. Of, or belonging to ships.

*Nave*. The middle part of a wheel; also the body of a Church.

*Navigable*. Any water where ships may sail.

*Navigation*. A sailing by Sea.

*Navigator*. A Sailer, a Mariner.

*To Nauseate*. To have a very bad or no appetite, to loath.

*Nasal*. That part of an helmet that covereth the nose.

*Nazirite*. In Hebrew it signifieth a man separated or divided. The Jews so called those that had vowed them-



themselves for some time, to God: and these *Nazarites*, while their vow lasted, were to abstain from Wine and Grapes either green or dry, and generally from all whatsoever came from the vine-tree, or might make a man drunk. They also cut not their hair, but suffered it still to grow, and observed divers other Ceremonies. The date of their vow being expired, they presented themselves to the Priest, who offered a sacrifice for them; and then was the *Nazarites* hair cut, and burnt with the sacrifice. After which time it was lawful for the *Nazarites* to drink wine as before.

*Neaprides*. The ebbing, falling, or decreasing tides; the great and full tides being called Spring-tides.

*Nebule*. Resembling the Clouds; a term in Heraldry.

*Necromancy*. Divination by commerce with evil spirits, the Art of Conjuring, commonly called the black Art.

*Necessitate*. To urge, press, or constrain.

*Nectar*. Poets feign it to be a delicate pleasant liquor, which the gods used to drink.

*Nefarious*. Very wicked.

*Negarian*. A denying.

*Negativa*. A denial, or that which denieth.

*Negotare*. To traffick in merchandise, to follow much business.

*Negotation*. A buying and selling; a traffick of merchandise.

*Nemesis*. The goddess of punishment and revenge among the ancient Heathens.

*Neophyte*. A thing lately planted or set: wherefore it is often taken for one who is newly converted to the faith; a novice, or young learner.

*Neoterick*. New.

*Nepenthe*. A certain herb much famed among the Ancients for the repelling of melancholy and sadness.

*Nephrick*. Having the reins of the back distempered.

*Nephtune*. The god of the Sea among the ancient Heathens.

*Nerve*. A sinew.

*Nervosity*. Strength, fullness of sinews.

*Nestor*. A man famous among the old Greeks for his prudence and long life.

*Neuter*. Neither on the one side, nor the other: an indifferent party; otherwise called a *Neutralist*.

*Niches*. In Architecture, certain hollow places made in a wall for the setting of Images or Statues in.

*Nicotian*. The herb Tobacco, so called of a Frenchmans name, who first brought the knowledge of this herb into France.

*Nies*. In our common Law it signifieth a bond-woman.

*Ni in mate*. A kind of disease, with which whosoever is afflicted, he supposeth himself to be invaded by some spirit, which

leaning hard upon him, stoppeth the passage of his breath.

\* *Nim*. To rake or catch.

*Nitre*. A substance like Salt, but sometime of a light red colour. It is hot and dry, of a strong fretting nature; some take it to be salt-peter.

*Nobilitate*. To make Noble.

*Noceat*. Hurtfull.

*Nocturn*. Psalms and Prayers used at certain hours of the night.

*Nocturnal*. Belonging to the night.

*Noli me tangere*. A disease by some so called. It is a piece of flesh growing in the nostril in such sort, that it often stoppeth the wind.

*Nombril*. In Heraldry it signifieth the lower part of an escutcheon, which is divided by the breadth into three even parts.

*Nomenclator*. He that knoweth (and teacheth others) the names of things, and calleth them thereby.

*Nominate*. To name, to appoint.

*Nominatio*. A naming.

*Nonage*. A child's age under twenty one years old.

*Nonpareil*. Peerless.

*Non-residency*. Unlawfull absence from the place of ones charge.

*Nones*. In March, May, July, and October, they are the six days next following the first day: in other months, they are the four days next after the first; but the last of these days is pro-

perly called *Nones*, and the other reckoned backward according to the number distant from the *Nones*; as the third, fourth, or fifth *Nones*. They are called *Nones*, because they are just nine days before the *Ides*.

*Nonplus*. No more: a term sometime used, when a man can speak no further, or make no answer to an objection.

*Non-suit*. The letting of a suit fall.

*Norroy*. One of the Heralds, having the same authority beyond Trent Northward, that *Clavencieux* hath from Trent Southward.

*Nostrick*. A kind of pollution, or infective influence shed from some malignant star.

*Notary*. A Clerk, or Scribe that writeth instruments, a quick and short writer.

*Notice*. Knowledge.

*Notifie*. To make known. Hence the Substantive, *Notification*.

*Novelty*. News, a new matter.

*Novel*. New.

*Novels*. Fables or short stories: also certain Volumes of the Civil Law.

*Novennial*. That lasteth nine years, that is done from nine years to nine years, or every ninth year.

*Noviced*. Of, or belonging to a step-mother.

*Novice*. A young learner, one that hath no experience: properly a young Monk.

**Monk or Nun** under probation.

**Novity.** Newness.

**Knotted.** Tied in a knot: a term in Heraldry.

**Noxious.** Harmfull, hurtfull.

**Nude.** Bare, naked.

**Nugatory.** Trifling.

**Nuisance.** Hurt, offence, annoyance.

**Nullifie.** To make void, or of no force.

**Nullifidian.** Of no honesty, of no Religion.

**Nullity.** Nothing.

**Numeral.** Belonging to number.

**Numeration.** A numbering.

**Numerous.** In great number.

**Nuncupation.** A naming; also dedicating.

**Nuncupatory.** Dedicatory.

**Nuncupative.** By word of mouth; as a Will not written, but declared onely by words.

**Nuptial.** Of, or belonging to marriage.

**Nutrim. nt.** Nourishment.

**Nutritive.** Which nourisheth.

**Nymph.** A Virgin, a fair young Maid; also a Fairy.

## O.

**Obeduction.** A covering or hiding by drawing any thing over.

**Obdurate.** To harden; also hard, or unrelenting.

**Obduration.** A hardening.

**Obelisk.** A great square stone, broad beneath, and ri-

sing of an admirable height, smaller and smaller toward the top. There were divers of these *Obelisks* in *Egypt*, consecrated in honour of the Sun: whereof four were principally erected by King *Sochis*, of two hundred and fourty yards high: In time of the *Roman* Emperours, many *Obelisks* were likewise set at *Rome*.

**Obit.** An anniversary, or yearly service, celebrated for the soul of the deceased, on the day of his death.

**Obiect.** That which is placed before ones eyes, or the thing that one laboureth to attain.

**Objection.** A laying to ones charge.

**Objurgate.** To chide, to reprove sharply.

**Objurgation.** A chiding.

**Oblation.** A sacrifice, an offering.

**Oblectation.** Delight or pleasure.

**Obligation.** A binding by any kind of strong tie.

**Oblige.** To bind.

**Oblique.** Crooked, overthwart.

**Obliquity.** Crookedness.

**Obliterate.** To blot out.

**Oblivion.** Forgetfulness.

**Oblivious.** Forgetfull.

**Oblong.** In Geometry is taken for such a quadrangle whose length exceeds its breadth.

**Obloquy.** Slander, evil report.

**Obnoxious.** Subject to danger.

**Ombulation.** A darkning.

obscuring, or covering with clouds.

*Obscene.* Wanton, dishonest, unchaste.

*Obscenity.* Filthy talk.

*Obscure.* Dark.

*Obscurity.* Darkness.

*Obsecrate.* To intreat, to beseech.

*Obsecration.* A beseeching.

*Obsequy.* A Funeral, a solemn burial.

*Obsequious.* Dutifull, diligent, serviceable.

*Observance.* Diligent heed, or attendance.

*Observant.* Dutifull, watching, diligent.

*Obseſs.* To besiege; or compass about: A man is said to be obseſt, when an evil spirit followeth him, troubling him divers times, and seeking opportunity to enter into him. Hence the Substantive, *Obseſſion*.

*Obſidional.* Belonging to a Siege, whence the *Obſidional crown* was that which was bestowed upon him who relieved a besieged City.

*Obſignation.* A signing.

*Obſolete.* Old, stale, grown out of use.

*Oſtacle.* An hindrance, let, or impediment.

*Obſtrication.* A performing the office of a midwife.

*Obſtinacy.* Stiffness, stubbornness, self-will.

*Obſtipation.* A stopping or closing up.

*Obſtruction.* A stopping commonly in the body.

*Obſtrution.* A beseeching.

*Obſtreſation.* A ſlandering behind ones back.

*Obtrude.* To thrust forth, to cast upon one.

*Obuſe.* Dull, blunt.

*Obviation.* Revenue, Rents.

*Obvious.* Meeting in the way; as also easie, as often coming in ones way.

*Occidental.* Of, or belonging to the West.

*Occult.* Hidden.

*Occupation.* A poſſeſſing; also any buſineſs, trade or faculty.

*Occurr.* To come in the way; as also to meet with one.

*Occurrent.* That which happeneth or cometh in the way.

*Ocean.* The univerſal main Sea, compaſſing the greater part of the Earth.

*Obſingular.* Conſiſting of eight Angles or Corners.

*Oſlave.* A portion in Muſick called an eighth.

*Oſtaves.* Eight days next after ſome principal Feaſts of the year.

*Oſtennial.* That liſteth eight years, or that is done from eight years to eight years, or every eighth year.

*Oſtogan.* An Obſingular or eight-angled Figure.

*Oculuſ.* Relating to the eye.

*Oculiſt.* One ſkilfull in the nature and diſeaſes of the eyes.

*Ode.* A Song.

*Odious.* Hatefull.

*Odium.* Hatred, malice; a bad opinion.

*Oſpur.* A ſweet ſmell.

*Oſoriſerum.* Sweet ſmelling,

*Oſconomy.*

**Oeconomy.** The knowledge of well ordering matters belonging to household.

**Oeconomical.** Of, or belonging to household.

**Oecumenical.** Universal, general.

**Oedeme** A waterish swelling in the body, without pain, caused by some stegmatick or vaporous humour, and leaving an hollow dent or pit therein, if one press it down with the finger.

**Offensive.** Which offendeth.

**Offertory.** An oblation or offering.

**Officious.** Serviceable; willing to please.

**Offical.** An Officer.

**Officiate.** To undergo, execute, or perform any thing that ought to be done.

**Offuscation.** A dimming, or making dark.

**Ogive.** The wreath or round band of a Pillar: a term in Architecture.

**Olibanum.** The right frankincense, which is a Gum growing in *Arabia*; whereof there are two kinds; the female or smaller frankincense, and the male, the greater, whiter, and stronger; of which *Virgil* speaketh, *Eclog. 8. Burn Vervain fat, and strong male frankincense.* It is hot and dry, good for perfumes to correct infectious air, and to be put in plaisters for green wounds.

**Oligarchy.** A Commonwealth, where a few principal persons govern all the rest. Adject. *Oligarchical.*

**Oleopodrida.** A mix'd dish

of meat consisting of several ingredients together.

**Olympick games.** Solemn games of running, riding, wrestling, and other feats of activity, kept every fifth year on an high hill in *Greece* called *Olympus*. Hence *Olympiads*, taken for the space of four years compleat, (answerable to the *Iustrum* of the *Rmans*) which became the most solemn computation of times in the World. The reward to those that overcame in these trials was nothing but a Garland of Olive branches, lest Covetousness, rather than Vertue, should make men strive for victory.

**Omelet.** A kind of Froize or Pancake.

**Omen.** An haufening; a foregoing sign, portending some future either evil or good.

**Ominous.** Haufening, signifying some good or bad luck to ensue.

**Omission.** A letting slip, a leaving undone.

**Omnipotency.** Almightyness.

**Omnipotent.** Almighty.

**Omniscient.** All-knowing.

**Onerate.** To burden, or over-charge.

**Onslaught.** The same in Dutch with that which we call a Storm in English. See Storm.

**Onyx.** A precious Stone found in the Mountains of *Arabia*, of the colour of a mans nail. Some write, that it is congealed of a juve dropping from a Tree called



*Onycha*, which is the cause that it smelleth sweet being cast into the fire; as also that it is often found with divers pictures in it, being easily therein fashioned before the Stone be thoroughly hardened.

*Opaous*. Dark, and black.

*Opal*. A precious Stone of divers colours, wherein appeareth the fiery shining of the Carbuncle, the purple colour of the Amethyst, and the green shew of the Emerald, very strangely mixed together.

*Opera*. A kind of Stage-Play, acted with Musick and Scenes.

*Operare*. To work.

*Operative* Which worketh, or hath power to work.

*Ophthalmia* An inflammation of the outer skin of the eye, caused by hot fretting humours flowing thither.

*Opiat*. An Electuary to procure sleep.

*Orifice*. Any kind of workmanship.

*Opinionare*. Bent to his own opinion; self-willed.

*Opium*. The juyce of black Poppy, sold dry by Apothecaries. It is sometime used in Physick to make one sleep, or to assuage excessive pain; but then it must be mixed with other things, and given with great discretion; for taken alone, it will cast one into a deadly sleep, being cold and dry in the fourth degree.

*Opobalsamum*. See *Balm*.

*Opopanax*. A sap or liquor flowing in some hot Countries out of a Plant called *Panax*. It is brought hither dry, being of a yellow colour on the outside, and white within, if it be not over-stale. It is good against cold shiverings of agues, and to be drunk with meat, of such as are squar, or bruised within.

*Oppilation*. A stopping.

*Opponent* He which opposeth, or asketh questions.

*Opportune*. Fit, seasonable, done in due time.

*Oppose*. To object; to set one thing against another.

*Opposite*. Contrary, or placed over against.

*Opposition*. A putting, setting or standing against.

*Opprobrious*. Reproachfull, naughty, wicked.

*Oppugn*. To resist, to fight against.

*Optick*. Belonging to the sight.

*Option*. A wish.

*Opulency*. Great wealth, riches. Hence the Adjective, *Opulent*.

*Or*. Gold, or golden colour.

*Oracle*. An answer or counsel given by God among the Gentiles: these Oracles were but illusions of the devil, who answered for the most part doubtfully in Idols, to questions or demands made unto him. There were two such principal places of Oracles; One of *Ammon*, or *Jupiter*, in *Lybia*, which was founded upon



upon this occasion; When *Bacchus*, after his conquests in *India*, came into the hot burning countrey of *Lybia*, and wanted there water to relieve his Army, it is said that he prayed to his father *Jupiter* to help him in that distress; whereupon there appeared a Ram unto him, which stamping upon the ground with his foot, caused a fountain forthwith to spring in the place. *Bacchus* obtaining by this means his desire, built a Temple there of exceeding huge greatness, in the middle whereof he erected an Idol to *Jupiter*, in the likeness of a Ram; which Idol afterward gave Oracles, and was called the Oracle of *Ammon*; because it was situated in a dry sandy place; for *Ammon* in Greek signifieth Sand. The other Oracle was at *Delphi*, a City of *Bœotia* in *Greece*, where *Apollon* was said to give answers. Hence the Adject. *Oracular*.

*Oral*. Belonging to the mouth.

*Oratory*. A place to pray in.

*Orator*. One that pleadeth causes: an eloquent speaker.

*Orb*. A solid Figure, perfectly round every way.

*Orbicular*. Round like an Orb.

*Orchal*. A Stone like Allum, used sometime by Dyers to raise a red colour.

*Ordeale*. A kind of trial sometime practised in England in cases criminal, and

was principally of three sorts, viz. by fire, by hot water, and by cold water; whereof, as also of a fourth sort, by duel, see more in *Varstegan*, and others.

*Ordinary*. A Judge that hath Ordinary jurisdiction in Ecclesiastical causes.

*Ordure*. Dung, filth.

*Orfaies*. A certain curled kind of cloth of gold.

*Orgal*. The lees of Wine dried, used by Dyers to make their cloth to drink in the colour throughly.

*Organical*. That which consisteth of divers substantial parts and members.

*Organist*. A player upon Organs.

*Orgies*. Rude Ceremonies instituted by the Poet *Orpheus*, to be kept every third year in the honour of *Bacchus*.

*Orient*. The East.

*Orient Pearls*. Glistening Pearls of great price.

*Oriental*. Of, or belonging to the East.

*Orifice*. The mouth of any thing, or the outward hole of a wound.

*Oris-lamb*. See *Aurif-lamb*.

*Original*. The first beginning, the first of any thing.

*Ortol*. A little out-room for some persons to dine in by themselves.

*Orisons*. Prayers.

*Ornament*. A garnishing.

*Orniture*. A garnishing, a setting forth.

*Orpiment*. A soft yellow kind of Arsenick, like unto

**Brinestone.** It is commonly taken for Rats-bane.

**Orthodoxal.** That which belongeth to a true and right faith, or religion.

**Orthography.** The art of writing words truly: as *Son of man*, with an *o*: *Sun* that shineth, with the vowel *u*.

**Orthographist.** He that professeth, or is skillfull in *Orthography*.

**Oscillation.** A weighing, or swinging up and down.

**Oscitancy.** Negligence, carelessness.

**Osprey.** A kind of ravenous Powl, which hovereth over pools to take Fish.

**Ossifrage.** A bone-breaker, a kind of Eagle so called.

**Ostentation.** Boasting, vain cracking or vaunting: a proud setting forth to shew.

**Ostiary.** An Officer having authority to keep unworthy persons out of the Church.

**Ostracism.** A banishment among the *Athenians* for ten years: so called, because they used to write the names of the party so condemned in Oyster-shells. This punishment was chiefly used to abate the over great power of Noble men.

**Oval.** A long round circle made like an egg, such as pictures are sometimes drawn in.

**Ovation.** A smaller kind of Solemnity, less than a Triumph, granted to him who had a victory without doing very much execution.

**Querrare.** An opening entrance, or way made unto; a motion or offer made.

**Outch.** A brooch, boss, or button of gold.

**Outparous animals.** Those sort of creatures that breed by eggs or spawn.

**Outlary.** The condition of him that is excluded and shut out of the protection of the King, and the aid of the Law; thence called an Out-law.

**Organg.** Thirteen acres of land.

**Oxymel.** A syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and water, good to cut and cleanse gross rheumatick humors.

**Oxema.** A certain loathsome disease in the nose.

P

**Pacification.** An appealing or pacifying.

**Pacificatory.** Which appeaseth, or pacifieth.

**Pact.** A Bargain, or Covenant.

**Pedagogue.** A Schoolmaster.

**Paganism.** The belief of the Pagans, or Heathens.

**Paico.** An herb in *India*, good against the grief of the stone in the Kidneys, which cometh of windiness or cold causes.

**Paille Maille.** A certain French game at ball; used among Princes and Noble men.

**Painim.** A Pagan, or Heathen.

**Paisage.** That part of a picture which is represented in Land-ship.

**Palate.** The upper hollow part of the mouth, wherein lieth

lieth the sense of tastings, as in the tongue.

**Palatine.** A title attributed heretofore to Knights and Noblemen of other countreys: whence *Palatine* at this day is the additional Title of several Counts and Princes in *Germany*, and that way.

**Palestrical.** Of, or belonging to wrestling. Also that which is done decently with comely gesture of the body.

**Palfry.** An horse; properly an horse of some Princess, or great Lady.

**Palindrome.** A kind of verse or sentence, which is the same being read either backward or forward.

**Palmode.** A recantation or denying of an opinion formerly maintained.

**Palk.** An Archiepiscopal Vestment, coming over the shoulders, made of a sheepskin, (in memorial of him that sought the stray sheep, and having found the same, laid it upon his shoulders) wrought and embroidered with crosses, first laid upon Saint *Peter's* coffin, or shrine.

\* **Palliard.** A Whoremonger.

\* **Palliardise.** Whoredom.

**Pallias.** To cloke, to cover.

**Pallid.** Pale and wan.

**Pallizado.** Great posts set up in the entry to a Camp, or before the works of a garrison, for a defence against great shot; or rather for a defence against those that scale the garrison.

**Palm.** The tree which beareth Dates, growing plentifully in the holy Land. There are of these trees found also in some parts of *Egypt*, but they bear no fruit, or if they bear any, it is unpleasant. The branches of this tree, were wont to be carried as a token of victory, because they are of that nature, that they will still shoot upward, though oppressed with never so great weight, and the leaves thereof never fall. Of this tree there is male and female; the male beareth only blossoms and no fruit, but the female bears both. In old times, some people used to write with Paper made of leaves of the Palm-tree.

**Palm.** The measure of an hand-breadth: also 2 span.

**Palmer.** A poor Pilgrim, that visiteth all holy places. The difference between him and a Pilgrim some make to be this; The Pilgrim had some dwelling place, the Palmer had none: the Pilgrim travelled to some certain place, the Palmer to all, and not to any one: the Pilgrim might go at his own charge, the Palmer must profess wilfull poverty: the Pilgrim might give over his profession, the Palmer must be constant, untill he had obtained the Palm; that is, victory over his ghostly enemies, and life by death.

**Palmistry.** The telling of a mans Fortune by looking in his hand.

**Palpable.** That which may be

be felt with the fingers, manifest, notorious.

**Palpitation.** Panting, or beating of the heart.

**Paludament.** A certain short Military Coar, worn anciently by the Roman General: also an Herald's Coat of Arms.

**Pamphlet.** A little book.

**Pampination.** A lopping off from Vines the superfluous leaves and branches.

**Panada.** Crumbs of bread and Currans moistned and boiled with water.

**Panecatical.** Skilfull in all kind of Games and Exercises of Activity.

**Pandar.** A base fellow, that keepeth or attendeth upon Harlots.

**Pandect.** A Book treating of all matters: also the Volume of the Civil Law, called *Digest*, is so teamed.

**Panegyrical.** That which is spoken flatteringly in praise of some great person: also it signifieth stately, honourable, magnificent.

**Panick fear.** A sudden fear, wherewith one is distracted, and put besides his wits, coming without any known cause.

**Panoply.** Whole harness, compleat armour.

**Panpharmacum.** An universal Medicine for the cure of all diseases.

**Panosophy.** Universal wisdom, a general knowledge in all things.

**Pantheon.** An ancient Temple in Rome, dedicated heretofore to all the Hea. den

gods, and since Christianity, to the Virgin Mary, and all Saints.

**Panther.** A fierce wild Beast, having a sweet smell, and a fair spotted skin; wherewith she allureth other beasts to look on her, hiding her head, least it should make them afraid; and by this means getteth her prey more easily. The male of this Beast is the Libard. The Panthers (as it is written) have on their shoulder a spot, which groweth and waneth like the Moon.

**Pantomime.** A general Actour, a Player of all parts.

**Papacy.** The Popedom, the Dignity and Jurisdiction of the Pope.

**Papal.** Of, or belonging to the Pope.

**Paphian.** Goddesses. Venus, the Goddess of Love.

**Parable.** A similitude or resemblance made of a thing.

**Paracelsian.** A Physician that followeth the method of Paracelsus, and his manner of curing, which was by exceeding strong Oils and Waters extracted out of the nature of things.

**Paraclete.** A Comforter.

**Parade.** A preparation to any grand Solemnity or publick Shew; the meeting together of Souldiers to receive Orders.

**Paradise.** A Garden, or pleasant place.

**Paradox.** An Opinion maintained contrary to the com-

common allowed Opinion; as if one affirm, that the Earth doth move round, and the Heavens stand still.

*Paradoxical.* Strange, against the common Opinion.

*Paragon.* A beautifull piece, a lovely creature.

*Paragraph.* It properly signifieth any mark set in a margin, to note the different discourses in a Book, or long Chapter; wherefore such divisions in writing are commonly called *Paragraphs*.

*Paralipomenon.* Omitted, or not spoken of. There are two Books in the old Testament so called (to wit, the first and second of *Chronicles*) because many worthy Histories, omitted in the Books of *Kings*, are there related.

*Parallelogram.* A four-square Figure in Geometry, terminated every way with Lines parallel to their Opposites.

*Parallels.* Lines running of an equal distance from each other, which can never meet, though they be drawn infinitely in length, thus,       

In Astronomy there are five such imagined Lines, running Circle-wise about the round. Compass of the Heavens. The first is the Equinoctial Line, just in the middle of the World between the two Poles. The second, North-ward from the Equinoctial, is the Tropick of *Cancer*, to which

Line the Sun cometh about the twelfth day of *June*.

The third (yet more Northward) is the Northern Circle, within twenty three Degrees, and fifty minutes of the North-Pole. The fourth

Line is the Tropick of *Capricorn*, declining South-ward from the Equinoctial, as much as the Tropick of *Cancer* doth Northward; and to this Line the Sun cometh about the twelfth of *December*. The fifth and last Line is the Southern Circle, being as near the South-Pole as the Northern Circle (before spoken of) is to the North-Pole.

*Paralytick.* Sick of the Palsie.

*Paralogism.* A deceitfull Syllogism, a manner of arguing, which seemeth true when it is not; as in saying, *He that affirmeth William to be a living Creature, saith true.*

*He that affirmeth William to be an Horse, affirmeth him to be a living Creature.*

*Paramenis.* Robes or Vestments of State.

*Paramount.* The chief Lord of the Fee.

*Paramour.* A Sweet heart, one dearly beloved.

*Paronymph.* He or she that is joyned with the Bride or Bridegroom, to see that all things might be well ordered at the keeping of a Wedding.

*Parapet.* A Wall, or the battlements of a wall, breath-high, to defend from the enemies shot.

*Para-*



**Paraphrase.** A free manner of translation, or interpretation, wherein a man doth not tie himself to express every word as it lieth in the copy, but to explicate and adorn the matter more at large, and to abridge some things, yet still keeping the sense of the Author: any such translation is called a *Paraphrastical* translation; the Author of it called a *Paraphrast*.

**Parasite.** A flatterer, a Trencher friend, one that is still hanging on some rich man, and flatteringly feedeth his humour, because he would be partaker of his good cheer.

**Parcify.** Sparingness, niggardliness.

**Parenerich.** Containing Precepts of Exhortation or Admonition.

**Parembesis.** Any word or sentence thrust into another sentence in such sort, that it may be left out in speaking, and yet the sense of the matter still remain whole. Such word or sentence is commonly marked with two half circles (thus.)

**Parerg.** To plaister.

**Paricide.** One that hath killed his own Father. Among the ancient Romans if any committed so horrible a crime, he was sewed alive in a Leather Bag, with a Cock, an Ape, and an Adder put to him (and as some write, a Dog) and so thrown into the River Tyber. It is also generally

taken for the Committer of any horrid Murder; as likewise for the Murder it self, if derived from *Paricidium*.

**Parasyllabical.** Consisting always of a like number of syllables; as, in Grammar, that Noun which increaseth not after the first Case.

**Parity.** Equality, likeness.

**Parley.** A talking together.

**Parmasan.** The Cheese so called, because made at Parma.

**Parole.** Promise; as when a Prisoner does engage his word to return again at such a time, while he is said to be upon his *Parole*.

**Paroxysm.** The sharp assault or fit of an Ague.

**Parimony.** Thriftness, good husbandry.

**Parimonious.** Thrifty, sparing.

**Partiality.** Leaning more to one part then to the other; unindifferency.

**Partible.** That which may be parted.

**Participate.** To share, to communicate with; to partake, or take part with.

**Particle.** A small part or portion of any thing.

**Participle.** One of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar; so called, as partaking both of the Verb in its derivation, and of the Noun in its declension.

**Particularize.** To draw, or divide things in speaking into certain particulars, or small parcels.

**Partisan.**



**Patriſan.** A weapon like an Halberd, a leading-ſtaff.

**Partition.** Division.

**Pafeb.** The Feaſt of Eaſter.

**Pafehal.** Of, or belonging to the Feaſt of Eaſter.

**Paſquil.** A libellous Pamphlet; from a Statue at Rome ſo called, whereon Libels and Satyr were to be poſted.

**Paſſant.** Walking, paſſing along.

**Paſſible.** Which may ſuffer, or feel pain.

**Paſſion.** A ſuffering.

**Paſſive.** Suffering.

**Paſt-piſt.** A ſafe conduct to paſs: alſo in law it is uſed for a Liſenſe, from any one that hath authority, for the ſafe paſſage of any man from one place to another.

**Paſtern.** The huckle or ankle-bone of any beaſt.

**Paſtour.** A Shepherd.

**Paſtoral.** Of, or belonging to a Shepherd, or Eccleſiaſtical Paſtour.

**Patart.** A kind of Coin of ſmall value, uſed in the Low-countrys.

**Patefaction.** A declaring, a diſcovering, or making manifeſt.

**Paternal.** Fatherly, of, or belonging to a father.

**Paternity.** Fatherhood.

**Pathetical.** Paſſionate, or that which moveth paſſions in a man.

**Paſſible.** Paſſive, ſufferable.

**Pathology.** That part of Phyſick which treats of paſſions, cauſes, qualities, and differences of diſeaſes.

**Patriarch.** A great Anceſtour, a great Biſhop or Father.

**Patricians.** The higheſt ſort of Nobility anciently in Rome, of whom the Senate conſiſted.

**Parimony.** Goods or Lands left one by his Father, or ſome other Anceſſour. Adj. **Patrimonial.**

**Patriot.** A Father or Protector of the Countrey or Commonwealth.

**Patron.** A defender, a great friend that ſupporteth one.

**Patronage.** Defence.

**Patronize.** To defend.

**Patronymicks.** Among the Greeks thoſe names of men or women, which were derived from the names of their fathers, or anceſſours.

**Paucity.** Fewneſs.

**Pavice.** A great large Shield that covereth the whole body.

**Pavilion.** A Tent for war.

**Pavim.** A kind of Muſical Air conſiſting of ſlow time.

**Pawnage.** The ſeeding of ſwine in any Foreſt, Wood, or place, with Maſt.

**Paynim.** A Pagan.

**Peccadillo.** A Spaniſh word, ſignifying a ſmall crime, or offence.

**Peccavi.** I have offended: whence to cry *Peccavi*, is as much as to acknowledge a mans error.

**Pectoral.** Belonging to the Breſt, or which hangeth before the Breſt.

**Pecuniary.** Of, or belonging to money.

**Pedagogue.**

**Pedagogue.** A Bringer up of Children, an Instructor of Youth.

**Pedant.** An ordinary Schoolmaster, one given to inkhorn it, affecting inkhorn terms and phrases. Adject.

**Pedantick.**

**Pedestal.** The foot-stool, or lower part of a Pillar.

**Pedobaptism.** The baptizing of Infants, or young Children.

**Peers.** Equals: whence Trial by Peers, that is, by Equals. Also States of the Realm: whence the House of Lords in Parliament, we are wont otherwise to call the House of *Peers*, whose state, condition, and dignity is termed *Peerage*: by which word is also understood an Imposition for the Maintenance of a *Peer*, that is, a Fortress made against the force of the Sea, for the better security of the Ships that lie at harbour in the Haven.

**Pelagians.** A sort of Hereticks, so called from *Pelagius* their first Institutour.

**Pelican.** A Bird, that wanting food, feedeth her young ones (as is said) with her own blood.

**Pell mell.** Confusedly running disorderly together.

**Pellucid.** Clear, transparent, shining through.

**Penal.** Of, or belonging to pain or punishment.

**Pendans.** Hanging downward.

**Penetrable.** Which may be pierced through.

**Penetrate.** To pierce through. Subst. *Penetration*.

**Penitent.** He that is heartily sorry, and repenteth.

**Penitential.** Belonging to penance, or repentance.

**Penitentiary.** One that imposeth penance, and absolveth the penitent.

**Pennon.** An Ensign or Banner born in War.

**Pension.** A yearly fee, or wages for some service done.

**Pentagon.** A Geometrical Figure consisting of five Angles.

**Pentameter.** A sort of Latine Verses consisting of five feet.

**Pentateuch.** The five Books of *Moses*, to wit, *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, and *Deuteronomy*.

**Pentecost.** The Feast of *Whitsunside*; so called, because it is fifty days (lacking but one) after *Easter*: for *Pentecost* in *Greek* signifieth the Fiftieth.

**Penury.** Want, poverty.

**Penurious.** Poor, in want.

**Pepic.** Helping digestion, or concoction.

**Perambulation.** A walking about, or through.

**Perceptible.** Which may be perceived.

**Perch.** A kind of fish. It signifieth also a Rod, or long Pole, used in measuring of Land, being of sixteen foot and an half in length, and in some places more.

**Percussis.** The name of an Office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

**Percussion.** A striking.

**Perdition.** Destruction.

**Perdues.**

**Perdus.** Those that go upon the most desperate service in an Army, and are as it were given for lost men, they are commonly called the *Forlorn-hope*.

**Perdurable.** Lasting, of long continuance.

**Perigrination.** A travelling into a strange Land.

**Perigrins.** Foreign, strange, out-landish.

**Peremptory.** Resolute, short, quick.

**Perennity.** Long continuance.

**Perfidious.** Treacherous, not to be trusted.

**Perforate.** To bore through.

**Perfunctory.** Carelessly done.

**Pericardium.** The thin skin, or film, compassing and covering all the heart.

**Pericranium.** The hairy scalp, a thin membrane encompassing the skull.

**Perigenm.** The nearest distance of the Planets, from the Earth.

**Period.** The perfect end of a sentence, marked commonly with a full point thus (.) Also a term of time determined from some remarkable action.

**Peripateticks.** Philosophers of the Sect of Aristotle; so called, because they walked in their Readings and Disputations: for *Peripateo* in Greek signifieth to walk.

**Periphery.** The carrying about, or circumference of a Circle.

**Periphrasis.** A long-speak-

ing, a speaking of one word by many.

**Periscians.** People dwelling so near either of the two Poles, that their shadows go round about them like a wheel.

**Peristaltick.** Moving in quick and disorderly rebounds.

**Perjury.** A forswearing.

**Perlustration.** A beholding all about.

**Permission.** Sufferance, leave.

**Permutation.** A changing of one thing for another.

**Pernicious.** Deadly, dangerous.

**Pernoctation.** A lodging out all night.

**Peroration.** The conclusion of a long Speech, or Oration.

**Perpenders.** Stones which by their length make just the thickness of a wall.

**Perpendicular.** Directly, down-right.

**Perpetrate.** To commit any unlawfull thing.

**Perpetuity.** Everlastingness.

**Perplexity.** Great doubtfulness, intangledness.

**Perquisites.** Profits coming to Lords of Manors by casualty, or uncertainly, as Escheats, Heriots, Releases, Strays, Forfeitures.

**Perscribe.** To write through, or to an end.

**Perseverance.** Constancy, steadfastness.

**Perst.** To continue to the end.

**Personal.** In person, bodily, present.

*Personate.*

**Personate.** To represent the person of another.

**Perspectiue.** The Art which inquireth into the reason of sight, and the several ways of advancing it by the help of Glasses.

**Perspicacity.** Quick sight.

**Perspicuity.** Clearness, plainness.

**Perspicuous.** Clear, plain, manifest.

**Perspiration.** The same that *Transpiration*.

**Perstringe.** To wring hard, to touch a thing sharply in speaking or writing.

**Pertinacy.** Stubbornness, wilfulness.

**Pertinent.** Fit, apt, proper.

**Perturb.** To trouble.

**Perturbation.** A trouble, a great disquietness.

**Pervorse.** Froward, contrary.

**Perverts.** To corrupt, to mar, to turn one from good to bad.

**Pervicacy.** The same that *Pertinacy*.

**Pervious.** Easy to be passed over or through.

**Pestiferous.** Mortal, deadly, poisonous.

**Pessary.** A kind of suppository for the secret parts of women.

**Petalism.** A way of banishment among the Ancients by writing the parties name in an Olive-leaf.

**Pestard, or Pestar.** An Engine (made like a Bell, or Mortar) wherewith strong gates are burst open.

**Peter-pence,** otherwise called *Rome-scor*. A tribute sometime paid to Rome out

of England, viz. a penny for every house, payable at *Lammas-day*, originally granted by the King in way of Alms; but afterwards, under heavy penalties prescribed by Law in default of payment, enjoyed on, and extorted from the Subject.

**Petition.** A suit, a demand, a request.

**Petitory.** Claiming, demanding, requiring.

**Petrification.** The turning of any other substance into stone.

**Petrol.** A substance strained out of the natural *Bitumen*, spoken of before. It is for the most part white, and sometime black; and, being once set on fire, can hardly be quenched.

**Petronel.** A small piece or gun, which horse-men use to carry in a belt about them.

**Petty.** Being placed before other words it signifieth little.

**Petty-Sergeanty.** A Tenure of Lands holden of the King, by yielding to him a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like service.

**Petulance.** Wanton, sauciness, malapert boldness. Adject. *Petulant*.

**Phalanx.** A large Squadron or body of armed men, so called among the Greeks.

**Phantasm.** A vision, or imagined appearance.

**Pharisee.** A Sect of Jews, professing more holiness than the common sort did. They wore on their fore-heads little scrolls, wherein were written the Ten Commandments.

ments; and were called *Pharisees*, of the Hebrew word *Phares*, which signifieth to divide, or separate, because by their feigned devotion they seemed to separate themselves from the other people.

*Pharmaceutick*. Belonging to, or treating of drugs or medicines.

*Phere*. A companion, or copartner, coming (as I conceive) of the *Saxon*, *Gerafa*, so signifying. Whence (probably) our word *Gaffer*.

*Phenix*. The rarest Bird in the World. It is written, that there was never any but one of this kind living at one time, and that onely in *Arabia*, of the bigness of an Eagle, of a purple colour, having a bright collar of gold about his neck, a goodly fair tail, and a tuft of feathers upon his head. He liveth above six hundred years, and being old, buildeth him a nest of Cinnamon and the twigs of Frankincense, which he filleth with spices, and then with the labouring of his wings in the Sun, setting it on fire, is there consumed in it; out of whose Ashes there groweth a Worm, and of the Worm another *Phenix*.

*Pheon*. A term in Heraldry: It signifieth the head of a Darr.

*Philanthropy*. Humanity, or a general love to mankind.

*Philology*. Love of Learning. Hence the Adjective, *Philological*.

*Philologer*, or *Philologist*. A Lover of Learning.

*Philomel*. A name attributed by Poets to the Nightingale, from a woman feigned to have been anciently changed into that Bird.

*Philosopher*. A lover of wisdom. It is commonly used for a Learned man of great knowledge in the nature of things.

*Philosophy*. The study of wisdom: a deep knowledge in the nature of things. There are three different kinds hereof: First, *Rational Philosophy*, including Grammar, Logick, and Rhetorick. Secondly, *Natural Philosophy*, teaching the nature of all things, and containing besides Arithmetick, Musick, Geometry, and Astronomy. Thirdly, *Moral Philosophy*, which consisteth in the knowledge and practise of civility and good behaviour. Hence the Adjective, *Philosophical*.

*Philtre*. An amorous potion; a drink to procure love.

*Phlebotomy*. Letting of blood. Physicians (as is written) learned this practise first of a beast called *Hypotamus*, living in the River *Nilus*; which being of a ravenous nature, and therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to seek in the banks for some sharp stub of a Reed, upon which pricking his leg, he thereby easeth his full body, stopping the bleeding afterward with mud.

*Phlegmon*.



**Phlegmon.** An hot swelling of inflamed blood.

**Phœbus.** A name attributed by Poets to the Sun.

**Phosphor.** In Greek the same as *Lucifer* in Latin, the Day-star.

**Phrase.** A manner of speaking.

**Phrenetic.** Possess with a Phrenzy, that is, a madness arising from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

**Philactery.** A scroll of parchment, which the *Pharisees* wore on their foreheads, having the Ten Commandments written in it.

**Phthisick.** A kind of consumption accompanied with an ulceration and cough of the lungs.

**Physiognomy.** An art to judge of ones nature or conditions by his visage and form of his body.

**Physiology.** A discoursing or treating of natural causes.

**Pia mater.** The inmost skin which incloseth the brain round about.

**Piazza.** Any wide spacious place like a Market-place.

**Pickadill.** The hem about the skirt of a garment: whence the great Ordinary at *S. James's* is so called.

**Pickage.** Money paid at Fairs for breaking the ground to set up Booths.

**Pigment.** Painting stuff for women.

**Pignorative.** Impledging, ingaging by suretiship, or with pawn.

**Pilaster.** In Architecture, a little Pillar.

**Pilgrim.** See *Palmer*. It is derived from the Italian word *Palegrino*.

**Pillage.** Booty, spoil, prey.

**Pillaw.** A sort of meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

**Pine tree.** A tall strong tree, not subject to worms or rottenness, and therefore much used, where it groweth, to make ships. The leaves of this tree are hard-pointed, sharp and narrow, continuing green all the year, and the shadow thereof will not suffer any plant to grow under it.

**Pinnas.** A fruit growing in *India*, good for the stomach and heart.

**Pioneer.** A labourer in an Army, used to cast Trenches, or undermine Forts.

**Pipe.** A measure of half a Tun; that is 126 Gallons.

**Pypowers.** A court held in Fairs for redress of disorders there committed.

**Piquant.** Sharp, or biting.

**Piqueron.** A dart or javelin.

**Pyramides.** See *Pyramis*.

**Pirate.** A robber by Sea. Hence the Adjective, *Phraical*.

**Pistack.** See *Fistick-was*.

**Pisance.** Whatsoever food is allowed to such as feed at a common table, beyond their ordinary Commons.

**Placable.** Gentle, mild, that will soon be pacified.

**Placability.** Gentleness, mildness.

**Placard.**



**Placard.** A licence to maintain unlawfull games.

**Plagiary.** A book-thief, one that fathers other mens works upon himself; also a stealer of mens servants or children.

**Plainiff.** He that complaineth.

**Planetary.** Of, or belonging to the Planets.

**Plane-tree.** A tree wide spreading, with broad leaves, in times past greatly esteemed in Italy, onely for the shadow thereof, in so much that they often bedewed it with wine, to make it grow. The Romans were wont to banquet much under these trees.

**Planet.** A wandering Star moved onely in a sphere by himself, there are seven such Stars, to wit, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars. They are called Planets of a Greek word signifying to wander or go astray, because these Stars pass through the twelve Signs, and are sometimes wide distant, sometimes near to each other.

**Planimetry.** The measuring of superficies onely, or plain figures.

**Planisphere.** The projecting or describing of the Sphere in a plain superficies onely.

**Plastique.** Work'd into any form or shape in any soft material.

**Platonist.** A follower of Plato's sect.

**Plumbe.** A sign of re-

joyeing; a clapping of the hands.

**Plausible.** That which greatly pleaseth or rejoyceth.

**Plebeian.** One of the common people.

**Pleges.** A linen cloth dipped in any water, to wash or lay to a sore place.

**Plenary.** Full, whole, entire.

**Plenipotentiary.** Invested with full power and authority, as an Embassadour or Commissioner from any Prince or Magistrate.

**Plenitude.** Fulness.

**Pleonasmus.** A figure in Rhetorick, whereby some superfluous letter or syllable is added to a word.

**Plethorick.** Fat, gross, corpulent.

**Plurisie.** A disease when the inward skin of the ribs in mans body is inflamed with too much blood, flowing unnaturally to it. In this disease there is hardness to fetch breath, a cough, a continual ague, and a pricking pain about the ribs.

**Pliable, and Pliant.** Flexible, fit, or easie to be folded, bowed, or bent.

**Plication.** A plaiting, or folding into platts.

**Plonkess.** A kind of wool-len cloth.

**Plume.** A Feather.

**Plunder.** Forcibly and wrongfully to take away, spoil, or make havock of another mans goods. It is also used substantively, for goods or things so gotten; (as of late times too familiarly.)

Plural,

**Plural.** More then one.  
**Plurality.** The being or having more then one.

**Pneumatical.** Full of, or acted with wind or spirit.

**Poem.** Any short matter wittily contrived in verse.

**Poesie.** The writing of a Poet; a Poets work.

**Poet.** One that writeth well in verse.

**Poetafter.** A counterfeite Poet: a bad Poet.

**Poetry.** The same that Poesie is.

**Poise.** Weight, heaviness.

**Poirrel.** Any armour or defence for the breast or stomach.

**Pole.** The end of the axle-tree whereon the Heavens do move, that part or point of the Heavens which never moveth. There are two such Poles of the world; one called the North Pole, visible to us in the North, far above the earth: the other called the South Pole, far out of our sight, being as much under the earth in the South, as the North-Pole is above it.

**Polemical.** Of, or belonging to war, or fighting.

**Polina.** Bright, trim, fine.

**Political.** Politick, or belonging to Policy.

**Politicks.** Books written touching the government of a City.

**Politician.** A States-man.

**Polluxure.** The anointing or embalming of dead bodies.

**Pollute.** To defile.

**Pollution.** A defiling, an uncleanness.

**Polygamy.** The having of more wives then one; often marriage.

**Polygon.** In Geometry, a Figure consisting of many angles or corners.

**Polype.** A fish having many feet, and changing colour often: wherefore inconstant persons are sometimes said to be Polypes.

**Polyphox.** A musical Instrument of many strings, and consequently sending forth diversity of sounds.

**Polypodium.** Oak-fern: a kind of herb like Fern, growing much about the roots of Oaks: The root of this herb is used in Physick to purge melancholick, gross, and phlegmatick humours.

**Poly syllable.** A word consisting of many syllables.

**Pomatum.** A pleasant ointment.

**Pomp.** A great shew, a solemn train.

**Pompous.** Stately, very solemn.

**Ponderous.** Heavy, of great weight.

**Pouage.** Money paid toward the maintenance and repairing of bridges.

**Pontificacy.** Popedom.

**Pontifical.** Stately, honourable, Bishop-like.

**Popular.** In great favour with the common people.

**Populous.** Full of people.

**Porcellane.** A fine sort of chalk, or earth, of which China-Dishes are made.

**Pores.** Little holes in the skin, out of which sweat droppeth, or vapours breathe

breathe out of the body.

**Porous.** Full of pores.

**Porphyry.** A kind of red marble.

**Port.** An haven, or haven-town, sometime a stately train or behaviour.

**Portable.** Which may easily be carried.

**Portage.** Carriage, transporting; also the custom or poll paid for carriage.

**Portegue.** A sort of gold chain of great value.

**Portend.** To foreshew, or signifie before-hand.

**Portent.** A monstrous thing, which foresheweth some great matter. Adject.

**Portentious.**

**Porticulis.** A falling gate to keep out enemies from a City, or keep them in.

**Portgreue.** A chief Officer in certain Port-towns.

**Portguidon.** The Ensign-bearer of a Troup of Horle.

**Portmanseau.** A Mail, or Cloak-bag.

**Portraiture.** An image, or picture.

**Portsale.** A selling at the haven.

**Pose.** A rheum or humour, which falleth into the nose, stopping the nostrils, and hindering the voice.

**Position.** A setting, or placing; sometimes a sentence propounded.

**Possive.** Expressly set down, and decreed.

**Possessive.** Pertaining to possession.

**Possessory.** The same as Possessive.

**Possibility.** Power, ability.

**Postscript.** That which is written in the end after another thing.

**Posterior.** Latter, hindermost.

**Posthume.** Brought forth or done after a man's death.

**Postillion.** A speedy post, or messenger.

**Postulation.** A demand, a request.

**Posture.** The setting, or settling of the body in, or before any action, as in fencing, or offering to discharge a piece.

**Potable.** Drinkable, or that may be drunk.

**Potation.** A drinking.

**Potens.** Mighty, strong, able. Subst. Potency.

**Potentate.** A Prince, a great Ruler.

**Potion.** A Physical drink.

**Pouldavis.** The course Canvass, whereof the sails of Ships are made; it is also termed Medrinacles, or Oulderness.

**Powndage.** A Subsidy granted to the Kings Majesty, of twelve pence in the pound, for all merchandise brought hither, or carried away by every merchant, denizen, or alien.

**Pourcontrol.** The same that Polype is.

**Pourmenade.** See Promenade.

**Pourpresture.** In common Law an inclosing, or intrenching upon another mans right.

**Poursuivant.** A messenger of the King, sent to apprehend a person accused,

cused, or suspected of an offence.

**Pourtray.** To draw, delineate, paint, counterfeit.

**Pourtrature.** Picture.

**Practical.** Of, or belonging to practise.

**Pragmatical.** Praising, meddling, or busying himself in many matters.

**Pravity.** Lewdness, naughtiness.

**Preamble.** A speech spoken before we enter into a discourse, a flourish, or entrance into a matter.

**Prebend.** A portion of maintenance, which every Member, or Canon of a Cathedral Church receiveth in the right of his place. Adject, **Prebendal.**

**Prebendary.** He which hath a Prebend, or yearly maintenance, out of the Lands of a Cathedral Church, and is member of the same Church.

**Precaution.** A taking care, or heed before hand.

**Preside.** To go before.

**Precedent.** Going before. Subst. **Precedency.**

**Preceptor.** The leader, or beginner in any tune, or song.

**Precept.** A commandment.

**Precept.** The compass, or circuit of a place.

**Preecipice.** A steep downfall, a down-right pitch, or fall.

**Presipitate.** To throw down headlong. It is also the name of a corrosive powder, commonly called red Mercury, used by Chirurgions to eat corrupted flesh.

**Precognition.** A knowing before-hand, fore-knowledge.

**Precontract.** A former bargain, or contract.

**Precursor.** A fore-runner, a fore-goer. Adject, **Precursory.**

**Predatory.** Of, or belonging to robbing, or spoiling.

**Predestinate.** To appoint before-hand what shall follow after.

**Predestination.** An appointment before-hand what shall follow.

**Predecessour.** He that was in place or office before another.

**Predial.** Consisting of, growing in, belonging unto, or arising of the ground.

**Predicable.** That which may be reported, or spoken of. In Logick it signifieth certain general words, or universalities; whereof there are five; to wit, *Genus*, *Species*, *Differentia*, *Proprium*, and *Accidens*.

**Predicament.** A term of Logick: it signifieth a different order in the nature of things, or certain general heads, to which they may be referred; and there are commonly reckoned ten such Predicaments. The first, called **Substance**, includeth all Substances whatsoever, as the four Elements, and all other creatures. The second, named **Quantity**, containeth all quantities, as ten, twenty, a yard, a furlong, a mile. The third, called **Quality**, hath under it all qualities, as wisdom, art, fortitude, diligence,

diligence, sloth. The fourth, named Relation, is properly of such words as depend mutually one upon another, as an husband and wife, a master and servant, a father and child. The other six are, 5. Action or doing. 6. Passion or suffering. 7. Where. 8. When. 9. Situation or placing. 10. The Habit or outward covering of a thing.

**Predicate.** To tell abroad, to report. In Logick, it signifieth the latter part of a proposition, as in saying, *Paul* is an Apostle. The word Apostle is called Predicate, because it is spoken, or affirmed of the subject *Paul*.

**Prediction.** A foretelling.

**Predominant.** That ruleth or beareth sway.

**Praeminence.** An eminency, or excellency before, or above others, a being in more honour than another.

**Preface.** That which is spoken, or written before.

**Prefect.** A chief Magistrate, a Governour.

**Prefigure.** To fore-shew any thing by a figure.

**Figuration.** A fore-shewing by a figure.

**Prefix.** To fasten before, or to appoint a time afore-hand.

**Preffact.** Obstinate, stubborn.

**Pregnant.** Great with young: also, quick-witted, that will soon conceive.

**Pregnancy.** Quick-wittedness.

**Prejudicate.** To judge rashly, without due trial.

**Prejudication.** A judging before-hand.

**Prejudice.** A judgement given before due trial, or a judgement formerly given of the same matter: sometime it signifieth harm, or hindrance.

**Prejudicial.** Which judgeth before due time; sometime hurtfull, or evil.

**Prelate.** A Bishop, a great Clergy-man. Ad, ect. *Prelatical.*

**Prelation.** Preferment.

**Prelude.** A preparatory discourse or entrance into any Subject; a flourish in Musick before any set of Airs.

**Premeditate.** To think before-hand.

**Premeditation.** A thinking or musing upon a thing afore-hand.

**Premise.** To send before, to speak before.

**Premonish.** To warn before.

**Premonstrare.** To foreshew, or tell before.

**Premunire.** A punishment wherein the offender looseth all his goods for ever, and liberty during life.

**Pre-occupation.** Prevention, taking before-hand.

**Pre-ordain.** To ordain before hand.

**Pre-ordinate.** Ordained before.

**Preponderate.** To outweigh.

**Preposterous.** Disorderly, untoward, contrary to due course.

**Prepose.** To prefer, to set before.



**Preposition.** A setting before: in Grammar, one of the eight Parts of Speech commonly set before some word or other.

**Preproperous.** Over-hasty, rash.

**Prepuce.** The fore-skin of a mans yard, which the Hebrews used to cut off in circumcision.

**Privogative.** Priviledge or authority above other.

**Presage.** A foretelling, or conjecture made of a thing before-hand.

**Presbytery.** Priest-hood, Eldership: as also, the government of the Church by Presbyters and Elders, like as at Geneva, and in the Kirk of Scotland.

**Preseience.** A knowing before-hand.

**Prescript.** A commandment or appointment by writing.

**Prescription.** Possession and use of a thing time out of mind.

**Presentation.** The Patrons nomination and recommendation of a Clerk to the Bishop, to be put in possession of a Benefice.

**Preservative.** Which preserveth or defendeth from sickness.

**President.** A chief Judge or Ruler.

**Presidiary.** That is ordained for aid to other.

**Presuppose.** To admit, put the case that, imagine, or conjecture before hand.

**Prssure.** An oppression.

**Prestigious.** Deceitfull; blinding the sight.

**Pretermiſſion.** A letting pass, a leaving out.

**Preternatural.** Besides nature.

**Pretext.** A colourable excuse or pretence.

**Pretor.** A chief Judge, or great Officer. Adject. *Pretorian*.

**Prevaleat.** Prevailing, also of more worth.

**Prevalency.** An increasing, or prevailing.

**Prevarication.** Deceit, false dealing: when he that seemeth to help a mans cause, doth craftily seek to hinder it.

**Previous.** That goeth before, or leadeth the way.

**Priapism.** A disease which causeth a violent erection of the yard without venereal desires.

**Pricker.** An Huntsman on Horse-back.

**Pricket.** A Fallow Deer two years old.

**Pricking.** The print of an Hares foot on the ground.

**Prime.** The morning; sometime the Spring, sometime the chief.

**Primacy.** Chief authority, or Jurisdiction.

**Primate.** An Archbishop.

**Primitive.** The first, the most ancient.

**Primogeniture.** Eldership, or being the eldest, or first-born.

**Primum mobile.** The first moveable, i. e. the highest or uttermost sphere, which by its diurnal motion carries about all the rest, being as it were inclosed within.

**Principality.** The estate, or seat



seat of a Sovereign Prince.

*Princeps*, quass *Præcox*. A Boy of an over-ripe wit.

*Prior*. The Head of a Priory, or Hospital.

*Prioress*. The Head of a Nunnery or Hospital.

*Priority*. The first place: the more excellent state or dignity.

*Prism*. A Geometrical Figure, being a solid oblong square.

*Pristine*. Old, ancient.

*Privado*. A Spanish word, signifying a special Favourite admitted to the most private Counsels of a Prince or Great Person.

*Privation*. A depriving, or taking away.

*Privative*. That depriveth, or bereaveth.

*Probable*. Which may be proved, likely.

*Probation*. A proof, a trial.

*Probatum*. Proved, tried.

*Probe*. A Chirurgions Instrument, wherewith to search a wound, for finding out the depth and danger of it.

*Probity*. Honesty, goodness.

*Probleme*. A dark sentence, with a question joynd unto it.

*Procacity*. Sauciness, malepertness.

*Procatartick Cause*. The cause fore-going, or giving beginning to another cause.

*Procreancy*. Tallness of stature.

*Procession*. A walking, as in perambulation, and the like. Whence Rogation-

week, (the accustomed time of perambulations) is otherwise called Procession-week, and Gang-week.

*Providence*. A falling down, a going out of its due place.

*Proclamation*. A proclaiming, or crying out.

*Proclive*. Inclining, or bent to a thing.

*Proclivity*. An inclination, a bending to.

*Proconsul*. A Deputy unto a Consul, or one endued with a Consuls authority.

*Procrastination*. A delaying, a prolonging.

*Procreate*. To breed, to bring forth.

*Procreation*. A breeding, a bringing forth.

*Proctor*. See *Procurator*.

*Procurator*. A Steward, he that taketh charge to oversee anothers business.

*Prodigality*. Riot, wastefull expence.

*Prodigy*. A rare thing seldom seen, which signifieth that some strange matter shall after follow.

*Prodigious*. Strange, wonderful.

*Prodition*. A betraying.

*Prodrome*. The same as *Præcursor*, a fore-runner.

*Produce*. To bring forth, to draw at length.

*Production*. A bringing forth.

*Proeme*. A Preface, or preparatory Discourse by way of introduction, or entrance into any Subject.

*Profanation*. A putting of holy things to common uses.

*Proficient*. One that hath well profited.

**Profile.** A picture drawn side-ways, or so that one side onely can be seen.

**Profligate.** To overthrow, to drive away.

**P ofundity.** The depth of a thing. **Adject. Profound.**

**Profuse.** Wastefull, lavish in spending.

**Progeny.** A generation, an off-spring, a stock, or kindred.

**Pr genitor.** An ancestor, a fore-father.

**Prognosticate.** To know, or conjecture before hand.

**Progres.** A going forward. **Adject. Progressive.**

**Pr gression.** A going forward.

**Prohibit.** To forbid.

**Prohibition.** A forbidding. **Adject. Prohibitive, and Prohibitory.**

**Project.** A plot, or the contriving of a thing.

**Prolepsie.** A figure in Rhetorick, whereby an objection fore seen is prevented.

**Proficual.** Fruitfull.

**Prolix.** Long, or large; tedious.

**Prolixity.** Length, or largeness, tediousness.

**Prolocutor.** The first speaker.

**Prologue.** A preface, a fore-speech.

**Prolixion.** A Flourish, Essay, or proof of what one can do.

**Promenade.** An alley, gallery, or long walk.

**Prominent.** Standing, or putting out, or over.

**Promiscuous.** Confused, mingled one with another.

**Promissory.** Pertaining to a promise.

**Promontory.** An hill lying out like an elbow into the Sea.

**Promote.** To advance, to lift up.

**Promoter.** He which accuseth another for the breach of some law, and hath thereby part of the penalty for his pains.

**Prompt.** Ready, or quick; sometimes to tell one privily, to teach what he should say.

**Promptitude.** Readiness.

**Promptuary.** A Buttery, or store-house for provision.

**Promulgate.** To publish, to speak abroad.

**Promulgation.** A publishing of a Law, or Decree.

**Pronunciation.** An utterance of speech; a speaking out.

**Prone.** Stooping downward; also bending, or inclined to a thing.

**Propagate.** To spread abroad, inlarge, or multiply.

**Propagation.** An increasing, or breeding.

**Propense.** Ready, apt, or given to a thing. **Substantive.**

**Propensity.** A leaning.

**Property.** That right which a man hath in any thing, as sole owner of it.

**Prophetical.** Of, or belonging to a Prophet.

**Proximity.** Nearness; sometime kindred.

**Propitiation.** An obtaining of pardon, or a sacrifice to appease Gods displeasure.

**Propitiatory.** A table set on

on the Ark of the Old Testament; on either side whereof was a Cherubim of gold, with the wings spread over the Propitiatory, and their faces looking one toward another.

*Propitious.* Gentle, favourable, mercifull.

*Proportion.* The convenience of one thing with another.

*Propose.* To set forth, to offer, to appoint.

*Proposition.* A short sentence, containing the sum of what we will speak.

*Proprietary.* He that hath the fruits of a Benefice, to him, and his heirs or successors.

*Propriety.* A property, quality or nature.

*Propugnator.* A stiff maintainer or defender.

*Propulsion.* A beating off, a driving away by force.

*Prologue.* To prolong, to delay, to continue.

*Prorogation.* A prolonging.

*Proscription.* Banishment, or open sale made of goods being forfeit.

*Prose.* Any stile which is not verse or meter.

*Proscute.* To follow, to pursue. Subst. *Prosecution.*

*Prostrate.* A stranger converted to our Religion.

*Prosody.* True pronouncing of words.

*Prosopoeia.* A Figure in Rhetorick, by which the dead, absent, or senseless, are supposed and made to speak.

*Prospect.* A large sight, or a place where one may see far.

*Prostitute.* To set to open sale, to offer to every man for money.

*Prostrate.* Fallen down at ones feet.

*Protection.* Defence.

*Protervity.* Frowardness, waywardness, sauciness.

*Protest.* To affirm earnestly.

*Protestation.* A declaration of ones mind.

*Proteus.* One that was wont to appear in divers shapes, as the Poets describe him. Hence, a *Protein*, taken for an ordinary turn-coat, one that shapeth his actions and opinions to the times.

*Protomartyr.* The first Martyr.

*Protonotary.* A chief Notary, Scribe, or Secretary.

*Protypion.* The first copy or pattern of a thing.

*Protract.* To draw in length, to prolong.

*Protrusion.* A swelling out, a thrusting forth.

*Prunage.* A certain instrument made of whalebone, to thrust down into the stomach to cleanse it.

*Provocator.* One that takes care, or provides for any thing: among the *Venetians*, the *Provocitors* are two persons that assist and oversee the General of their Army.

*Proverbs.* A common saying.

*Providence.* Fore-sight.

*Providens.* Heedfull, wary.

*Proviso.* A provision or condition made in any writing.

**Provocative.** Apt to provoke.

**Povest.** One in authority above others.

**Proule.** To go about in the night, to pilfer or steal small things.

**Prowe.** The forepart of a ship.

**Prowest.** Strength, manhood, courage.

**Proximity.** Nearness.

**Proxy.** A Proctors warrant, or commission from his Client, to manage his cause in his behalf.

**Prudent.** Discreet, wise.

**Prunellas.** A fruit like small Figs, restorative, and good for to comfort the heart.

**Prurient.** Itching.

**Psalmist.** A maker, writer, or singer of Psalms.

**Psalmody.** A singing of Psalms.

**Psaltury.** A sweet instrument like an Harp.

**Pseudo.** Note, that words which begin with *Pseudo*, signify counterfeit, or false; as *Pseudo-martyr*, a false Martyr or witness: *Pseudo-Prophet*, a false Prophet.

**Ptisane.** A Physical drink of Barley and cold herbs sod together.

**Puberty.** The first budding of youth in men or women.

**Publican.** He that hireth the revenues or common profits of the City at a certain rent. This was an odious name among the Jews, because they were commonly men of ill conscience, which exercised that office.

**Publication.** A making publick or common.

**Pucelage.** Virginity, maidenhead.

**Puerility.** Childishness.

**Pugnacity.** A fighting quarrelsome disposition.

**Puissance.** Power, powerfulness, force, might, strength.

**Puicbritude.** Beauty, fairness.

**Pullulate.** To bud, or sprout out.

**Pulp.** The fleshy part of any thing.

**Pulsation.** A knocking, beating or striking against any thing.

**Pulse.** A beating Artery: also pease, beans, lupines, and such other Grain are so called.

**To Pulverize.** To beat into powder.

**Pumper Ball.** The Ball wherewith Printers lay ink upon their Letters.

**Punfilio.** A little nice point; the smallest or slightest matter that may be.

**Punfual.** Not missing an hairs breadth: which is short, and direct to the purpose.

**Pupil.** A ward, a young Scholar, one under age: also the sight (commonly called the apple) of the eye.

**Purgative.** Which hath vertue to purge.

**Purgatory.** A place of purging. An imaginary place which Papists suppose to be in the middle betwixt heaven and hell; wherein men may seem to have a taste of both;

both: of hell, in respect of their grievous torments; of heaven, in respect of their hopes of their felicity at the last, which makes them suffer quietly the pains inflicted on them: they say also that such as are therein may be eased of, and redeemed from those pains by the works and prayers of the living.

**Purifie.** To clear, cleanse, purge.

**Purification.** A cleansing, purging: and more properly, the anniversary day of the blessed Virgin *Mary* her solemn purification (according to the Law, *Luke* 2. 22, &c.) and presenting of her first-born, our blessed Saviour, to the Lord, in the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

**Purlue.** A place near joyning to a Forest, where it is lawfull for the owner of the ground to hunt, if he can dispense forty shillings by the year of free land.

**Purpose.** A purpose, or meaning.

**Purulent.** Filthy, irksome matter.

**Purvey.** To provide: whence *Purveyour*, a provider: and *Purveyance*, provision.

**Pusillanimity.** Littleness of courage, faint-heartedness.

**Pusillanimous.** He that is of a low and weak spirit: childish and fearfull.

**Pustule.** A wheal or bladder risen in the body.

**Putrid.** Rotten, corrupt.

**Purification.** A rottenness, or corruption.

**Purifie.** To be rotten or corrupted.

**Puzzled.** To be at a loss, to be non-pluss'd, to be at a stand, not knowing what to do, having nothing at all to say.

**Pygmies.** Little people in *India* not above a foot and an half long; their women bring forth children at five year, and at eight are accounted old. They have continual war with *Cranes*, who do often put them to the worst.

**Pyramis.** A great building of stone, or other matter, broad beneath, but upward small and sharp, like a steeple. Hereof many in *Egypt*, which are of late very accurately described by Mr. *Greaves*, in a set discourse or treatise published concerning the same.

**Pyromancy.** A sort of divination by fire.

**Pythagorical.** Belonging to *Pythagoras* an ancient Philosopher among the *Greeks*, who maintained the transmigration of the soul.

**Pythian games.** Certain games instituted in *Greece*, in memorial of *Apollo's* killing the Serpent *Python*.

**Python.** A spirit which possesseth one; or a man possessed with a spirit.

**Pythonesse.** A witch, or woman possessed with a spirit, and thereby foretelling things to come.

**Quack-salver.** A pedling Chirurgeon, a Mountebank.

**Quadragesima Sunday.** The first Sunday in Lent, so called, as being about forty days before Easter.

**Quadrangle.** A figure made with four corners, Adjective, **Quadrangular.**

**Quadrant.** The fourth part of a thing; also a certain Mathematical Instrument formed into the fourth part of a circle, for the measuring of heights and distances.

**Quadrature.** A squaring or making square.

**Quadriennial.** That lasteth four years; that is done from four years to four years, or every fourth year.

**Quadrupartite.** Divided into four parts.

**Quadruplication.** A doubling four times, a making four double.

**Qualifie.** To appease, pacifie; also to make or render apt or fit.

**Quaint.** Fine and strange.

**Quardecue.** A sort of coin in France, being in value a quarter of a French crown, as the word implies.

**Quarentine.** A term in the Common-Law, when a woman after the death of her husband remaineth forty days in the chief Manour place, within which time her dowry shall be assigned.

**Quarry.** A place or pit

where stones are digged. Among Hunters it signifieth a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted, or the Venison which is taken by hunting.

**Quartan.** The fourth, or returning every fourth day.

**Quartan Aspect.** See **Aspect.**

**Quaternian.** Four, or any thing divided by the number of four.

**Quaver.** A certain quick measure of Musick, whereof two go to a Crochet, or half beat of time.

**Quaviver.** A Sea Dragon.

**Queach.** A thick bushy plot.

**Querimonious.** Full of complaining.

**Quern.** An hand-mill.

**Querpo.** Without cloak or coat.

**Quernous.** Complaining.

**Quest.** A search or inquiry.

**Questor.** A treasure: also a Judge in criminal affairs.

**Quiddity.** A kind of Definition in School Philosophy: also an acute distinction or nicety.

**Quiddanet.** A sweet mixture thicker then a syrup, and not so thick nor stiff as Marmalade.

**Quid pro quo.** A term amongst all Apothecaries, when instead of one thing they use another of the same nature: a retaliation, or, as the saying is, giving a man as good as he brings.

**Quincuncial.** Belonging to the measure **Quincunx**, containing five ounces: or inches:



inches: this *Quincunx* also is the disposing of trees by fives into such a near order, as to make regular Angles every way.

*Quinquennial*. That lasteth five years, that is done from five years to five years, or every fifth year.

*Quintessence*. The first substance, that which remaineth in any thing after the corruptible Elements are taken from it.

To run at the *Quintin*. To run a tilt with lances against a post set up in the ground, a sport used heretofore at Weddings.

*Quintuple*. Five-double.

*Quirinal Hill*. One of the seven Hills at Rome.

*Quotidian*. Daily.

*Quotient*. In Arithmetick, the measure of any number divided by another.

## R.

*Rabine*. A Master, a Lord, a great Doctor, a Teacher.

*Rachas*. An Hebrew word of reproach, never spoken but in extreame anger.

*Radiant*. Bright, shining, glistering with beams.

*Radiation*. A glistering, a casting of beams.

*Radicall*. Of, or belonging to the root, natural.

*Radicil moisture*. The natural moisture spread like a dew in all parts of the body, wherewith such parts are nourished; which moisture being once wasted, can never be restored.

*Railery*. A covert or secret jeer, a pleasant jesting or playing upon one in discourse.

*Raindeer*. A beast like an Hart, but having his head fuller of Antlers.

*Rally*. To gather scattered or routed forces together, or to get them into a body again.

*Ramage*. All that relates to boughes or branches: whence a Ramage Hawk is such an one as preyeth for it self.

*Rampant*. A term of Heraldry, when a beast is painted ramping upright with the fore feet.

*Rank*. See File.

*Rancour*. Hatred, malice.

*Rampier*, or *Rampart*. A Trench or Balwark.

*Rapacity*. A ravening, a violent catching.

*Rape*. A violent ravishing of a woman. There is also a root like a Turnep so called. Sometimes it signifieth a division made in some Shires; as the County of *Suffex* is divided into six Rapes, to wit, the Rape of *Chichester*, of *Arundel*, of *Bramber*, of *Lewes*, of *Revense*, and of *Hastings*.

*Rapid*. Sudden, swift, violent.

*Rapidity*. A snatching, a catching.

*Rapine*. Robbery, extortion.

*Rapsody*. A joining of divers verses together; also an improper collection, a confused heaping up many sentences.

*Rarefaction*. A making of that thin which is thick or close joined together.

*Rarefie.* To make thin, to pull a thing abroad.

*Rarity.* Fewness, thinness.

*Raspatory.* A certain Instrument used by the Butlers of Colleges and great Houses, for the chipping of bread.

*Rasure.* A shaving away; also the rasing out of written things.

*Ratiocination.* Reasoning, debating, or disputing of matters.

*Rational.* Reasonable: it signifieth also an ornament, which the High-priest of the *Jews* wore on his breast when he executed his function, being four square of the length of a span, made curiously of gold, and twisted silk of divers colours, wherein were set twelve precious Stones in four ranks of gold, and in every stone graven one of the names of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*.

*Raucity.* Hoarseness.

*Real.* Which is in very deed. Subst. *Reality.*

*Reason.* The chief or master-beam in timber-buildings.

*Reassume.* To take again.

*Rebaptise.* To baptize again. Subst. *Rebaptization.*

*Rebate.* The same as *Chamfering*: also among Merchants, to *Rebate*, is to allow interest for so much money as is paid before the time assigned.

*Rebeck.* A sort of small Musical Instrument.

*Rebeck,* or *Arabesk work.* A sort of curious flourishing, or branched work in Paint-

ing, Sculpture, or Imbroi-dery.

*Rebus.* A name, device, or an expression of a conceit, name, or other device by picture.

*Recant.* To deny an opinion formerly by himself maintained.

*Recapitulate.* To rehearse briefly that which was spoken before.

*Recapitulation.* A brief rehearsal of that which hath been formerly spoken at large.

*Recargaison.* The lading of a Ship bound homewards.

*To Recede.* To depart from, to go back.

*Receptacle.* A place of receipt, or any vessel to receive a thing in.

*Recess.* A by-place, or going back or aside.

*Recheat.* A lesson which Hunters use to wind upon the horn when the Hounds have lost their game.

*Recidivation.* A backsliding, or falling back again.

*Reciprocal.* That which returneth back, or hath respect to something going before.

*Recitative stile,* is the rehearsing of a continued Poem, especially dramatick, upon the Stage in a plain Musical Note.

*Reclaim.* To win, to make gentle.

*Reclamation.* A contradiction, gainfaying, or crying out against.

*Recluse.* Shut up.

*Recognition.* An acknowledgment: A bond wherein a man

man before a lawfull Judge acknowledged himself to owe a certain sum of money to the King, if he fail in performance of a condition thereto joynd.

*Recoyl.* To fly back.

*Recollect.* To gather again, to call his wits together.

*Reconvention.* A Civil Law term, signifying a contrary action brought by the defendant against the party agent.

*Record.* An authentical or uncontrolable testimony in writing.

*Recreant.* He that denieth his own challenge, he that goeth from what he hath said, or eateth his word.

*Recreation.* A refreshing, restoring; and exercise for pleasure.

*Re crimination.* The laying of a fault to his charge that blameth others.

*Recruit.* A military term, signifying to supply or fill up a defective company of souldiers.

*ReAngle.* A right angle, i. e. an angle made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon the end of another.

*Rectifie.* To direct, to make streight.

*Rector.* A Ruler, a Governour.

*Rectory.* A Parsonage.

*Ricurre.* To run back.

*Ricursion.* A running back.

*Recusant.* He that refuseth to do any thing.

*Redargution.* A reproving, or controlling, a sharp check.

*\*Rede.* Councel or advice.

*Redintegrate.* To renew or make whole again.

*Redolent.* Sweet in smell.

*Redoubted.* Greatly revered, most noble.

*Redond.* To abound, or overflow.

*Rodoblour.* He that wittingly buyeth stolen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion.

*Reduce.* To bring back, to restore.

*Reduction.* A bringing back.

*Redundant.* Overflowing, superfluously abounding.

*Reduplication.* A redoubling, or doubling again.

*Re-edifie.* To build again, to repair.

*Reeve.* An old name of an office in Lordships, much like to those that we call Bailiffs now.

*Refecton.* A refreshing.

*Refectory.* A place to refresh ones self, or to take ones diet in.

*Refel.* To disprove, to prove false.

*Referendary.* An Office: anciently belonging to the Empire, equivalent to our Master of Requests.

*Refett.* To turn or cast back again.

*Reflection.* A rebounding back, or turning back again.

*Refux.* The flowing back of the Sea, or of a river.

*Refocillation.* Reviving, comforting again.

*Reformado.* An Officer, who being out of command is retained as a private Souldier.

*Refactory.*

*Refractory.* Stubborn, which will not bend.

*Refret.* The burthen of a song.

*Refrigerate.* To cool.

*Refuge.* A place of succour.

*Refulgent.* Shining, bright.

*Refund.* To yield, and pay home again; to requite, and render.

*Refute.* To disprove, to confound by sense and reason.

*Refutation.* A disproving, a confuting.

*Regal.* Kingly, belonging to a King.

To Regale. To feast or entertain any one very nobly, and as it were like a King.

*Regality.* The estate or authority of a King.

*Regardant.* A term in Heraldry, when a beast is painted, looking backwards at one.

*Regenerate.* To bear again in birth, to renew.

*Regeneration.* A new birth.

*Regent.* A Prince, Ruler, or Governour.

*Regicide.* A King-killing, and he that murdereth a King.

*Regiment.* A government, or the place where one hath authority.

*Register.* Writings of record kept for memory: also he that keepeth such writings in a spiritual Court.

*Registry.* A Registers office, and the place where writings and records are kept.

*Regrator.* He that in a Fair or Market buyeth any dead victual whatsoever, and sel-

leth the same in any Fair or Market kept there, or within four miles thereof.

*Regress.* A going back again.

*Regression.* The same.

*Regret.* Grief, sorrow, repentance.

*Regular.* Under rule, or living according to a set rule.

*Regulate.* To rule, order, govern, guide, square, direct.

*Rejeſt.* To cast off, to despise.

*Rejourn.* See *Re-adjourn*.

*Rejoynder.* A second answer made by the Defendant, after his first answer hath been replied unto.

*Reinforce.* To strengthen again or anew, to restore to former force or vigor.

*Reiterate.* To do again, to do a thing often.

*Relapse.* A back-sliding.

*Relation.* A rehearsal or telling of a matter: also a belonging to, or being of kin.

*Relative.* That which belongeth, or hath relation to any person or thing.

*Relaxation.* A releasing, a refreshing or setting at liberty.

*R lay.* A term in hunting, when they set hounds in readings, where they think a Deer will pass, and cast them off after the other Hounds are cast by.

*Relief.* A payment which some Heirs make (after the death of their Ancestor) to the Lord of whom their lands are holden.

*Rele-*

*Relegation.* An exilement, or sending away into banishment.

*Relent.* To wax soft, to yield.

*Relivant.* Relieving.

*Relië.* That which remaineth, or which is left or forsaken: also a Widow is said to be the *relië* of such an one deceased.

*Relinquish.* To leave off, to forsake.

*Reliques.* Things left or remaining. Most commonly it is taken for the bodies, or some part of the bodies, or somewhat which hath touched the bodies of Saints now in heaven.

*Reluctant.* Striving against. Subst. *Reluctancy.*

*Remainder.* A possibility in any to enjoy Lands, Tenements or Rents, after anothers estate is ended.

*Remand.* To send for back again.

*Remembrancer.* One that putteth another in mind of any thing.

*Remiss.* Slack, negligent or careless.

*Remit.* To send back; sometime to release or forgive.

*Remonstrance.* An admonition or narration, shewing or giving reason why such or such a thing is or ought to be done.

*Remora.* A little filth, which cleaving to the bottom of a Ship doth very strangely stay the Ship that it cannot move. Hence *Remora* taken generally for any stop or hinderance,

*Remorse.* Doubtfulness in conscience to do a thing, a staggering in mind; sometime pitifulness or repentance of a bad thing done.

*Remote.* Far distant.

*Remunerate.* To reward.

*Remuneration.* A reward, a requital.

*Rencontre.* A casual meeting or adventure.

*Rendezvous.* The place appointed for the assembly for meeting of souldiers.

*Renovate.* To renew.

*Renovation.* A renewing.

*Renversed.* Turned upside down.

*Reparation.* Amendment.

*Reply.* A Reply upon an Answer.

*Repast.* Food.

*Repeal.* To call back again, to disallow.

*Repel.* To thrust back.

*Repercussive.* That which striketh back again, or reboundeth back.

*Repertory.* A list, roll, index, inventory, register.

*Repetition.* A new rehearsal.

*Repletion.* Filling up again, replenishing.

*Replevin.* A Warrant sent from the Sheriff or his Bailiff, that a man shall have his catel, or a distress taken from him, restored to him again, upon surety found to answer the party grieved in the Law.

*Replication.* The answer made to the defendant after the defendant hath answered.

*Report.* A relation of the opinion of a Referee upon any

any Case referred to his consideration by a Court of Justice.

*Repose.* To lay upon, sometime to take rest.

*Repository.* A store-house, a place to lay up things in.

*Reposse.* To possess again. Subst. *Repossession.*

*Reprehend.* To reprove.

*Reprehension.* A reproving.

*Representation.* Resemblance, likeness.

*Representative.* That representeth.

*Repress.* To stay back, to keep down by force.

*Reprisal.* A prize taken from an enemy: also a seizing or distress upon goods or chattels.

*Reprises.* All payments and charges that issue yearly out of a Mannor.

*Respite.* To respite a prisoners execution for a time.

*Reprobate.* One past grace, a wicked person, a cast-away.

*Reptile.* Any kind of worm or creeping thing.

*Republick.* A Commonwealth.

*Repudiate.* To refuse, properly to put away ones Wife.

*Repudiation.* Divorce, a turning away ones Wife.

*Repugn.* To resist.

*Repugnancy.* Disagreement, contrariety.

*Repugnant.* Contrary or resisting.

*Republicate.* To spring or bud out again.

*Repute.* To esteem, to account.

*Reputation.* Estimation or account.

*Requiem.* Rest, ceasing from labour; also an hymn so called.

*Reward.* The hindmost part of a battell.

*Rescind.* To cut in sunder, to take away, to repeal any Law.

*Rescuse.* A forcible delivery or setting at liberty of one that hath been arrested.

*Rescript.* A writing back, an answer given in writing.

*Reservation.* A keeping of something apart.

*Reserved.* Kept by it self, kept for some purpose: also close, secret, wary.

*Resent.* To taste fully, feel thoroughly, have a sensible apprehension of.

*Resentment.* Sensible apprehension, remorse.

*Reside.* To alight, sink down or abide in a place.

*Resident.* Abiding in a place.

*Resign.* To give or yield up.

*Resignation.* A yielding up of a thing to another.

*Resolve.* To open, to weaken, to make loose; sometime to expound and declare.

*Resolute.* Determinately bent to do any thing.

*Respective.* Awfull, which beareth great respect to one.

*Respiration.* A fetching of breath.

*Respite.* A forbearance for a while to take the full homage due from a Tenant to the Prince.

*Resplendent.* Bright, clear, shining. Substant. *Resplendency.*

*Respon-*



*Respondent.* He that answereth.

*Response.* An answer.

*Responsories.* Certain verses of Psalms or Hymns sung alternately by a Quire, one as it were in answer to the other.

*Restagnation.* An overflowing, a being brim full.

*Restauration.* A repairing, a making again.

*Restitution.* A restoring back.

*Restriction.* A restraining, or holding back.

*Result.* To rebound, to leap back.

*Resume.* To take again.

*Resurrection.* A rising again.

*Resuscitation.* A stirring up again.

*Retail.* To sell in small parcels that which was formerly bought.

*Retaliate.* To requite like for like.

*Retaliation.* Requital, return of the like.

*Retard.* To hinder, let, stop, or stay.

*Reckless.* Careless, negligent. Subst. *Recklessness.*

*Retention.* A keeping.

*Retentive.* Having power to bind, retain, or keep in or back.

*Retinue.* A train of servants or followers.

*Return.* To turn backward.

*Retort.* To throw, or shoot back again.

*Retract.* To call back again, to revoke.

*Retraction.* A calling back, a recanting, a deny-

ing of a thing before affirmed.

*Retreat.* A calling back of Souldiers from fight: a returning or going back.

*Retribution.* A reward, a recompense.

*Retrieve.* A seeking again: a term peculiar to hawking, when Partridges having been sprung, are to find again.

*Retrograde.* That which goeth backward. A Planet is said to be *retrograde*, when he goeth backward contrary to the course of the Signs, as from *Taurus* to *Aries*, &c.

*Retrgradation.* A going backward.

*Revelation.* A revealing, discovering, or laying open.

*Revels.* Plays and dancings, with other pleasant devices, used sometimes in the Kings Court, and elsewhere in great Houses.

*Revenue.* Yearly Rent received for Lands or Tenements.

*Reverberation.* A beating back again.

*Reverse.* To disannul, repeal, or make void; and in Coins and such like things, the backside, or part thereof.

*Reversed.* A term in Heraldry, when a mans arms is given him, turned the lower part upward.

*Reversion.* A returning or coming back: also a remainder.

*Revers.* To return.

*Review.* The same that *Revise*.

*Revise.*

R I

*Revise.* To revise, to look over again.

*Revive.* To recover life, to live again.

*Re-unite.* To joyn together again.

*Revocation.* A calling back again.

To *Revoke.* To call back.

*Revolt.* To forsake ones captain or company, and go to another.

*Revolve.* To tofs up and down in ones mind, to muse or think much of a matter.

*Revolution.* A turning or winding about, especially in the course of time.

*Revulsion.* A sudden turning back or snatch of a thing a contrary way.

*Rhabdomancy.* A sort of divination by a rod or wand.

*Rheubarb.* See *Rubarb.*

*Rhomb.* A reel, or spinning wheel: also in Geometry, a kind of square having unequal Angles: also a Mariners compass.

*Ribaudry.* Roguery, ruffinism, whoring, bawdy and obscene talk.

*Ridiculous.* Worthy to be laughed at, foolish, without wit.

*Rigid.* Stiff, hard, stubborn.

*Rigor.* Hardness, stiffness, extreme dealing.

*Rigorous.* Hard, cruel, unmercifull.

*Rime.* A mist or foggy dew.

*Ring walk.* A round walk made by Hunters.

*Rhinocere.* A great beast, having an horn in his nose, bending upward, which he whetteth often against rocks,

R O

to fight therewith against the Elephant.

*Riot.* In the Law it signifieth when three or mo persons, being assembled to commit forcibly an unlawfull act, do accordingly execute the same.

*Risque.* Danger, peril, hazard, jeopardy.

*Rite.* A ceremony, a custom.

*Ritual.* A book of rites and ceremonies.

*Rival.* One that sueth for the same thing with another.

*Rivulet.* A little river.

*Rixation.* A scolding or brawling.

*Robustuous.* Strong.

*Rochet.* A gaberdine or loose gown or frock: also a certain vestment usually worn by Bishops.

*Rodomontade.* A Bravado, a boasting, vain-glorious, vaunting speech or expression.

*Rogation-week.* The week next but one before *Whitsun-week*, so termed, because of the special devotion of prayer and fasting then enjoyed by the Church to men for a preparative to the full remembrance of Christs ascension, and the descending of the Holy Ghost in the form of cloven tongues shortly after.

*Romances.* Fabulous books, as *Amadis de Gaule*, and the like; so called, because written in that tongue, which was corrupted out of the *Latine* or *Roman*, which we now call *French*.

*Rood.*

**Rood.** In land it signifieth a quarter of an acre. It is sometimes taken for the picture of our Saviour upon the Cross. Hence Holy-Cross-day, otherw ise called Holy-Rood-day. Hence also the loft or place in a Church where the Crucifix stood, was called the *Rood-loft*.

**Rosary.** Our Ladies Psalter, a Breviary, or short Prayer book.

**Roundity.** Roundness.

**Roguecraft.** The name of an office of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

**Rougedragon.** The Title of another of the Pursuivants.

**Ronnel.** A term in Heraldry, being the Figure of a little ball.

**Roundelay.** A shepherds song.

**Roundlet.** A certain liquid measure containing eighteen gallons and an half.

\* **Roune.** To tell in the ear, to whisper or speak softly.

**Rout.** A disorderly assembly of three or more persons, moving forward to commit by force an unlawfull act. It signifieth also an herd or great company of Wolves together.

**Royalist.** One that stands for the King.

**Royalists.** Rights of the King.

**Rubarb.** A costly root much used in Physick to purge choler, and is brought hither out of *Barbary*. Being toasted and dried, it is then good against the bloody flux, and all manner of lasks; if it

be so drunk with some binding liquor, as the juyce of Plantane, red wine, and such like.

**Rubefaction.** A making red.

**Rubiginous.** Rusty, mouldy.

**Rubricated.** Marked with red, or written in red Letters.

**Rubrick.** An order or rule in Law, or the Calender of Saints written in red Letters.

**Ructation.** A belching.

**Rudiments.** The first grounds or principles of an art, or any knowledge.

**Ruine.** Utter overthrow, destruction.

**Rumb.** A mariners compass.

To **Rumidge.** To clear the Ships hold, to make room for the stowage of goods and victuals.

**Ruminate.** To chew over again, as beasts do, that chew the cud: wherefore it is often taken for to study and think much of a matter.

**Ruption.** A breaking.

**Rupure.** A breaking.

**Rural.** Of, or belonging to the country.

**Rustical.** Countrey-like, homely, rude.

**Rusticity.** Rudeness, clownish behaviour.

**Rutilation.** A glaring, shining, or glistering.

## S.

**Sabaoth.** Hosts or armies of men.

**Sabbath.** A day of rest.

**Sabellians.** A sort of Heretics

ticks so called, from *Sabellius* who held the Father, Son, and Spirit to be one in Substance, onely distinguished in Name.

**Sable.** In Armory it signifieth black: it is also a rich Fur of a Beast so called, which Beast is made like a Polecat, of colour between black and brown, and breedeth in *Russia*, but most in *Tartaria*.

**Sacerdotal.** Priestly.

**Sacrament.** A mystical ceremony instituted by our Saviour. Adject. *Sacramental*.

**Sacrary.** A vestry, or place where holy ornaments and other things are kept.

**Sacred.** Holy.

**Sacrilege.** The robbing of a Church; the stealing of holy things, or abusing of Sacraments or holy mysteries.

**Sacrilegious.** Very wicked and abominable.

**Sacrify.** The same as *Sacrary*.

**Sadducee.** An Heretical Sect among the *Jews*, which denied the resurrection; they called themselves *Sadducees*, of the Hebrew word *Tsedek*, which signifieth Justice, because they took themselves to live more uprightly, and juster then other men.

**Safe-conduct.** A security and protection given by a Prince, or any other person in authority, for a mans safe coming or going to or from a place.

**Sagacity.** Quickness of un-

derstanding, wittiness. Adject. *Sagacious*.

**Sagapenum.** The sap or Gum of a Plant growing in *Media*, of a yellowish colour without, and white within. It is hot and dry, of a strong smell like garlick, and is used in Physick against divers cold diseases.

**Sagitation.** Fattening, pampering, cramming.

**Sagittarius.** The name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, pictured in the form of an archer, in the posture of shooting: so called from *sagitta*, an arrow.

**Saint Anthony's fire.** A disease rising of hot cholerick blood, which beginning first with a blister, groweth after to a sore, or scab like a tetter.

**Saker.** A kind of Hawk: also a piece of Ordnance.

**Salacity.** The lustfull inclination to lechery.

**Salamander.** A little beast like a Lizard, with four feet and a short tail, having divers spots in the body thereof. It is of a biting venomous nature, and (as some affirm) will abide in the fire without harm, and at last put it clear out.

**Salary.** A stipend or wages allowed for any service done.

**Salgemme.** A clear kind of salt like Crystal, used sometime in Physick, and is found plentifully in *Hungaria*.

**Saliant.** A term in Heraldry, when a Beast seemeth rampant, but listeth not the fore-

fore-paws so high as the rampant doth.

**Salique Law.** An ancient Law of France, whereby the Inheritance of the Crown is forbidden to women.

**Salivation.** An abounding of spittle in the mouth: also a fluxing or drawing away the humours by way of spittle.

**Sally.** To go, issue forth, or break out upon.

**Salutation.** A dancing or leaping.

**Salubrity.** Healthfulness.

**Saluiferous.** That bringeth health, wholesom.

**Sambuke.** A sort of Musical Instrument.

**Samplar.** A copy, pattern or example.

**Sanation.** A making sound, an healing or curing.

**Sanctify.** To make holy.

**Sanctification.** A making holy.

**Sanctimony.** Holiness.

**Sanctity.** The same.

**Sanction.** An Ordinance, law, decree, principally that with a penalty against the violaters of it.

**Sanctuary.** A place whither offenders, or indebted persons may fly for succour, from being punished or arrested.

**Sanctum Sanctorum.** The holiest place of the Jews temple, where the Ark was kept, and whither none entered but the High Priest every year.

**Sandal.** An ancient kind of shoe.

**Sanders.** A precious wood brought out of India, where of there are three kinds, to

wit, red, yellow, and white Sanders. They are all of a cooling nature, especially the red, which is often used in Physick against hot diseases.

**Sanglier.** A wild Boar five years old.

**Sanguinary.** Bloody, cruel, blood-thirsty.

**Sanguine.** In Heraldry it signifieth a murrey colour; but commonly it signifieth a complexion most inclining toward blood.

**Sanguinolent.** Floudy.

**Sanhedrim.** A Grand Assembly, Council, or High Court of Judicature, anciently among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest and seventy Elders.

**Sanity.** Health.

**Saphire.** A precious stone brought out of East-India, of a clear sky colour: and the best sort of them hath as it were clouds therein, inclining to a certain redness. This stone is said to be of a cold nature.

**Sapid.** Savoury, well seasoned, relishing the taste.

**Sapience.** Wisdom, knowledge.

**Sapphick Verse.** A sort of Verse consisting of five feet, a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyl, and two Trochees; it is denominated from Sappho the ancient Poetess.

**Saraband.** A certain Dance or musical Air of a quick triple time.

**Sarcasme.** A bitter taunt, jest, or scoff.

**Sarclintime.** In Husbandry the season of weeding corn.

*Sarcocolla.*

**Sarcocolla.** A Gum brought out of *Persia*, which is red, and bitter in taste. It is of an healing nature, and therefore often used to close up wounds, and fill corrupted Ulcers with new flesh. For which cause it is named in Greek *Sarcocolla*, which signifieth a gluer or healer up of the flesh.

**Sarsaparillia.** An *Indian* plant, the root whereof is used in diet drinks for the cure of the *French* and other diseases.

**Sardonick laughter.** Laughter which ends in sorrow; from the herb *Sardoa*, which kills with a kind of grinning Convulsion.

**Sarplar.** A quantity of wool containing eighty Stone.

**Sassafras.** A tree of great vertue, which groweth in *Florida* in the *West-Indies*: the rind hereof hath a sweet smell like Cinamon. It comforteth the liver and stomach, and openeth obstructions of the inward parts, being hot and dry in the second degree. The best of the Tree is the root, next the boughs, then the body, but the principal goodness of all resteth in the rinds.

**Satan.** An enemy, the Devil, the grand enemy of mankind.

**Satiare.** To fill.

**Satiety.** Fulness.

**Satisfactory.** Which giveth satisfaction.

**Saturation.** A filling, a making full.

**Saturnity.** Fulness.

**Saturnian.** Old, long ago;

as those are called *Saturnian times*, which the Poets call the first or golden age.

**Saturnine.** Of the nature of *Saturn*, i. e. stern, sad, melancholick.

**Satyr.** A strange monster in *India*, having the body of a man all hairy, with legs and feet like a Goat; which monsters the ancient Poets were wont to call Gods of the woods. It signifieth also a sharp biting kind of verse; wherein mens vices were laid open.

**Satyrical.** Sharp or biting, as *Satyr*s were commonly written.

**Savine.** A little low tree bearing leaves almost like Tamarisk, and of an hot scowring nature.

**Saultoir.** In Heraldry, the resemblance of a Saint *Andrew's* Cross.

**Saults.** Jumps, leaps.

**Saunce.** Without.

**Sawe.** An old saying.

**Saxifrage.** An herb bearing seed like Parsley seed, but more hot and biting; which seed or the root, being boiled in wine and drunken, breaketh the stone of the kidneys and bladder.

**Scale.** To ascend walls by, or with a ladder.

**Scalp.** The hair skin of the head.

**Scalping Iron.** A Chirurgeons Instrument where-with he scrapes purrified bones.

**Scammony.** The juyce of the root of an herb, brought hither dry out of *Asia* and *Mysia*. It is a violent purger of



of choler, and dangerous to take inward, unless it be well prepared. See *Diagridium*.

*Scandal*. An offence, or that which causeth one to fall, to stumble, or take offence.

*Scandalize*. To offend by evil example, or give one occasion to be offended.

*Scapular*. Belonging to the shoulder-blade.

*Scarife*. To scrape, cut, lance or open a sore.

*Scarification*. A scraping, or cutting.

*Scarp*. In Heraldry, the resemblance of a scarf worn by souldiers in the field.

\* *Scath*. Damage, harm, hurt.

*Skeleton*. The whole structure or frame of the bones of a mans body.

*Scene*. A Play, a Comedy, a Tragedy or the division of a Play into certain parts. In old time it signified a place covered with boughs, or the room where the Players made them ready.

*Scenography*. A description of Scenes.

*Sceptick*. One that is ever seeking, and never finds, like our new upstart sect of Seekers.

*Schedule*. A short note, scroll, or bill.

*Scheme*. The form or fashion of a thing: also a Figure in speaking.

*Schipb*. A ship-boat.

*Schirrum*. Belonging to an hard swelling in the flesh within the skin.

*Schisma*. Division or strife in matters of Religion,

*Schismatical*. Divided in fellowship from the other part, erroneous.

*Scholias*. A brief Expositor on the Text.

*Scholastical*. Learned, belonging to scholars.

*Sciatica*. A gout in the hip, caused by gross and flegmatick humours, gathered in the hollownes of the joynt thereof.

*Science*. Knowledge.

*Scintillation*. A casting forth little sparks of fire, a sparkling.

*Sciolist*. A small Philosopher, a pretender to knowledge or wit.

*Sciomancy*. Divination by shadows.

*Scissure*. A cutting, or dividing a cleft.

*Scolopendra*. A fish that feeling himself taken with an hook, casteth out his bowels, untill he hath unloosed the hook, and then swalloweth them up again.

*Scorn*. A gibe, taunt, or mocking.

*Sconce*. A fortified place, a block-house.

*Scope*. The end or mark that one aimeth at.

*Scorbutical*. Of, or belonging to the disease called the Scurvey.

*Scorpion*. A venomous worm with seven feet, bearing his sting in his tail, with which he striketh mischievously. They are of divers colours, and the female is the greater, having withall a sharper sting than the male: also the name of

of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

**Scot.** A tribute, tax, or impost, wherof whosoever is excused, is said to be or go *Scot-free*; also a share, or contribution, as when divers meet at a common dinner: from whence, as some conceive, the word *Scot-free* first came.

**Scotomy.** A certain disease in the head, which causeth a dimness of the eyes.

**Scouts.** One sent out to espy and bring tidings of the enemies purpose, or of any danger likely to happen.

**Scribe.** A Writer, a Clerk, a publick Notary,

**Scruple.** Doubt, difficulty: in Physick it signifieth a small weight of twenty wheat-corns, the third part of a dram.

**Scruplesity.** Doubtfulness, difficulty.

**Scrupulous.** Doubtfull, fearfull, one that casteth many doubts.

**Scrutiny.** Search, enquiry.

**Sculpture.** A carving, a graving.

**Scurrility.** Satey, scoffing, ribaudry.

**Scur.** The tail of an Hare or Coney.

**Scylla.** See *Charybdis*.

**Scythar.** A kind of short sword used among the Turks and Persians.

**Sea-calfs.** Great fishes that bellow like Oxen, and have their bodies covered with hairs. They breed like beasts on the land, and sleep there often in the night.

**Sea-lamprey.** A fish called by some *Remora*, which stayeth a ship under sail.

**Seater.** A certain Idol worshipped among the ancient Saxons, whence *Saturday* is denominated.

**Sebastens.** Little plumbs brought out of Italy, of a bluish colour, and sweet in taste. They are cold and moist in operation, and are often used by Physicians in hot Agues, and inward inflammations of the body.

**Secant.** In Geometry it is a right line proceeding from the Center of a Circle, and extended through the circumference to the end of the Tangent.

**Seccession.** A going aside, a separating ones self from another.

**Seclude.** To shut apart, to shut out.

**Seclusion.** A shutting apart. Adject. *Seclusus*.

**Secl.** A particular opinion of some few.

**Seclary.** One that followeth private opinions in Religion.

**Section.** A division or cutting off.

**Sector.** A certain Geometrical Instrument to shew the variety of Angles.

**Secular.** Worldly, or belonging to the world: also done or performed once in an age (which is counted an hundred years) as the *Ludi seculares*, or secular Plays amongst the ancient Romans.

**Secundine.** The after birth, the skin wherewith a child is wrapped in his mothers womb.

*Securo.*

**Secure.** Careless, void of fear.

**Security.** Assurance from fear or danger.

**Sedate.** Quiet, of an even, moderate temper.

**Sedentary.** Much or ever sitting.

**Sediment.** The dregs of any liquor which sinketh to the bottom.

**Seduce.** To deceive, to mislead.

**Sedulity.** Diligence, carefulness. Adject. *Sedulous*.

**See.** A Seat; Whence the Bishops seat, and by translation, the Bishoprick, called his See.

**Segment.** A piece or portion cut off from any thing; in Geometry it is taken for one part of a circle divided from another by a line.

**Segregate.** To divide, to sever.

**Seignory.** Dominion, Lordship, Sovereignty.

**Sejan.** A term in Heraldry, when a Beast is painted sitting upright.

**Seisin.** In Common Law it signifieth Possession.

**Select.** To choose, to pick out.

**Selenites.** A certain stone, so called, in respect of a white spot, which varies, according to the Moon.

**Sellander.** A kind of disease in an Horse causing a dry scab in his legs.

**Semblable.** Like.

**Semblance.** A shew, a colour.

**Semblant.** Like.

**Semicircle.** Half a circle.

**Semicircular.** Being of the

form of an half circle.

**Semicolon.** A certain stop of the sense in writing, being more then a Comma, but less then a Colon, which is also less then a full Period.

**Seminal.** Of, or belonging to seed.

**Seminary.** A seed plot.

**Semistary.** A crooked sword, a faulchion.

**Sempiternal.** Everlasting.

**Semy.** In composition the half.

**Sena.** A little plant growing in Italy and other hot Countreys, but the best is brought from *Alexandria*. It is hot and dry, and the leaves thereof are often boiled in Physick, to purge the body of melancholick gross humours, and to cleanse the blood; but there must be Anise-seed, Cinnamon, or Ginger added to it, for that otherwise it will provoke windiness, and gripings in the belly.

**Senate.** The Counsel-house, where the Magistrates of a Nation or City assemble themselves: also the Assembly it self.

**Senator.** An Alderman, or grave Magistrate of a City; a Counsellour of State.

**Seneschall.** A Steward, or Marhall.

**Senior.** The elder.

**Seniority.** Eldership.

**Sensation.** Sensibleness; also the exercise of any sense.

**Sensible.** That may be felt, or perceived, sometime witty, or of good conceit.

**Sensitive.**

*Sensitive.* Sensible, feeling, that hath sense.

*Sensual.* That pleaseth the senses, wanton, given to please the flesh.

*Sensuality.* Bodily pleasure, wanton delight.

*Sententious.* Full of sentences or wise speeches.

*Sentinel.* A man standing in some convenient place to descry what company cometh near an Army or Town of war.

*Separatists.* A certain Sect in Religion, so called, because they separate themselves from those that profess the received opinion of the Church.

*Separatory.* A kind of Instrument used by Chirurgions for the taking out of splinters of bones.

*Septemvirate.* The office or authority of seven persons equal in power.

*Septenary.* The number seven, a seventh in proportion.

*Septentrional.* Of, or belonging to the North.

*Septennial.* That lasteth seven years, that is done from seven years to seven years, or every seventh year.

*Septuagint.* Seventy learned men, which translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Greek.

*Sepulchral.* Of, or belonging to a Sepulchre, grave, or tomb.

*Sepulture.* Burial.

*Sequel.* That which followeth, the matter following.

*Sequester.* To divide, to withdraw, to put by it self.

*Sequestration.* A putting apart, a placing in several by it self.

*Sequestator.* One into whose hand any thing is sequestred. The name of an Office well known by sad experience in the late times of trouble.

*Seraglio.* The name of the Grand Signiors Court or Palace at Constantinople.

*Serain.* A foggy mist, or dampish vapour, falling in Italy about Sun ser, at which time it is unwholsom to be abroad, especially bare-headed.

*Seraphical.* Inflamed with divine love like a Seraphim.

*Seraphim.* The highest Order of Angels. See Hierarchy.

*Serenity.* Fair and clear weather.

*Sergreant.* A term applied in Heraldry onely to the Griffin, which is so called.

*Series.* A row of things orderly placed, an Order of succession.

*Serious.* Earnest, weighty, of great importance.

*Sermocination.* Talk, communication.

*Serosity.* The thinner part of blood floating on it like whey.

*Serpentine.* Of the nature of a Serpent, turning and winding in and out like a Serpent.

*Servile.* Base, slavish, belonging to a bond-man, or servant.

*Servility.* Bondage, base estate.

*Servitor.* A Serving-man, or

or Attendant; a name particularly used at the Universities.

*Servitude.* Bondage.

*Sesquipedal.* Containing a foot and an half in measure.

*Sesquitercian.* As much and a third part over and above.

*Sessions.* A sitting of Judges.

*Sesterce.* A certain Coin among the ancient Romans, four whereof went to a *Denarius*.

*Seibim.* A kind of tree like a white Thorn, the timber whereof never rotteth. Of this tree was made the holy Ark of the Old Testament.

*Severance.* A partition, or putting asunder.

*Severe.* Just, grave, hard.

*Severity.* Gravity, great constancy in ministering justice.

*Sewel.* A paper, elout, or any thing hanged up to keep a Deer from entering into a place.

*Sewer.* He that goeth before the meat of a Prince, or great Personage, to place it on the Table: also a Water-course, and one that hath authority to over-look Water-courses.

*Sexagesimal.* Belonging to sixty.

*Sexennial.* That lasteth six years, that is done from six years to six years, or every sixth year.

*Sexile.* The Month of August, anciently so called, as being the sixth from March.

*Sexule.* The sixth part of an ounce.

*Sexuple.* Six double, or six fold.

*Shallop.* A kind of small Boat: also a shell fish.

*Shamoise.* A wild Goat keeping the mountains.

*Shash.* See *Turbans*.

*Sherbet.* A sort of pleasant Drink first in use among the Turks and Persians.

*Shingles.* A disease about the breast, belly, or back, wherein the place affected looketh red, increasing circle-wise more and more. It is chiefly cured with Cats bloud; or, if it go round the body, it killeth.

*Shrew.* A kind of Field-Mouse, which if he go over a Beasts back, will make him lame in the chine; and if he bite, the beast swelleth to the heart, and dieth.

*Shrine.* A Tomb or place where the body of some Saint is buried, or remaineth.

*Sibilation.* An hissing, or whistling.

*Sibyl.* A Woman inspired with a spirit of prophesie; so called of the Greek word *Sios*, which signifieth God, and *Boule*, which signifieth counsel, because such women had knowledge (as was said) of the counsel of God. There were ten Sibyls famous above the rest. The first was *Sibylla* of *Persia*; the second of *Libya*; the third of the city *Delphos* in *Greece*; the fourth of *Cuma*, a City in *Asia*; the fifth of *Erythraa*, a City of *Asia*; the sixth of the Isle *Samos*; the seventh of *Cuma*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*. This *Sibylla* of *Cuma* (as it is written) came on a time to *Tarquin*, King of *Rome*, in the habit



bit of an old strange woman, offering to sell him 9 Books, full (as she said) of divine Oracles, for which she demanded three hundred crowns of gold: the King not much regarding, and beside thinking them too dear at that price, she burned three of them before his face, and then asked if he would have the other six, for which she demanded no less then she had done at first for the nine: hereat the King deriding her, and thinking her half mad, she burned three more of them, and told him that he should give her the same price for those three that were left. The King much wondering at the womans constant earnestness, and therefore thinking the Books contained no common matter, commanded three hundred crowns to be given her for them, which she receiving, presently vanished out of sight. These Books were after kept by the Romans very carefully, who in great matters of doubt always had recourse to them as to an assured Oracle. The eighth Sibyl was called *Sibylla of Helle-sponus in Greece*; the ninth was of *Phrygia*; the tenth and last of *Tybur*, a City near Rome in Italy. All these Sibyls prophesied of the Incarnation of our Saviour Christ.

*Siccity*. Dryness.

*Sicle*. In coin it signifieth four Sterling groats of eight to an ounce; in weight it is half an ounce.

*Side-lays*. Dogs laid in the

way to be let slip at a Deer as he passeth by.

*Siderated*. Blasted, or planet stricken, from *Sidus* a Star.

*Siderites*. A certain stone of an Iron colour.

*Sigillar*. Belonging to a Seal, or Impression.

*Sigles*. The first letters of words standing for the words themselves.

*Signal*. Notable, remarkable, famous: also a sign, token, mark.

*Signature*. A signing, subscribing, or sign manual.

*Signet*. A Seal.

*Significative*. Which expresseth a matter plainly.

*Signiory*. See *Seigniory*.

*Silery*. See *Cilery*.

*Similar*. Those parts of the body so called by Physicians, that are all of one substance and composition; as the nerver, and the like; as a muscle, a vein, and the like.

*Similitude*. A likeness.

*Simonist*. One guilty of the sin of *Simony*.

*Simony*. The selling of spiritual things for money. This name first was derived from one *Simon* a Sorcerer of *Samarita*, who offered money to the Apostles, that he might have power to give the Holy Ghost unto any that he should lay his hands on; for which cause he was sharply reproved by *S. Peter*.

*Simplist*. An Herbalist one that professeth skill in the nature of Simples, of Plants, of Drugs.

*Simulachre*. A picture, or image.

*Simulation*. Dissembling.

*Sinapism*.



**Sinapism.** A medicine, made of Mustard, made use of for the raising of blisters.

**Sincere.** Upright, plain, without dissimulation.

**Sindon.** Fine Linen cloth.

**Single.** The tail of a Stag, or other Deer.

**Singularity.** Private Opinion, a desire to be odd from other men.

**Sinister.** Being on the left hand, unhappy, naughty, lewd, harmful.

**Sinoper.** A kind of red stone, which some call Ruddle.

**Siphack.** In Anatomy the inner part of the belly joyn'd to the caul.

**Siren.** A Mer-maid: Poets feign there were three Mer-maids, or *Sirens*, in the upper part like Maidens, and in the lower part Fishes; which dwelling in the Sea of Sicily, would allure Sailors to them, and afterward destroy them; being first brought asleep with hearkning to their sweet singing. Their names were *Parthenope*, *Lygia*, and *Leucasia*: wherefore sometime alluring women are said to be *Sirens*.

**Siringe.** A Squirt.

**Sirocco.** A certain wind, so called in Italy, blowing from the South-East.

**Site.** The sitting or standing of a place.

**Simulation.** The same that Site is.

**Skeleton.** A carcass, whereof nothing is left but the bones; in Anatomy.

**Striker.** A filler or pourer out of drink.

**Stry.** An instrument used

by Weavers, a part of a Weavers Loom.

**Slighting.** The demolishing of Fortifications, and making them useless, and unserviceable.

**Slockster.** An inticer away of mens servants.

**Slat.** The view or print of a Stags foot in the ground.

**Slowly.** An herd or company of wild Boars together.

**Sluce.** A frame or device to keep water in any ground, or let it out.

**Smaragde.** A precious stone called an Emerald. See Emerald.

**Smegmatick.** Having a scouring or cleansing faculty.

**Snaphaunce.** A sort of gun that is discharged by striking fire, a fire-lock.

**Socage.** An ancient tenure of land, by doing some inferior service of husbandry to the Lord of the Fee.

**Sociable.** Willing to keep company, or courteous in company.

**Society.** Fellowship.

**Secinians.** A certain Sect that deny the Deity of Christ.

**Soc-me.** In common Law an ancient custom of grinding at the Landlords mill.

**Sodomy.** Masculine venery, buggery, first known to have been used among the people of Sodom.

**Solace.** To comfort, cherish. It is used also substantively for Comfort.

**Solar.** Belonging to Sol, or the Sun: also the upper roof of an house, an upper Gallery, or Walk, exposed to the Sun.

**Sole.** Alone, onely.  
**Solecism.** A false manner of speaking, contrary to the rules of Grammar.  
**Solegrave.** An old name of the Month of February.  
**Solemnize.** To celebrate, observe solemnly, use reverently. Subst. *Solemnization* and *Solemnity*. Adj. *Solemn*.  
**Solicite.** To urge, to move, to provoke.  
**Solicitous.** Anxious, careful, inquisitive.  
**Solicitude.** Carefulness.  
**Solid.** Whole, firm, not hollow.  
**Solidity.** Wholeness, massiveness, soundness.  
**Solidifidian.** One that is altogether for faith without good works, as conceiving them unnecessary.  
**Soliloquy.** Speech to ones self alone.  
**Solitary.** Alone, without company.  
**Solitude.** A desert place, a wilderness.  
**Solstice.** The stay of the Sun when he cannot go higher and lower which is (with us) in Summer about mid June, and in Winter about the middle of December.  
**Soluble.** Loose, not bound.  
**Solve.** To untie, to open, to expound.  
**Solution.** A payment, or an expounding.  
**Somniferous.** Bringing or causing sleep.  
**Somnolency.** Drowsiness.  
**Somnolent.** Drowsie, sleepy.  
**Sonorous.** Shrill, sounding, giving a plain or clear sound.  
**Sophist.** A subtil caviller in words, a crafty disputer,

which will make a false matter seem true.

**Sophism.** A false argument.  
**Sophistical.** Deceitfull, captious.  
**Sophistate.** To counterfeit, to deceive.  
**Sophistry.** A false kind of argument seeming true when it is not.  
**Sophy.** The title of the King of Persia.  
**Soporiferous.** The same as *Somniferous*.  
**Sorbonist.** A Doctor of the Sorbon, a famous College in Paris, so called from one Robert de Sorbonne the founder thereof.  
**Sorcery or Sorcellery** (contracted from *Sortilegium*) Divination by lots: also vulgarly taken for Inchantment or Witchcraft.  
**Sordid.** Foul, filthy, base.  
**Sore.** To fly up aloft: also it signifieth a Fallow Deer four years old.  
**Sorel.** A Fallow Deer three years old.  
**Sorites.** An argument consisting of many Propositions heapt one upon another.  
**Sororiation.** The swelling or round embossment of a womans breasts.  
**Source.** An head, original, beginning of.  
**Sowder.** A company of wild Boars together.  
**Spade.** Any male-creature gelded.  
**Spagyricall art.** A branch of Chymistry.  
**Spahyes.** The Cavalry, or horsemen belonging to the Great Prince of the Turks.  
**Spaide.** A red Deer 3 years old.  
**Spacious.**

**Spander.** Large and wide.  
**Spatule.** An Instrument wherewith Apothecaries and Chirurgeons use to spread their plaisters.

**Species.** The differing kind of every thing: one of the five predicables in *Logick*: also the form or figure of any thing.

**Spectacle.** A publick sight, shew, pageant, play.

**Spectator.** A beholder.

**Speciality.** A bill, bond, or other writing, specifying a debt.

**Specificall.** Special, particular.

**Specious.** Fair or goodly in outward shew.

**Sp. Etrea.** A ghost, apparition, or imaginary shape.

**Speculation.** The inward knowledge, or beholding of a thing.

**Speculative.** That which belongeth to Speculation.

**Sperme.** Seed.

**Sperma-ceti.** The seed of the Whale-fish: it is used in Physick against squats and bruilings of the body.

**Spermatical.** Of, or belonging to seed, or the veins which contain the seed.

**Sphere.** A round circle. It is commonly taken for the circled round compass of the Heavens.

**Spherical.** Round like a sphere.

**Spicitegy.** A gathering of ears of corn.

**Spikenard.** A kind of sweet herb like Lavender.

**Spine.** A thorn or prickle: also the Chine or back-bone.

**Spinster.** A term in common

Law, attributed to every unmarried woman under the degree of a Countess.

**Spiral.** Winding or reaching in and out.

**Spiritualities** of a Bilhop, are those profits which he receiveth as he is a Bilhop and not as a Baron of the Parliament, which are called Temporalities.

**Spissitude.** Thickness.

**Spiter.** A red male Hart of a year old.

**Spleger.** A cloth dipt in any kind of liquor to wash a fore.

**Spleen.** The milt of a man or beast, which is like a long narrow tongue lying under the short ribs on the left side, and hath this office of nature to purge the Liver of superfluous melancholick bloud: sometime it signifieth anger or choler.

**Splendent.** Bright, shining.

**Splendor.** Brightness.

**Spoliation.** A spoiling, waisting, or destroying.

**Spondee.** A foot in verse consisting of two long syllables.

**Spandyle.** A knuckle or joynt, a small bone.

**Spongeous.** Hollow like a sponge.

**Sponsion.** A mutual promise or agreement.

**Spontaneous.** That doth, or is done willingly, without constraint, voluntarily.

**Spousals.** A marriage.

**Sprains.** Dung of an Otter.

\* **Sprent.** To sprinkle.

**Springal.** An active, nimble young man.

**Spring-tides.** See *Neap-tides*.

**Spume.** Foam or froth.

**Spurious.**

## S T

*Spur-iow.* Base-born.

*Squadron.* A square form in a barrel.

*Squalid.* Filthy, foul, sluttish.

*Squirancy.* A swelling disease in the throat.

*Squinamb.* A kind of round rush, which is sweet, & hath flowers very medicinable.

*Stability.* Stedfastness, constancy.

*Statto.* A sweet oyl or liquor which is drawn out of new Myrrh, by bruising and straining it according to art.

*Staggard.* A red male Deer four years old.

*Stagire.* A firm me attributed to *Aristotle*, from *Stagira*, the place of his Nativity.

*Stall-ge.* A custom paid for stalls erected in Fairs or Markets.

*Stanch-bound.* An old hound well experienced.

*Standard.* An ensign in war: also the principal or standing measure of the Kings, to the scantling whereof, all the measures throughout the land are, or ought to be framed.

*Stannaries.* Mines of Tin.

*Stanza.* A stave, or certain number of verses, whose rhymes still come about in the same order.

*Staple.* Any town or city appointed for Merchants of England, to carry their Wool, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or such like commodities unto, for the better sale of them to other Merchants by the great.

*Starrules.* A little Star.

*Slater.* A sort of ancient coin.

*Statics.* An art pertaining

## S T

to the Mathematicks, treating about weights and measures.

*Station.* A standing or resting place.

*Statuary.* A maker of Statues.

*Statue.* A carved or cast image, made in proportion like a man.

*Statute.* A Decree or Act of Parliament.

*Stavesaker.* An herb bearing a three cornered seed of an hot burning nature, which being beaten to powder, and mingled with oyl destroyeth lice, and cureth all itchy maligness.

*Stechedos.* A beautiful herb, bearing fair knops or ears, which being boyled and drunken, do open the stopping of all inward parts, and are very good against the pain of the head, and diseases of the breast.

*Stellar.* Starry, belonging to stars.

*Stellionate.* A counterfeiting, or counterfeiting of wares.

*Stem.* A Garland: also a race, succession, or descent of any family.

*Stenography.* The way of short or narrow writing, a writing much within a small compass.

*Stercoration.* A laying on dung, a dunging.

*Sterile.* Barren.

*Sterility.* Barrenness, unfruitfulness.

*Sterling-peny.* The English peny, which (according to the Statutes, 5 Henry 3. and 31. Edw. 1.) ought to weigh

32 grains of wheat dry, in the midst of the ear, 20 of which pence make an ounce, and 12 ounces make a pound.

*Sternutation.* A sneezing.

*Stews.* Baths, hot houses, or places where women prostitute their bodies for hire.

*Stigmatich.* A notorious lewd fellow, which hath been burnt with an hot iron, or beareth other marks about him as a token of his punishment. Verb. *Stigmatize.*

*Stile.* A manner or form of speaking.

*Stiletto.* The small and pointed dagger, forbidden in many Towns of *Italy*.

*Stillatory.* Distilling, or dropping down: a Linbeck or Still.

*Still-yard.* A place in *London*, where the *Easterling* Merchants of *Hause* and *Almain* were wont to abide.

*Stimulati.u.* A provoking forward.

*Stipend.* Wages, or hire given one.

*Stipend.ry.* He that receiveth yearly wages, or is hired to do a thing for a certain price.

*Stipona.* A kind of compounded drink, so called.

*Stipitic.* Restrictive, stopping.

*Stipulation.* A solemn covenant or bargain.

*Stocada.* A Spanish word, signifying a stab or thrust with any pointed weapon.

*Stoicat.* Of, or belonging to the *Stoicks*.

*Stoicks.* A severe Sect of Philosophers at *Athens*, which followed the doctrine

of *Zeno*, who taught that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, and never to be moved either with joy or grief. They were called *Stoicks*, of the Greek word, *Stoa*, (which signifieth a Porch) because *Zeno* taught his followers in a common Porch of the City.

*Stole.* A long garment, or robe of honour.

*Stolid.* Blockish, stupid, sottish.

*Stom.chal.* Of, or in the stomach.

*Stone.* A certain measure containing of wool fourteen pounds, of beef eight only.

*To Stoom wine.* To set it forth with certain mixtures or infusions.

*Sorax.* A kind of sweet Gum, good against hoarseness and the cough.

*Stork.* A bird famous for natural love towards his parents, whom he feedeth, being old and impotent, as they fed him being young. The *Egyptians* so esteemed this bird, that there was a great penalty upon any that should kill him.

*Storm.* An onset, or assault of a place on all parts of it at once, which in *Dutch* is called an *Onslaught*.

*Stowage.* The laying in of goods or provision in the hold of a Ship.

*Strage.* A cutting down, or felling of trees, and thence vulgarly taken for a great slaughter, or ruine.

\* *Sirand.* A bank along the Sea-side, or by a River, the Sea-coast, or Sea-shore.



**Siranguation.** A choaking, or strangling.

**Strangurion.** A disease when one cannot make water, but by drops, and that with great pain.

**Swappado.** A punishment sometimes inflicted upon souldiers by hoisting them up with their arms tied behind them.

**Stratagem.** A policy, or subtil device in war, whereby the enemy is often vanquished.

**Stream works.** A sort of work in the Stanneries, or Tin mines, which is performed in the lower grounds.

**Strenuous.** Strong.

**Strict.** Hard, freight, severe.

**Stricture.** A sharp flying from red hot Iron.

**Strond.** See *Strand*.

**Stroph.** A subtle turning or winding.

**Structure.** A building.

**Student.** One that studies.

**Sindious.** Given to study.

**Supestation.** A making dull or senseless. Verb. *Supesto*.

**Stupid.** Blockish, without wit, dull.

**Stupidity.** Blockishness, dulness, astonishment.

**Stupration.** A deflowring or committing a rape.

**Stygian.** Belonging to the river *Styx*.

**Styx.** A feigned river in hell, by which the heathen gods did use to swear, and if they swore falsely, they were deprived of their god-head for 100 years after.

**Suavity.** Sweetness.

**Subaction.** A kneading, subduing or bringing under.

**Subalternation.** A succeeding by course.

**Subdue.** To take, pluck, or draw back or away. Subst. *Subduition*.

**Subhastation.** A selling of confiscate goods *sub hasta*, i.e. under the spear by publick out-cry.

**Subjugate.** To subdue or tame.

**Subitaneous.** Hasty, sudden.

**Subject.** That which is under another: also that which doth support qualities belonging unto it: as the body is the subject in which is health or sickness, and the mind the subject that receiveth into it any vertues or vices: also any kind of discourse or matter treated or written of.

**To Subjugate.** To subdue; and as it were to bring under the yoke.

**Sublime.** High, lofty, honourable.

**To Sublimate.** To raise or lift up: also in Chymistry, to refine or purifie by fire.

**Sublimatum.** A strong corrosive powder called white Mercury, used by Chirurgeons to eat and consume corrupted flesh.

**Sublimity.** Highness, loftiness.

**Sublunary.** Any creature, or other thing, under or below the Moon.

**Submersion.** Plunging, sinking, overwhelming, drowning.

**Submiss.** Lowly humble.

**Subordinate.** Placed in office under another.

**Subordination.** An appointing or placing of one thing under another.

**Suborn.**



**Saborn.** To bring one in for a false witness, to instruct one privily how to deceive another. Subst. *Subornation.*

**Subpœna.** A Writ whereby one is summoned to appear in the Chancery at a certain time, upon a great penalty, if he fail in appearance.

**Subscribe.** To write under.

**Subscription.** A writing under.

**Subsequent.** Follow immediately upon another thing.

**Subservient.** Serving, helping or conducing to any affair.

**Subsidiary.** Succouring, assistant; sent or given to the aid of.

**Subsidy.** Chiefly a tax, or tribute assessed by Parliament, and granted to the King.

**Subsist.** To abide or continue in his own being.

**Subsistence.** The abiding or continuance of a thing in its own estate.

**Substitute.** To appoint an inferior officer; also he that is in authority under another, or which ruleth instead of another.

**Subtraction,** vulgarly for **Subtraction.** A drawing from; in Arithmetick a finding the difference between two numbers, by drawing the lesser from the greater.

**Substructure.** An under-setting, a laying the under-work or foundation.

**Subtense.** A right line dividing a Circle into two equal Segments, and in a right angled Triangle the line opposite to the right Ang. it is also called a Chord in Geometry.

**Subterfuge.** A refuge, a safe guard; a place to hide or save one in.

**Subterraneous.** That is beneath, or under the ground.

**Subtract.** To take from, or away, to withdraw. Subst. **Subtraction.**

**Subvention.** Help, aid, relief, succour.

**Subversion.** An overthrow.

**Subvert.** To overthrow, to destroy.

**Suburban.** Belonging to the Suburbs, i. e. Certain Houses or Streets adjoining to a Town or City, but not within the walls.

**Succedaneous.** Succeding in the room of another.

**Succentor.** He that sings the Bate or deepe part in Musick; whence by corruption comes our vulgar Word **Sincanter.**

**Succenturiation.** A recruiting or supplying what is wanting of the full number of a band of Souldiers.

**Succinct.** Brief, short.

**Sucubus.** What ever sustains the passive or females part in the act of generation: as the **Incubus** contrarily doth the active or masculine part.

**Succulent.** Sappy, moist, full of juyce.

**Succussion.** A trotting or violent jolting.

**Sudorigne.** Causing or procuring sweat.

**Suffocate.** To strangle, choak.

**Suffocation.** A choaking, a strangling.

**Suffragan.** A Bishops Deputy, or a titular Bishop, appointed to assist the Diocesan Bishop.

**Suffrage** Favourable voices in our behalf, as at the choosing of Officers or Magistrate.

**Suffumigation.** A smoaking or fuming underneath.

**Suggest.** To put closely into ones mind.

**Suggestion.** A promoting or putting of a thing into ones mind.

**Sulphur.** Primstone.

**Sultan.** The title of Supreme or Sovereign among the Turks and Persians equivalent to King, Prince, or Emperour.

**Sultanin.** A coin of gold among the Turks, valuing of our money about 75 s<sup>d</sup>.

**Summary.** A brief gathering together: an abridgement containing the whole effect of a matter in few words.

**Summit.** The height or top of a thing.

**Summon.** To warn, cite, or give notice to.

**Superabound.** To abound very much, to be in great plenty. Sub. *Superabundancy*.

**Supachery.** A French word signifying injurious dealing, or a taking an advantage to give an assault or affront.

**Supercilious.** Proud, haughty, or stately in countenance.

**Supereminence.** Authority or dignity above others.

**Supererogation.** Laying out of more then one hath received; or the doing of more then a man is of necessity bound to do.

**Superfection.** Conception upon conception, a second breeding of young before the first is brought forth.

**Superficial.** Going no farther then the outside; slight; bearing shew onely in the outside without any goodness within.

**Superficies.** The outside of every thing, which is always in sight.

**Superfluous.** More then needs to be, overmuch.

**Superfluous.** That which is too much; also vain or unprofitable.

**To Superindue.** To bring or draw over another. Hence the Subst. *Superinduction*.

**Superintendent.** A principal Overseer.

**Superiour.** Higher, above another. Subst. *Superiority*.

**Superlative.** The highest.

**Supernal.** That which cometh from above.

**Supernatural.** Above nature.

**Supernumerary.** Above the ordinary or full number.

**Superscription.** A writing set upon any thing, as on the outside of a Letter.

**Supersedas.** In our common Law it signifieth a commandment sent by writing forbidding an Officer from the doing of that, which otherwise he might and ought to do.

**Superstition.** An excess of ceremonious worship, false worship, ignorance or mistake in the service of God.

**Supine.** Careless, negligent, retchless.

**Supplant.** To trip one, or to overthrow him craftily.

**Supplement.** That which supplieth or maketh up what is wanting.

**Supply.** To fill up or add to.

**Suppliant.** He that maketh

keeth a supplication, or humbly entreateth another.

**Supplicate.** To beseech humbly.

**Support.** To bear up, stay up, keep from falling. Subst. **Supportation.**

**Suppositions.** Counterfeit, feigned, a Changeling.

**Suppository.** Any thing put up into the Fundament, to make the body soluble.

**Suppress.** To keep down, to beat under; sometime to conceal or keep close. Subst. **Suppression.**

**Supputation.** An account or reckoning.

**Supremacy.** The Estate of chief power and authority.

**Supreme.** Chief, highest, most excellent.

**Surcease.** To give over, leave off, or cease.

**Surcharge.** To overcharge.

**Surcingle.** See *Surfengle*.

\* **Surcote.** A gown with an hood of the same.

**Surface.** The upper part, the first shew, or outward face of things.

**Surge.** A billow, or rising wave.

**Surplusage.** Overplus, more then needs.

**Surprise.** To come unawares, to take upon a sudden.

**Surprish.** A taking unawares.

\* **Surquedry.** Presumption.

**Surrendri.** To yield up Lands or Tenements to another.

**Surreption.** A privy taking away.

**Surreptitious.** Stolen, fally come by, done privily, and by stealth.

**Surrogation.** An appointing in ones room.

**Surround.** To compass round about.

**Surfengle.** A French word signifying a large upper girdle.

**Survey.** To overlook or over-see.

**Surveyor.** He that hath the oversight of the Kings or some great Personages lands or works.

**Survive.** To over live, or live after another.

**Susception.** An undertaking.

**Suscitation.** An awaking, raising, or stirring up.

**Suspend.** To stay one by authority for a time from executing his office; to delay, to defer. Hence the Subst.

**Suspension.**

**Suspense.** Doubtfulness, uncertainty.

**Sustinal.** Any small passage for air to come in at, as the tunnel of a chimney or the like.

**Sustiation.** A breathing, or sighing.

**Sustentation.** A staying up, an upholding, a nourishing, or maintaining.

**Susurratio.** A whispering, or soft murmuring.

**Suture.** A joyning together like a seam, as particularly of certain bones or skins in the body so joynd, the chief of which is the Coronal Suture in the head.

**Swallows Tail.** In building it signifieth a fastning of two pieces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder.

**Swain.** A servant.

**Swainmote.** A Court kept thrice.

thrice a year, touching matters belonging to a forest.

\* *Sweven*. A dream.

\* *Swynk*. Labour.

*Sybil*. See *Sybl*.

*Sycamore*. A tree like a fig-tree, having great branches, and large leaves like a Mulberry. It bears fruit three or four times in a year, much like a wild fig, but without any seeds within. The fruit groweth upon the very body of the tree, and the great main boughs, and will never be right except it be scraped with an iron tool. It is found plentifully in *Caria*, *Egypt*, and the Isle of *Rhodes*; especially in such places, where Wheat will not grow.

*Sycophant*. A tale-bearer, a slanderer, a false accuser.

*Syllabical*. Consisting of Syllables, relating to a Syllable, *i. e.* a clapping together of several Letters into one sound.

*Syllogism*. An Argument consisting of three parts, whereby something is necessarily proved; as thus:

*Every virtue is honourable: Patience is a virtue; therefore, Patience is honourable.*

The first part of a Syllogism is called the Proposition or Major; the second, the Assumption or Minor; and the third, the Conclusion. Hence the Adj. *Syllogistical*.

*Sylvage*. Of, or belonging to the woods.

*Symbol*. A short gathering of principal points together: also a Mystical sentence; a badge, token, or sign of distinction.

*Symmetry*. Due proportion of one part with another.

*Symmetrian*. He that considereth the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole.

*Sympathy*. A likeness in quantity, or a like disposition or affection of one thing to another.

*Symphony*. Harmony, or consent in Musick.

*Symptoms*. Any passion or grief following a disease, or sensibly joyned with it; as, head-ach with an Ague, a pricking in the side with a Plurisie, and such like.

*Synagogue*. A Congregation or Assembly; commonly it signifies a Church of the *Jews*.

*Synalepha*. A contracting the sound of two vowels into one, by taking away the first.

*Synchronism*. A bring contemporary, or hapning at the same time.

*Synope*. A fainting fit, a falling into a swoond.

*Syndick*. One authorized to deal in the affairs of the Common-wealth, or of a Corporation.

*Synecdoche*. A certain Figure in Rhetorick, wherein a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.

*Synod*. A general council, a general or universal assembly. Adject. *Synodal*.

*Synonymous*. Having the same definition or signification.

*Synoprr*. See *Cinoper*.

*Synopsis*. A sight or full view of a thing.

*Synteresis*. The inward conscience, or a natural quality in-

ingrafted in the soul, which inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill.

**System.** A Collection of parts, a body: as a System of Divinity, i. e. a body of the doctrine of Divinity.

**Systole.** In Rhetorick, the shortning of a long vowel; in Anatomy the contracting or compressive motion of the heart and arteries.

**T.**

**T. Abred.** A Jerkin or short Coat without sleeves.

**Tabernacle.** A shelter, or a room made abroad with boards and boughs of trees. There was of old among the *Israelites* a Feast commanded by God, called the Feast of Tabernacles; which began on the fifteenth day of the seventh month, and continued seven days, during which time the *Israelites* lived abroad in Tabernacles, in remembrance that their Fathers a long time so lived, after God had delivered them out of the land of *Egypt*.

**Tabid.** Pining or consuming away.

**Tabulation.** A making any thing of boards or Planks.

**Taeamabaca.** A Robin brought out of the West *Indies*, of great vertue against any cold humours rising of the Mother, Toothach, and divers other griefs.

**Taces.** Armor for the thigh.

**Taciturnity.** Silence, or keeping silence.

**Tacticks.** The skill or art of setting an army in aray.

**Talariae.** The winged shoes which *Mercury* is feign'd by

the Poets to have worn.

**Talent.** A certain value of money. Among the Greeks there were two kinds of talents, the greater and the less: The greater contained about 233 pounds sterling; the less about 175 pounds. Among the *Hebrews* the greater Talent of the Sanctuary contained 400 pounds, the lesser Talent half so much.

**Talismans.** Magical figures or Characters made under certain Constellations.

**Tallage.** Custom, freight.

**Talmud.** A book composed by the *Jews*, containing the body of the *Jewish* Law.

**Tamarines.** A fruit brought hither out of *India*, like unto green Damsons. They are cold in operation, and therefore good against turning feavers, and all inward diseases proceeding from heat and choler.

**Tamarisk.** A little tree bearing leaves not much unlike to heath; the decoction whereof in Wine and a little Vineger being drunken, is of great vertue against the hardness or stopping of the Spleen or Milt. This tree doth by nature so waste the Milt, that swine which have been daily fed out of a vessel made thereof, have been found to have no Milt at all.

**Tamburin.** A certain old kind of Musical Instrument.

**Tangent.** A right line drawn perpendicular to the Radius or Semidiameter, so that it toucheth the outside of the circumference.

**Tantalus.** One whom the Poets



Poets do feign, for revealing some Divine secrets, to be tormented in hell with perpetual thirst and longing, as having fair apples always hanging over, to his very mouth; almost; and plenty of water up to his chin, but so contrived, that whensoever he either listeth himself to the one, or boweth to the other, both go back and withdraw from him. Hence, to *tantalize*, sometimes used for to torment a man with promising hopes that never take effect.

\* *Tepinage*. Secrecy, stillness.

*Tarantula*. A little beast like a Lizard, having spots in his neck like Stars.

*Tardy*. Slow: also to be found guilty.

*Tardology*. Slowness of speech.

To *Tarnish*. To lose the gloss or splendour, to look smutty or sully'd, being spoken chiefly of rich hangings or other materials wrought in Gold or Silver.

*Tarpaulin*. A sort of coarse canvas tar'd over, much used about Shipping.

*Tarasse*. An open gallery or place to walk in, built on the top of an house, or high from the ground.

*Tarsar*. Lees of Wine.

*Tassel*. The mate of any sort of Hawk.

*Tautology*. A repeating of one speech or matter often.

*Tax*. To appoint what one shall pay to the Prince: sometime to reprove.

*Taxes*. A measure of moist

things, being the sixth part of a tun, and the third part of a pipe.

\* *Taen*. Sorrow.

*Tegment*. A Covering or Cloathing.

*Telescope*. A Prospective glass, or Instrument that renders a plain sight of things at a great distance.

*Temerarious*. Rash, hasty.

*Temerity*. Rashness.

*Temperature*. A temper, tempering: a mean, moderation, qualification.

*Templars*. Certain Christian Souldiers, dwelling about the Temple at Hierusalem, whose office was to entertain Christian strangers that came thither for devotion, and to guard them in safety when they went to visit the places of the holy Land: They wore by their Order a white Cloak, or upper Garment, with a red Cross.

*Temporal*. That which endureth but a time.

*Temporalities*. See *Spiritualities*.

*Temporary*. The same that *Temporal* is.

*Temporize*. To follow the time, to seek to please the time. Subst. *Temporizer*.

*Temulency*. Drunkenness.

*Tenable*. Holdable.

*Tenacity*. A holding fast, a niggardness. Adj. *Tenacious*.

*Tendency*. A stretching forth, a striving or pressing forward.

*Tenderlings*. The soft tops of a Deer's horns when they are in blood.

*Tendon*. A tail of a muscle; a bloodless instrument of motion,



tion: consisting partly of the sinew; and partly of the ligament and fibers, which issue confusedly from the belly of a muscle.

**Tendrils.** Little sprigs of Vines or other Plants, where with they take hold to grow or stay themselves up.

**Tenebrosity.** Darkness, obscurity.

**Tenne.** A term used among Heralds, signifying an Orange or tawny colour.

**Tenon.** That part of a post which is put into a mortise hole, to make it stand upright, or to bear it up.

**Tenour.** The order, form or substance of matter: also in Musick the next part to the Base.

**Tensile.** Apt or easie to be stretched out.

**Test.** A certain Instrument used by Chirurgeons for the searching of wounds: also a moving receptacle or place of being.

**Tenth.** That yearly tribute which all Ecclesiastical livings do yield to the King, being the tenth part of their value.

**Tenuity.** Littleness, slenderness.

**Tenure.** The manner whereby tenements are holden of their Lords; an hold, or estate in lands.

**Tepidity.** Lukewarmness.

**Tetration.** A piercing or boring through.

**Tetragram.** Wrangling, overthwart dealing; a seeming to run away, and yet fight still.

**Term.** The bounds and limit

ation of time: also that time set apart for keeping Courts at Westminster for the dispatch of Law matters; the rest of the year being call'd Vacation.

**Termination.** An ending or last part of a word.

**Ternary.** Belonging to the number Three: also substantively taken for the same as Ternum, the number Three.

**Terrace.** An high and open gallery: also a plot, platform, fort or bulwark; a bank, heap, or hillock of earth.

**Terrene.** Earthly.

**Terrestrial.** Earthly.

**Terrier.** The Court-roll, or catalogue of all the names of a Lords tenants, with their rents and services; also a recital or schedule of all the glebe-lands appertaining to a Parsonage, or Vicarage, with their quantity and boundaries.

**Terrify.** To make afraid.

**Territory.** Land lying within the bounds of a City.

**Terror.** Fear, dread.

**Tertian.** The third, or returning every third day.

**Test.** A certain Instrument used by Refiners for the Refining and purging of Gold and Silver from the dross: whence, by Metaphor, it signifies Trial.

**Testament.** A Will.

**Testator.** He that maketh a Will.

**Testify.** To bear witness.

**Testification.** A witnessing.

**Tetrachord.** An Instrument of four strings.

**Tetragon.** A Quadrangle, a Geometrical figure consisting of four angles.

**Tetra-**

**Tetragrammaton.** Having four Letters. The Hebrews so-called the great name of God *Jehovah*, because in their language it was written with four Letters.

**Tetrarch.** A Prince that ruleth the fourth part of a Kingdom.

**Tetrick.** Sowre, crabbed, froward, cross, impatient. We pronounce it *Tatter*.

**Teutonick.** The ancient name of the Germans or *Almaines*.

**Txiile.** Woven.

**Thalassiarck.** An Admiral or supream Commander at Sea.

**Thalmud.** The same as *Talmud*.

**Theater.** A place made half round, where people sate to behold solemn Plays and Games.

**Theatrical.** Of, or belonging to the Theater.

**Theme.** A sentence or Argument whereon one speaketh or writeth.

**Theogony.** The generation of the gods.

**Theology.** Divinity; the knowledge of Divine things.

**Theological vertues.** Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they have their object and end in God.

**Thiomachy.** A fighting against Heaven, a making war with the gods.

**Theorbe.** A sort of Lute or musical Instrument for the playing of a ground or lowest part.

**Theoreme.** A maxime, rule, or principle; taken for granted in any Art or Science.

**Theoretical.** That which be-

longeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing.

**Theorick.** The inward knowledge or contemplation of a thing.

**Therapemick.** That part of Physick, which treats of healing or curing of diseases.

**Thermometer.** A Weather-glass, a certain Instrument to measure the degrees of heats and colds.

**Thesis.** A general or indefinite question, argument, or position.

\* **Thilk.** The same.

\* **Thirle.** To pierce.

**Thor.** The name of a certain Idol, worshipped by the ancient Saxons, whence our word *Thursday*.

**Thorp.** An old word for a Village.

**Thrafonical.** Vain-glorious, full of boasting as *Thrase* was.

**Thrave.** A certain quantity of corn, containing two sheaves, or 24 theaves.

**Threnes.** Lamentations, mournings.

**Threnody.** A singing of Elegies, or funeral Songs.

\* **Threpe.** It signifieth to affirm.

**Tbummin.** An Hebrew word signifying perfection. See *Urim*.

**Thyrse.** A certain truncheon encircled with Ivy, born by women anciently at the feast of *Bacchus*.

**Tiara.** A rich cap or hat of silk used by Kings and Priests of *Persia*. It covered not the whole head before, but was fastned with ribbons behind, so that it could not easily fall off.

**Ticrect.**

**Tiercet.** A Stanza of three Verses in any Song.

**Tierce.** The third part of a Pipe of liquid measures.

**Tiger.** A fierce wild beast in *India* and *Hyrcania*. This beast is the swiftest of all other; wherefore they are taken very young in the dams absence, and carried away by men on horse back, who hearing the cry of the old *Tiger* following swiftly after them, do of purpose let fall one of the young whelps, that while she beareth that back, they in the mean time may escape safe with the other to the Ship.

**Timariots.** A sort of Knights or Horsemen among the *Turks*.

**Timber.** Among Furriers, a measure of fourty skins: in Heraldry, a row of Ermins in caps of honour.

**Timorous.** Fearfull.

**Timidity.** Fearfulness.

**Tincture.** A dipping, colouring, or staining of a thing.

**Tinsel.** See *Baudin*.

**Tissue.** Cloth of Silk woven with Gold and Silver, and much like Cloth of Tinsel.

**Tisbing.** A Society of 10 Families, the chief man whereof is called a *Tisbing-man*.

**Titillation.** A tickling.

**Titubation.** A stumbling, or staggering.

**Titular.** Which beareth onely a Title.

**Toll.** Customs paid in Fairs and Markets for goods bought and sold there. (ser.

**Tolerate.** To endure, or suffer.

**Toleration.** An induring, a sufferance.

**Tolsey.** A kind of Bursc, Exchange, or place of paying Toll.

**Tome.** A part, or division.

**Tone.** A tune, note, or accent of the voice.

**Tonnage.** A payment due for merchandise carried in Tuns, or such like vessels, after a certain rate in every Tun.

**Tonsure.** A clipping, or cutting off the hair.

**Topaz.** A precious Stone, whereof there are two kinds; one of the colour of gold; and the other of a Saffron colour, not so good at the first. It is written, that this Stone being put into seething water, doth so cool it, that one may presently take it out with his hand.

**Topicks.** Places to find Arguments. Adject. *Topical*.

**Topography.** A description of a place. Adj. *Topographical*.

**Torosity.** Brawniness, fullness of flesh.

**Torpeda.** The Cramp fish, which see in its proper place.

**Torpidity.** Numness, astonishment.

**Torrent.** A little stream, a Brook that runneth swiftly.

**Torrid.** Burning, exceeding hot.

**Torsion.** A wringing, or wresting out.

**Tort.** A Common-Law word, borrowed from the *French*, and signifying wrong, injury, &c.

**Tortauxes.** Cakes of Bread; a term used in Heraldry.

**Torsuous.** Bending, crooked, winding in and out.

**Torvity.** A looking lowre, crabbed, or lowering.

**Total.**

**Total.** The whole.

**Trace.** To follow by the Reps.

**Traces.** The Print of feet in beasts of ravine; as wild Boars, Bears, and such like.

**Tract.** A drawing in length.

**Tractable.** Facile to be ruled and handled, gentle, easie to be persuaded.

**Tractate.** A Treatise, a Discourse, handling, or treating of any thing.

**Tradition.** A delivery, that which is delivered us from others.

**Traduce.** To speak evil of one, to defame, to reproach.

**Traduction.** A drawing, or conveying from place to place.

**Tragacanth.** A kind of Gum, the best whereof is clear, and somewhat sweet in taste: it is often used against coughs, and rough hoariness of the throat.

**Tragedy.** A Play or History ending with great sorrow and blood-shed.

**Tragician.** A Player, or Writer of Tragedies.

**Tragic, or Tragical.** Mournful, lamentable, deadly, which endeth like a Tragedy.

**Trajection.** A passing, carrying, or conveying over.

**Tramontane.** Dwelling beyond the Mountains.

**Tranquillity.** Quietness, calmness.

**Transact.** To fall to an agreement, to finish, dispatch, or conclude. Subst. *Transactiō.*

**Transalpine.** Over beyond, or on the further side of the Alps.

**Transcendent.** That which

climbeth over, and surmounteth another thing: in Logick it signifieth a word of such nature, that it cannot be included in any of the ten predicaments. Subst. *Transcendency.*

**Transcribe.** To write or copy out.

**Transcript.** A writing or copying out.

**Transfer.** To carry, or convey from one place to another.

**Transfiguration.** An altering of the former figure.

**Transformation.** A changing into another form.

**Transfretation.** A wasting over a river, or any bay or creek of the Sea.

**Transitio.** A passing over from one thing to another.

**Transitory.** Soon passing, of short continuance.

**Translate.** The same that *Transfer*: also to turn out of one language into another.

**Translucent.** Clear, bright, which may be seen through.

**Transmarine.** That cometh from, or is of the parts beyond the Sea.

**Transmigration.** A removing, or passing from one place to another.

**Transmis.** To send over, or away.

**Transmutation.** A changing. **Transome.** An overthwart beam in building, called a brow-post.

**Transparant.** Clear, that may be seen through.

**Transpire.** To breathe through, as doth the whole body through the skin. Subst.

*Transpiration.*

*Transplant.*

T R

**Transplant.** To remove, plant, or set in another place.

**Transport.** To send over by ship.

**Transpose.** To change, or alter the order of a thing.

**Subst. Transposition.**

**Transubstantiation.** A changing of one substance into another.

**Transversal.** Overthwart, across.

**Trassings.** The crossings or doublings of a Roe-buck before the hounds.

**Trave.** A Trevis to shoe a wild horse in.

**Traverse.** To march up and down, or to move the feet with proportion, as in dancing. In our common Law it signifieth to make contradiction, or to deny the chief point of the matter where-with one is charged.

**Travmatick.** Vulnerary, pertaining to wounds.

**Treble.** Threefold, or to make a thing three so great as it is; sometime it signifieth the highest note in Musick.

**Tremor.** A trembling.

**Trenial.** A company of Masses prayed for the dead, thirty in number.

**Trepandion.** An Instrument used by Chirurgeons to cut out a small bone withall.

**Trepidation.** Trembling, terror, fear.

**Tresses.** Hair.

**Triangled.** Three cornered.

**Triangular.** The same.

**Trians.** An Order of Souldiers in the Roman Army that went always hindmost, or in the rear.

**Tribe.** A kindred, or com-

T R

pany that dwelleth together in one ward.

**Tribunal.** A grand Court of Justice, or Judgement seat.

**Tribune.** The name of two chief Officers of Rome. The first was Tribune of the People, who was to defend their Liberties, and had therefore the Gates of his House standing always open day & night. The other was called Tribune of the Souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered being as the Knight Marshal is with us.

**Tributary.** Which payeth tribute.

**Triclinium.** Seats, or Couches, or rather Beds, whereon formerly it was a fashion at meals to lie, or lean upon, amongst many (of the Eastern Nations, especially) were called by that name. For they did not use that table-gesture of sitting as we do; but of accubation or discumbency, that is, lying down and leaning upon their left elbow; for which purpose they had for the most part three beds encompassing a table.

**Trident.** Any three-forked Instrument, particularly the three-forked Mace, which Neptune is feigned by the Poets to have wielded.

**Triennial.** That lasteth three years, that is done from three years to three years, or every third year.

**Trifole.** A sort of bearing in Heraldry, resembling a leaf of three-leaved grass.

**Triglyph.** In Architecture certain triple gutters, furrows



**rows** or trenches graven along columns or pillars.

**Trigon.** A Triangle or Geometrical Figure consisting of three angles or corners.

**Trigonometry.** The measuring of Triangles.

**Trine.** Belonging to the number three.

**Trinity.** Three joyned in one, or three together.

**Trinquet.** The top gallant or highest sail of a Ship.

**Triebolar.** Of small estimation, little worth.

**Trip.** An herd or flock of goats.

**Tripartite.** Divided into three parts.

**Triplication.** A trebling, a thrice-folding, or doing, a multiplying by three.

**Triplicity.** Threefold being

**Tripode.** A three-footed stool.

**Triptote.** In Grammar a Noun declined with three Cases onely.

**Trite.** Worn threed bare, grown stale by much use.

**Trivial.** Base, vile, of no estimation, common every where.

**Triumph.** A solemn pomp, or shew, at the return of a Captain, for a victory that he hath gotten.

**Triumphal.** Of, or belonging to Triumphs.

**Triumvirate.** The office of three together.

**Trochisks.** Little flat cakes sold by Apothecaries, made of divers simple medicines mingled together.

**Trompery.** Deceit, couzenage, Legerdemain.

**Trope.** The changing of a

word, or figurative manner of speaking.

**Trophy.** Any thing set up in token of victory. This custom first began among the *Greeks*, who used in that place, where the enemies were vanquished, to cut down the boughs of great trees, and in the stocks or bodies of them to hang up armour, or other spoils taken from the enemies.

**Tropicks.** Two imagined Circles in the Sphere, of equal distance on either side from the Equinoctial line. The one is called the *Tropick of Cancer*, the other, the *Tropick of Capricorn*. To the first the Sun cometh in *June*, to the other in *December*. They are called *Tropicks* of the *Greek* word *Trepo*, which signifieth to turn: because when the Sun comes to either of them, he turns his course another way.

**Action of Trover.** Is an action lying against a man, who having found another mans goods, denies to return them upon demand.

**Troy weight.** A pound weight of 12 ounces, by which gold, silver, precious stones, jewels, and bread are weighed.

**Trucheman.** An interpreter,

**Truculent.** Fierce, cruel and terrible.

**Truncation.** A lopping or cutting off.

**Trunk.** The body of a tree.

**Tube.** Any long pipe or hollow Instrument.

**Fuel.** A term in hunting: the fundament of a beast.

**Tuition.** Defence, protection.

*Tulipans.*



**Tulipant.** A linen wreath which the *Indians* use to wear on their heads.

**Tumour.** A swelling.

**Tumult.** A sedition or troublesome gathering together of the people.

**Tumultuous.** Seditious, full of business or trouble.

**Tun.** A measure of 252 gallons. In weight it signifies twenty hundred.

**Turban.** An ornament for the head, being a wreath of fine linen wrapped about the temples, worn among the *Turks* instead of hats.

**Turkish.** A root much used in Physick to purge slimy flegm out of the body. The best is white & hollow, and is commonly taken with a little Ginger, for then it will work the effect with more ease.

**Turkish mineral.** A certain red powder (made according to the *Paracelsian* practise) which is used against the *French* disease.

**Turbulent.** Troublesome, unquiet. Subst. *Turbulency*.

**Turgid.** Rising into a bunch, or swelling with humours.

**Turkise.** A precious stone of a blew colour.

**Turnement.** See *Fasting*.

**Turpentine.** A fair, clear, & moist kind of Rosin, which is fuzeth out of the *Lark* or *Turpentine* tree. It is good to be put into ointments and emplaisters, for it gluetb, cleanseth, and healeth wounds. It may be also licked in with honey, and then it cleanseth the breath, and gently looseth the belly, provoking urine, & driving out the stone and gravel.

**Turpitude.** Filthiness, dishonesty.

**Turtle dove.** A bird less than a Pigeon, famous for continency in widows estate. If the male or female of this bird die, the other ever remaineth single, as it were in continual sorrow. In the spring-time they are scarce seen, because they then lose their feathers: when they drink, they lift not up their heads backward as other birds use. They live commonly 8 years, and do breed twice a year, not above three eggs at a time.

**Tutelary.** Guarding, protecting, patronizing, defending.

**Tury.** A sort of mineral substance much used in Physick, and apt to crumble into dust.

**Turmouthed.** He that hath the chin and nether jaw kicking out farther than the upper.

**Tutor.** A defender, he that hath charge to bring up a child.

**Thyso.** A certain Idol, or false deity, worshipped by the ancient *Saxons* and *Germans*, from which the third day of the week, viz. *Tuesday*, takes denomination.

**Twiss.** An instrument used by Carpenters to make mortise holes.

**Tympany.** A disease wherein the body waxing lean, the belly swelleth up, having great store of wind and windy humour gathered together between the inner skin thereof and the guts.

**Type.** A figure, form, shadow or likeness of any thing.

**Typical.** Mystical, or that which

which serveth as a shadow  
and figure of another thing.

**Tyrant.** A cruel Prince, one  
that ruleth unjustly.

**Tyrannize.** To play the ty-  
rant, to govern with cruelty.

## V.

**Vacant.** Void, empty, with-  
out business.

**Vacation.** A ceasing from  
labour, leisure: also the inter-  
rum or space of time between  
the Terms.

**Vacillation.** A staggering,  
or wavering.

**Vacuity.** Emptiness.

**Vacuum.** The same.

**Vadimonny.** Suretiship, a  
standing engaged for ano-  
thers performance.

**Vail bones.** To put off the  
hat, to strike sail, to give sign  
of submission.

**Valediction.** A bidding fare-  
well.

**Valentinians.** Certain He-  
reticks so called by the name  
of their first Master *Valenti-  
nians*; who held opinion  
that our Saviour received  
not his flesh of the blessed  
Virgin Mary.

**Valer.** A Groom or ordi-  
nary serving-man.

**Validity.** Force or strength.

**Vainity.** Vain, or idle  
speech or talk.

**Vapour.** A fume or smoke  
rising out of the earth, being  
easily dissolved into water.

**Variable.** Changeable,  
which altereth often.

**Variation.** An altering, or  
changing.

**Vary.** To be changed, or  
varied with, on, and under a  
term in Heraldry.

**Varvels.** Small silver rings  
upon Hawks legs, having  
the owners name graven on  
them.

**Vassallage.** Service, subje-  
ction, as of him that holdeth  
fee of his Lord, thence called  
a *Vassal*.

**Vast.** Huge and great.

**Vastation.** A wasting or  
spoiling.

**Vatican.** The Pope's Li-  
brary, so called from an hill  
of that name in Rome, on  
which it standeth.

**Vavassour.** A Lord or Baron.

**Vauincouers.** Fore-runners.

**Vauxlay.** A term of hunt-  
ing, when they set hounds in  
readiness, where they think  
a chase will pass, and cast  
them off before the rest of  
the kennel come in.

**Vaward.** The foremost part  
of a battel.

**Vayvode.** A title of great  
honour and dignity in *Trans-  
sylvania*, and the countyes  
thereabout, equivalent to  
duke or Prince in these parts.

**Ubiquitary.** One that is in  
all places, or every where:  
also, one that followeth the  
*Lutheran* opinion of Christs  
Body being every where, by  
reason of its union with the  
Divine Nature.

**Ubiquity.** The presence of  
a person in all places at once.

**Uedboys.** Hedgehogs.

**Vegetable.** *Vegetal*, *Vegetative*,  
*Vegetane.* That which liveth  
and groweth as plants do.

**Vehemency.** Earnestness.  
**Vehicular.** Pertaining to a  
Vehicle, i.e. a wain or chariot,  
and generally any thing else  
serveth to carry or convey.

*Veil.*

*Veil.* To hide or cover; also any thing which hideth or covereth.

*Velinations.* Skirmishes, fightings.

*Velocity.* Swiftneſs.

*Velum.* Fine parchment of calves ſkins.

*Vendible.* Saleable, which will quickly be ſold.

*Venefice.* The Craft of many poiſons: alſo ſorcery.

*Venerable.* Reverent, grave, worſhipfull.

*Veneration.* A worſhipping.

*Venery.* Hunting; ſometime ſheſhly wantonneſs.

*Venercal.* See *Venerous*.

*Venerous.* Fleſhly, given to lechery.

*Venie.* A touch in the body at playing at weapons.

*Venial.* Which may eaſily be pardoned.

*Vent.* A place for air or wind to come in at: whence *Ventiler*, a Diminutive.

*Ventiduct.* A pipe to convey wind from one place to another.

*Ventilation.* Breathing, or gentle blowing: alſo a van-ning or winnowing.

*Vento.* A fan for a woman.

*Ventiloſity.* Windineſs.

*Ventrele.* The ſtomach of any living thing.

*Ventriloquy.* An hollow inward ſpeaking of a ſpirit in a poſſeſſed body.

*Ver.* The Spring-time.

*Verbal.* Of, or belonging to words.

*Verbatim.* Word by word, that which is preſently ſpoken, according as ſomething was ſpoken before.

*Verbosity.* Much talk, many words.

*Verdant.* Green.

*Verdegreaſe.* A green ſub-ſtance made of the ruſt of braſs or copper, which hath been hanged certain days over ſtrong vinegar: it is of a fretting nature, and therefore to be uſed with great diſcretion.

*Verdea.* A ſort of rich wine made in *Tuſcany*.

*Verdict.* The Juries answer returned upon a cauſe committed by the Court to their conſideration or tryal.

*Verdor.* The name of a chief Officer in a foreſt.

*Verdoy.* In Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruit, &c.

*Verdure.* Greenneſs.

*Verge.* A rod or wand.

*Verger.* He that carrieth a white wand before a great Officer.

*Veriſe.* To prove, or make true.

*Veriſimility.* Reſemblance of truth, likelihood.

*Verity.* Truth.

*Vermilion.* See *Cinoper*.

*Vernal.* Of, or belonging to the Spring.

*Verry.* The ſame as *Varry*.

*Verſifie.* To make verſes.

*Verſion.* A turning: alſo a tranſlating or turning out of one language into another.

*Verre.* A term in Heraldry; it ſignifieth a green colour: alſo in the Foreſt-laws all that bears a green leaf within the Foreſt.

*Vertical.* Wavering, in-constant: alſo ſtanding right over the head.

*Vertigo.* A dizzineſs, giddineſs, or ſwimming in the head,

head, a disease wherein the Patient thinks that all things turn round.

*Vesicatory.* A cupping-glass, or any sharp ointment, or plaister, which hath power to draw humours outward, exulcerating the skin, and raising little blisters on it.

*Vesper.* The Evening.

*Vespers.* Evening prayers, Even-song.

*Vestals.* Certain virgins among the ancient Romans, consecrated to the Goddess *VESTA*. They were always chosen between six and ten years of age, and continued thirty year in their office; whereof the first ten years they bestowed in learning the Ceremonies of their Order; the second they employed in execution thereof; and the last ten in teaching of others: after, it was lawfull for them to marry if they would. Their chief office was to keep fire continually burning in a round Temple at Rome in honour of *Vesta*, and if it chanced to go out, they were to renew it again with no usual fire, but such as they could get by art from the Sun-beams. They were greatly honoured in the City, and had divers priviledges; for they were carried in Chariots, and the chiefest Magistrates would do reverence to them. They had officers going before them, as the Consuls had; and if they met any who was led to be put to death, they had authority to deliver him, taking an Oath, that they came not that way

of purpose, but by chance. They might also make a Will, and dispose of their goods as they pleased. But if any of them were found to live unchaste, she was openly carried with sad silence to the Gate called *Collina*, where, being put into a deep pit, she was presently buried alive. These *Vestals* were first instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, or, as some write, by *Romulus*.

*Vestment.* A garment or clothing.

*Vestry.* A part of a Church or Chappel, founded for keeping the Church vestments and ornaments, and where the Priest about to officiate, used to make himself ready, putting on his Ministerial habit and vestments.

*Veteran.* Ancient, old; one that hath served long in a place or office.

\* *Vizards.* Viscuals.

*Vaticum.* Money, or any necessary provision for a traveller.

*Vibration.* A shaking, or brandishing.

*Vicegerent.* A Deputy, one that supplieth the place of another man.

*Vicinity.* Neighbour-hood.

*Vicissitude.* An interchangeable course of things, now one way, now another.

*Vistime.* A sacrifice, a beast, offered in sacrifice.

*Victimate.* To offer in sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.

*Victor.* A conquerour.

*Victorious.* That hath gotten the victory.

*Vidame.* The Deputy to a Baron, or Bishop, in his Temporal

poral Jurisdiction; as *Viscount* to a Count or Earl.

*Videlicet*. To wit, that is to say.

*View*. The print of the foot of a Fallow Deer in the ground.

*Vigil*. The Eve or day next before a great Festival-day. It signifieth also a portion of the night divided into four equal parts. The first *Vigil* began at six of the clock in the Evening, and continued till nine. The second *Vigil* began at nine, and continued till twelve. The third was from twelve till three. And the fourth was from three till six of the clock in the Morning.

*Vigilancy*. Watchfulness.

*Vigilant*. Watchfull.

*Vigor*. Strength, liveliness, force.

*Vigorous*. Lively, strong, lusty.

*Villise*. To make base.

*Vility*. Baseness.

*Villenage*. A base or servile tenure, consisting in the performance of base services, which who so is bound unto, is therefore called a *Villain*.

*Vindemitory*. Belonging to the Vintage; or time of gathering Grapes.

*Vindicate*. To revenge or punish: as also to maintain, avouch, defend, deliver or save from danger. Hence the Subst. *Vindication*.

*Vindictive*. Revengefull, or apt to revenge.

*Vintage*. The time of year when wine is made.

*Violate*. To offer violence, to corrupt or defile, to transgress or break a Law.

*Violation*. An offering of violence, a breaking.

*Viper*. A venomous Serpent in some hot Countreys lying much in the earth, having a short tail, which gratheth and maketh a noise as he goeth. They are of a yellow colour, and sometimes red. The male hath but one tooth in every side, but the female hath mo. It is written, that when they ingender, the female biterh off the males head, which he putteth into her mouth; and that the young ones do gnaw the dams belly, and so kill her to get forth the sooner.

*Virago*. A stout woman of manly courage.

*Virginal*. Of, or belonging to a Virgin.

*Virgo*. The name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, the word signifying in Latine a Virgin.

*Virility*. Mans estate.

*Virtuoso*. A lover of arts and vertues, an ingenuous person.

*Virulent*. Poisonous, deadly, infectious.

*Viscous*. Clammy, or sticking like birdlime.

*Visible*. Which may be seen.

*Visibilty*. The ability or power of seeing.

*Visser*. A Viceroy, Deputy, or grand Minister of State among the Turks.

*Vital*. Living, or appertaining to Life.

*Vulgar*. To corrupt or defile.

*Vicious*. Full of vice, lewd, wicked.

*Vitriol*. Copperas: it is of a middle nature between stone and metal.



*Vituperate.* To reproach, blame, or dispraise.

*Vituperation.* A blaming, a rebuking.

*Vvacity.* Long life, liveliness.

*Vivification.* A quickening, a reviving.

*Ulcuration.* A blistering, a breaking out into Ulcers, that is, sores or botches.

*Ulginous.* Wet, plashy, slabby, full of water.

*Ultimate.* Last, farthest, utmost.

*Ultra-marine.* Being beyond the Seas: also a kind of colour used by Painters.

*Umber.* A sad yellowish colour used in Painting.

*Umbilick.* The navel, the middle part.

*Umbrage.* A shade, a shadow: also jealousy, suspicion, an inkling of.

*Umbrated.* Shadowed.

*Umbrel.* A kind of round and broad Fan, wherewith the Indians (& from them our great ones, especially women) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching Sun.

*Unaccessible.* Unapproachable, which cannot be come unto.

*Unanimity.* One consent of mind, concord, agreement. Hence the Adj. *Unanimous.*

*Unanimo.* Strange.

*Unction.* An anointing.

*Unctuous.* Oily.

*Undercroft.* A Vault under the Quire, or Chancel of a Cathedral, or other Church, such as that of St Pauls London, and the like at Christ Church Canterbury: also any secret Walk, or Vault under

ground, or in some place: a close low Gallery for coolness in Summer: a Grot, answering to the Latine *Cryptopetionem.*

*Undulation.* A waving up and down, a resembling the waves of the Sea.

*Unesh.* Scarce, hardly, with difficulty.

*Unguent.* An ointment.

*Uniform.* Of one form and fashion.

*Uniformity.* One form and fashion.

*Unintelligible.* Which cannot be understood.

*Union.* A joining together, concord, agreement: also there is a precious pearl so called.

*Unison.* An agreement in one and the same sound, a term in Musick.

*Unity.* Concord, agreement.

*Universality.* The whole state, all in general. Adject.

*Universal.*

*Universe.* The whole world.

*University.* It is by the Civil Law any Body politick, or Corporation: but in common speech it is taken for an Academy, or publick School.

*Univocal.* Being of one and the same signification.

*Unsatiabie.* Which cannot be filled, or satisfied.

*Vocabulary.* Of, or belonging to words, which consisteth only of words.

*Vocal.* Of, or belonging to the voice.

*Vocation.* A Calling, or course of life that one is called to.

*Vociferation.* An exclaiming, or crying out aloud: also bragging.

*Vogue,*



*Vogue.* The authority of opinion, or common consent.

*Voiders.* A term in Heraldry: also broad Dishes to carry away meat.

*Volant.* Flying.

*Volens volens.* Whether he will or no.

*Volta.* A turn or course about, a certain turn in riding: also, a certain dance, or measure of Musick among the *Italians*.

*Volubility.* The quick turning of any thing; inconstancy, changeableness.

*Voluminous.* A book, or other thing, of a large bulk, size, or quantity.

*Voluntary.* Willing.

*Voluper.* A Kercher.

*Voluptuous.* Given to pleasure, wanton.

*Voluptuousness.* Pleasure of body, wantonness.

*Vomit.* To cast, to rid the stomach.

*Voracity.* A devouring.

*Votary.* He that maketh a vow, or bindeth himself by vow.

*Vote.* A giving ones voice, a passing ones judgement, a declaring ones opinion.

*Vouch.* To cite, pray in aid, call unto aid, in a suit, as he that being sued for purchased Lands, or Tenements, calls in him of whom he bought them to warrant the sale according to the covenant. This call, our common Law, yers term a *Voucher*.

*Kewel.* A letter which maketh a perfect sound of it self; as, a, e, i, o, u.

*Uranoſcopy.* A view or inspection into the Heavens.

*Urbanity.* Courtesie in speech or behaviour, civility, gentleness.

*Uresers.* The water-pipes or conduits by which the urine passeth from the kidneys to the bladder.

*Urgent.* Which urgeth or compelleth a man to go about a matter.

*Vim.* An Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Jews wore with the word *Thummim* in the plaits of the Rational upon his breast: *St Hierome* interpreteth it, Learning.

*Urinatour.* A Diver under water.

*Urine.* Water of man or beast.

*Urne.* A pot, pitcher, or little vessel.

*Ustion.* A burning.

*Usufructuary.* Having the use or profit of that whereof another hath the right.

*Usury.* That which is received over and above for the use or loan of Money.

*Usurpation.* A taking to ones self anothers right.

*Vids.* The eighth day following any term or feast.

*Vienſe.* Necessaries belonging to an house or ship.

*Vitiny.* Profit, commodity.

*Vitary.* See *Oulary*.

*Utopian.* Imaginary, feigned, fabulous.

*Vulgar.* Common, or much used of the Common people.

*Vulnerary.* Relating to wounds or sores.

*Vultur.* A ravenous fellow, a cruel Cormorant.

*Vuxla.* A little piece of flesh in the inmost roof of

the mouth which sometime hangeth loose downward, and hindreth from speaking, and swallowing the meat.

*Uarions.* Too much subject to his wife, or doting on her.

## W.

*Wage.* To undertake or give security for performance of any thing.

*Waife.* Goods that a Felion flying leaveth for haste behind him, which commonly are forfeit to the Lord of the soil, if the right owner be not known.

*Waive.* In our common Law it signifieth a woman that is outlawed.

*Wakes.* Certain countrey feasts, usually kept the Sunday following the day of that Saint to whom the Parish Church was consecrated.

*Wanger.* A male or pouget.

*Wapentake.* What is so called in some, is in other places called an *Hundred*.

*Warble.* To sing sweetly with great variety, to quaver.

\* *Warishn.* Reward.

*Wariangles.* A. of ravenous birds, and full of noise, whence haply our word *Wrangling* for cavilling more likely then (what some will) from the Belgick *Wrangen*, i. e. *astringen*, we sometime call it *brangling*.

*Warp.* The thread that goeth in the length of the cloth: also any piece of board is said to be *warp'd*, which shrinks & becomes bending.

*Warranty.* See *Vouch*.

*Wassail.* A term usually heretofore for quaffing and carousing, but more especially signifying a merry cup, (ritually composed, deckt, and fill'd with countrey liquor) passing about amongst neighbours, meeting, and entertaining one another on the Vigil or Eve of the new year, (in token of a perfect accord amongst them for all menaces and quarrels the year past, and of health-wishing one to another for that to come;) and commonly called the *Wassailbowl*; a ceremony (as is probably conjectured) in use among the Saxons before that of *Roxix* (daughter of *Hengist*) her drinking to King *Vorigen* by these words, *Lobue d King Waisibel*, whereunto the beginning of it is commonly referred: But whensoever it began, it is in all probability no other then an inversion or transposition of the Saxons *Hæl was*, which often occurring in the Saxon Gospel (as *Mat. 27. 29. & 28. 9. Mar. 15. 18: Luk. 1. 28:*) is in the Latine expressed by *Ave*, in the English, *Hail*, or *All hail*.

\* *Wassel bread.* Fine Cinnamon.

\* *Waymenting.* Lamenting.

\* *Weal.* A Wood or Forest.

\* *Weasand.* The throat or passage into the stomach.

\* *Ween.* To think.

*Weight of Wool* or cheese. A weight or measure containing 256 pounds *avoir de poi*.

*Weild.* To rule, or sway as the King his Scepter.

*Welked,*

*Welked.* Withered.

*Welkine.* The whole compass of the heavens, the firmament, the heayens.

*Wem.* A blemish.

*\*Wend.* To go.

*Werewolfs.* Certain Sorcerers heretofore in *Germany*, who taking upon them the shape of wolves, worry and kill whom ever they meet.

*Wharf.* A broad place near an hith or creek, to lay wares in that are brought by water.

*Whilk.* Which.

*Whilome.* Whilest, sometime, once, or in time past.

*Whirlebone.* A round bone upon the knee, which may be moved up and down.

*Whorlebat.* A weapon, having plummets of Lead tied to the end of it.

*Wile.* Deceit, craftines.

*Wily.* Subtle, crafty.

*Wifard.* A Wise man, a Witch, a Cunning man.

*Wibername.* When he that hath taken a distress carrieth it to such a place, where the Sheriff may not make deliverance upon a Replevine, then the party distrained may have a Writ to the Sheriff, that he take as many beasts, or as much goods of the other in his keeping, till that he hath made deliverance of the first distress, and this is called a Writ of *Wibername*.

*Woden.* A certain Idol deity, among the ancient Saxons: whence our fourth day of the week is called *Wodensday*, quasi *Wednes*day.

*\*Wold.* The same as *Weald*.

*Wonne.* To dwell, or abide.

*\*Woodshaw.* Woodside or shadow.

*Wose.* That threed in weaving which goeth a cross.

*Wooldriver.* He that buyeth wool in the Countrey, and carrieth it away on horseback to sell it again.

*Woolstaple.* A Market or publick Store-house of wool.

*\*Wooris.* Herbs, roots.

*Wrack.* The loss of a ship at Sea by drowning: also goods so lost, and cast up on the Sea shore.

*\*Wreke.* To take revenge upon.

*\*Wreme.* To compass about.

*Wrebe.* The tail of a wild Boar.

*Wright.* A Carpenter, or any other Mechanick, or handicrafts-man, or that tradeth in Manufactures; coming of the Saxon *Wyrhta*, a Workman, or maker of any thing; whence their *Scylawyrhta*, for a maker of shields. See *Verstegan* in *Wyrhta*.

*Wyver.* A serpent much like a Dragon.

## X.

*XEnodochy.* A place for the entertainment of strangers and distressed people, an Hospital.

*Xeriff.* The title of a great Prince or Governour among the *Moors* and people of *Barbary*.

*Xylabes.* See *Lignum Aloe*.

*Xylobosamum.* A sweet wood, out of which Balm droppeth. See *Balm*.

**Yardland.** In some places, it is 20 Acres of land, in some 14, and in some 30.

**Yarrow.** Fearfull, faint-hearted: also there is an herb so called, good to stop any bleeding.

**Yate.** A Gate.

**Ycleeped.** Called, named.

**Yearn.** To cry and bark as Beagles do at their prey.

**\* Yede.** Went.

**Yexing.** Sobbing.

**Yonker.** Among the Dutch a person next in degree below a Gentleman, being answerable to our *Yeoman* so called, quasi *Tongman*.

**Yore.** Long ago, of old.

**Yuba.** An herb in India, wherewith they use to make bread.

**Yule, or Gule of August.** The first day of *Aug.* being the feast of *St Peter ad vincula*, so called either from the Latine word *Jubilum*, or the British *Guil*, i. e. a feast, or *Gruel* the throat, from the said *St Peter's* curing a certain maid of a disease in her throat.

## Z.

**ZAny.** A foolish imitator or a tumbler, or such like.

**Zecchine.** A sort of golden Coin among the *Venetians* and *Turks*.

**Zenith.** That part of the Heavens which is direct over our head.

**Zephyrus.** The West-wind, called also *Favonius*.

**Zodiack.** An imaginary winding circle in the Hea-

vens, under which the planets are still moved, and in which the 12 Signs are placed.

**Zoilus.** A man, in ancient time, of so envious & spitefull a disposition, as being asked why he used his tongue so freely to carp and detract, answered, Because he could do no other mischief Neither did he spare the dead. He did wrice much against *Homer*, the Prince of Poets; from whence he got the name of *Homeromastix*, that is, *Homers* scourge. Hence common detractors are commonly called *Zoili*.

**Zone.** A girdle: in Cosmography it signifieth a division made of the Heavens into five parts, whereof one is extreme hot, two cold, and two temperate. The hot *Zone*, otherwise called the burning *Zone*, is all that part of the Heavens, which is contained between the two *Tropicks* of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in which *Zone* continually the Sun keepeth his course. The two cold *Zones* are under the two Poles of the world, or within 23 degrees near them. The two temperate are the *Zones* between the farthest extreme cold and the middle burning *Zone*. And with these 5 *Zones* of the heavens doth the earth under agree in heat, and hot temperature?

**Zoography.** Painting of beasts.

**Zoophytes.** Plant-animals, those things which are accounted partly plants, partly sensitive animals.

# INDEX ANGLICO-LATINUS,

O R,

A small Dictionary, serving for the Translation of ordinary English Words into the more Scholastick, or those derived from other Languages.

A D

A L

- T**o Abandon, to Relinquish.  
 An Abusement, Depression.  
 An Abatement, Diminution.  
 To Abridge, to Abbreviate.  
 An Aridgement, a Compendium, Abstract, Epitome.  
 The A, B, C, The Alphabet.  
 To Abet, to Instigate.  
 An Abhorring, an Odium.  
 An Abode, Habitation.  
 Abounding, Abundant, Copious.  
 Abusiveness, Scurrility.  
 To Accompany, to Associate.  
 Of one Accord, Unanimous.  
 An Accessing, Compellation.  
 To Accuse falsely, to Galumniate.  
 An Acknowledgement, Recognition.  
 Acquaintance, Familiarity.  
 To Acquie, to Absolve.  
 A verbal Acquittance, Acceptilation.  
 To Adjourn, to Prorogate.  
 To Advance, to Exalt, to Promote.  
 Advantage, Commodity, Emolument.  
 To Advertise, to Certifie.  
 To Advise with, to Consult, to Deliberate.  
 Well Advised, Cautious.  
 To manage Affairs, to Negotiate.  
 To Affranchise, to Manumit.  
 A great Affrightment, Conterration.  
 Apt to Affront, Petulant, Contumelious.  
 To be Against, to Oppose, to Resist.  
 Under Age, Minority.  
 To Agree unto, to Assent.  
 To Agree together, to Consent.  
 Agreeable, Convenient, Congruous.  
 Agreement, Concord.  
 An Agreement made, Composition.  
 An every days Agree, a Quotidian.  
 A fit of an Agree, a Paroxysme.  
 Alliance, Consanguinity, Affinity.  
 To Allow, to Assign.  
 Allowance, Approbation.  
 An Allowance, a Pension, or Exhibition.

## A R

Almighty, Omnipotent.  
 To Amaze, to Stupifie.  
 An Ambassadour, a Legate.  
 To make Amends, to Compensate.  
 An Amending, Reformation.  
 To Amerce, to Mult.  
 Amis, Peccant, Vicious, Delinquent.  
 Ancient, Antique.  
 Ancientness, Antiquity.  
 Grown Ancient, Inveterate.  
 Anger, Ire.  
 To provoke to Anger, to Irritate, to Incenre.  
 An Anointing, Unction.  
 To Annoy, to Incommode.  
 To Annul, to Abrogate.  
 Apish, Mimick.  
 An Appallment, Consternation.  
 To Apparel, to Accoutre, Invest.  
 Apparent, Manifest.  
 One that Appeals, Appellant.  
 Appearance of truth, Verisimilitude, Probability.  
 An Appeasing, Pacification, Propitiation.  
 An Appeasing by Sacrifices, Expiation.  
 Not to be Appeased, Inexorable, Implacable.  
 Appertaining, Pertinent.  
 An Applying, Application.  
 To Appoint, to Assign, to Constitute.  
 To Appoint in anothers place, to Substitute.  
 An Approaching, Appropinquation, Access.  
 An Appurtenance, Appendix.  
 A form of Arguing, Syllogism.  
 An Armfull, Maniple.  
 Compleat Armour, Panoply.

## B A

Armour for the Hands, Gauntlet.  
 Armour for the Leggs, Greaves, Jamboux.  
 An Arand, Mandate.  
 To reduce to Ashes, to Incinerate.  
 To Ask after, to Enquire.  
 To Ask a question, to Interrogate.  
 The Asking a courtesie or favour, Petition.  
 An Assembly, Congregation, Convention, Synagogue.  
 A little Assembly, a Conventicle.  
 An Assistant, Coadjutor.  
 To Assoil, to Absolve.  
 An Assailing, Absolution.  
 An Assuring, Certification, Confirmation.  
 To Asswage, to Mitigate.  
 To Astonish, to Stupifie.  
 Going Astray, Errant, Vagrant.  
 Attonement, Reconciliation.  
 Attourneyship, Procurator.  
 A letter of Attourney, letter of Procurator.  
 Available, Efficacious.  
 An Avoiding, Evitation.  
 Not to be Avoided, Inevitable.  
 An Avouching, Affirmation.  
 An Avowing, Testification.  
 An Award, Adjudication.  
 Awr, Reverence.  
 A drawing Awry, Distortion.  
 Azure, Cærulean.  
 B.  
 B Atling, Loquacity, Blatation.  
 A Babe, Infant.

Bachelour



## B E

*Bachelourship*, Cœlibate.  
*Backbiting*, Detraction.  
*A Backsliding*, Relapse.  
*A going Backward*, Retrogradation.  
*To Baffle*, to Delude.  
*A laying a Bait*, Inescation.  
*Baldness*, Calvi y.  
*The Ball of the Eye*, Pupil.  
*Banishment*, Exile, Proscription.  
*A Banning*, Execration, Malediction.  
*A Barn for the keeping of Corn*, Granary.  
*A Bargain*, Contract.  
*A Barony*, Dynasty.  
*Barrenness*, Sterility.  
*Bashfull*, Modest, Verecund.  
*Baskets of Earib used in for-  
tification*, Gabions.  
*Bastard or Baseborn*, Illegitimate, Spurious.  
*To Bate*, to Remit.  
*An engaging in Battle*, Conflict.  
*A Battling*, Quassation.  
*Baudery in Speech*, Obscenity.  
*To Baulk*, to Omit.  
*To Bawl*, to Exclaim.  
*A Bearing*, i. suffering, Patience.  
*A Bearing down violently*, Oppression.  
*A Bearing sway or rule*, Domination.  
*A Bearing with*, Indulgence.  
*Beastly*, Bestial.  
*A Beating*, Verberation.  
*A Beating back*, Reverberation.  
*A Beating down*, Demodition.  
*Becoming*, Decent.  
*A keeping ones bed*, Decumbiture.  
*A Redroll*, Catalogue.

## B E

*A Being*, Essence, Existence.  
*Besalien*, Contingent.  
*Besitting*, Convenient.  
*A Begging*, Generation.  
*Beggery*, Penury.  
*Begging*, Mendicant.  
*Lawfully begotten*, Legitimate.  
*Unlawfully Begotten*, Illegitimate.  
*The first Beginning of a thing*, Original.  
*A Beguiling*, Imposture.  
*A Beheading*, Decollation.  
*A Beholding in thought*, Contemplation.  
*A Beholder*, Spectator.  
*A being Beholden unto*, Obligation.  
*Behooftfull*, Commodious, Expedient.  
*A Belching*, Eructation.  
*Apiness to Believe*, Credulity.  
*Fir to be Believed*, Credible.  
*Not to be Believed*, Incredible.  
*A Believing in false gods*, Paganism.  
*A Bell that is used to warn  
people to bed*, Curfew.  
*Belonging to any thing*, Pertinent.  
*Easie to Bend*, Flexible.  
*A Bending forward*, Inclination.  
*A Bending Backward*, Reclination, Reflexion.  
*A Bending downward*, Declination.  
*Benumming*, Stupifying, Narcotick.  
*A thing Bequeathed*, Legacy.  
*A Bereaving*, Privation.  
*To Beseech*, to Supplicate, to Implore.  
*Beseeching*, Convenient.

**A Beshrewing**, Malediction.  
**Befotted**, Infatuated.  
**To Beshatter** or **Besfor**, to  
 Conturcate, to Comma-  
 culate.  
**A Beshattering** or **Besprinkling**  
 with any kind of Slander or  
 Reproach, Asperſion.  
**To Beſtow** or **lay out**, to Ex-  
 pend.  
**Money Beſtowed** or **laid out**,  
 Expence.  
**A Beſtriding**, Inequitation.  
**To Beſtink ones ſelf**, to Re-  
 collect.  
**That which betideth**, Acci-  
 dent, Contingent.  
**To Beſtohen**, to Signific or  
 Portend.  
**Betrothed**, Contracted, Affi-  
 anced, Deſponſated.  
**Beverage**; **Potion**.  
**To Beautiſe**, to Adorn, to Im-  
 bellish, to Decorate.  
**To be Bewailed**, Lamentable,  
 Deplorable.  
**A Bewitching**, Incantation,  
 Fascination.  
**To go Beyond**, to Tranſgreſs.  
**A Bickering**, Altercation.  
**A Bidding to a feaſt**, Invi-  
 tation.  
**A Bidding farewell**, Vale-  
 diction.  
**A Bill**, Schedule.  
**Binding in reſpect of the body**,  
 Aſtringent, Styptic.  
**Binding as an Oath**, **Bond**,  
 &c. Obligatory.  
**A Binding together**, Conjugation,  
 Colligation.  
**Birth**, Nativity.  
**New Birth**, Regeneration.  
**Untimely Birth**, Abortion.  
**Belonging to a Biſhop**, Epif-  
 copal.  
**Bitingneſs**, Mordacity.  
**Bitterneſs**, Amaritudo.

**Black**, Sable.  
**Black-moor**, **Æthiops**.  
**Blameable**, **Culpable**, **Repre-**  
**henſible**.  
**Blameleſs**, **Inculpable**, **Irre-**  
**prehensible**.  
**A Blasting**, Sideration.  
**A great Blaze**, Conſagration.  
**A Blazing abroad**, Publica-  
 tion.  
**A Bleaching**, Inſolation.  
**Bleak**, Pallid.  
**Blear ey'dneſs**, Lippitude.  
**A Blending**, Mixture, Mix-  
 tion.  
**Bleſſing**, Benediction.  
**Bleſſedneſs**, Beatitude, Feli-  
 city.  
**Blisſ**, the ſame.  
**A drawing of Bliſters**, Vefica-  
 tion.  
**Blockiſh**, Stupid.  
**Bloud-letting**, Phlebotomy.  
**To Blot out**, to Obliterate,  
 Cancel, Expunge.  
**A Blowing or puffing**, Anhe-  
 lation.  
**A Blowing up**, Sufflation.  
**Blunt**, Obtuse.  
**Boaſting**, Oſtentation.  
**A Boaster**, Thraſo.  
**Bigneſs of body**, Corpulency.  
**Bodily**, Corporeal.  
**Bodileſs**, Incorporeal.  
**Exceeding Bold**, Audacious.  
**Bondage**, Servitude.  
**A Bond to confirm a bargain**,  
 Obligation.  
**A little Book to be held in the**  
**hand**, Enchiridion.  
**The Borders of a Land**, Con-  
 fines.  
**Born after the Fathers death**,  
 Poſthume.  
**A being Born again**, Regene-  
 ration.  
**A being firſt Born**, Primoge-  
 niture.

A Boil or Bile in the flesh,  
 Ulcer.  
 A Boil on Both sides, Ambidexter.  
 A being Bound, Obligation.  
 To Bound, to Limit, to Terminate.  
 The Bounds of a Countrey, Limits, Confines.  
 Bounty, Liberality, Benignity, Beneficence.  
 A Bowing, Inclination, Incurvation.  
 The Bowels, Intestines.  
 To Bowel, Exenterate.  
 A Boiling, Decoction.  
 A Boiling like the Sea, Excitation.  
 To Brand with any mark of disgrace, to Stigmatize.  
 A Bawling, Disceputation.  
 Brawny, Callous.  
 A Breaking, Fraction, Infringement.  
 Breaking in estate, Bankrupt.  
 A Breaking down, Demolition.  
 A Breaking in violently, Interruption.  
 A Breaking in pieces, Committion.  
 Breaking off hastily, Abrupt.  
 A Breaking open a house, Burglary.  
 A Breathing or taking breath, Respiration, Suspension.  
 A Breathing into, Inspiration.  
 A Breathing forth, Expiration, Evaporation.  
 Brief, Succinct, Summery, Succinct.  
 A Breviary, Epitome, Compendium.  
 Bright, Lucid, Splendid.  
 Brightness Splendor.  
 The Brim of anything, Margin.

Brimstone, Sulphur.  
 A Bringing back, Reduction.  
 A Bringing down, Depression, Humiliation.  
 A Bringing forth or abroad, Production.  
 A Bringing in by way of Argument, Inference.  
 To Bring to pass, to Effect.  
 A Bringing up, Education.  
 Brink, see Brim.  
 Brisk, Agile, Vigorous.  
 Rough with Bristles, Horrid.  
 Britleness, Fragility.  
 To make Broad, to Dilate.  
 Broadness, Latitude.  
 A Broil, Tumult.  
 Not to be Broken, Inviolable.  
 Brotherhood, Fraternity.  
 Brought to pass, Effected.  
 Brought up, Educated.  
 A Bruising, Contusion, Collision.  
 A Bruit or noise, Rumour.  
 Brutish, Stupid, Bestial, Sensual.  
 A Bubbling up, Ebullition.  
 A Budding, Germination.  
 A Buffoon, Parafic.  
 Buggery, Sodomy.  
 A Boy kept for Buggery, Catamite, Ganimed, Puthick.  
 Boy.  
 A Building, Fabrick, Structure, Edifice.  
 The Art of Building, Architecture.  
 A Builder, Architector.  
 A Bunch or Swelling, Gibbosity.  
 Burial, Sepulture.  
 A Burying place, Sepulchre.  
 To Bury, to Inhume.  
 A Burning, Combustion.  
 Easily or quickly Burnt, Combustible.  
 To Burn with an hot Iron, Cauterize.

A *Burnt Offering*, Holo-  
caust.  
A *being employed in Business*,  
Occupation.  
To *manage Business*, to Ne-  
gotiate.  
To *Buy things before they are*  
*brought to the Market*, to  
Forestall.  
He *that Buys things to sell*  
*again*, Regrater.

## C.

**T**O *Call back*, to Reclaim,  
to Revoke.  
A *Calling or profession*, Vo-  
cation.  
A *Calling forth*, Evocation.  
A *Calling upon*, Invoca-  
tion.  
A *Calling together*, a Sum-  
moning, Convocation.  
*Not to be Called back*, Irrevo-  
cable.  
A *studying or working by Can-  
dle light*, Lucubration.  
A *sort of Persian Cap*, Tiara.  
The *Captain of an hundred*  
*men*, Centurion.  
*Carefull*, Sollicitous.  
*Carefully done*, Elaborate.  
*Careless*, Negligent, Inconfi-  
derate, Improvident, Se-  
cure, Remiss.  
*Careless or slightly done*, Per-  
funct ry.  
*Carling Care*, Anxiety, Solli-  
citude.  
A *Carping fellow*, Momus.  
*Civil Carriage*, Urbanity.  
*Ease to be Carried*, Portable.  
A *Carrying over*, Transporta-  
tion.  
The *Art of Carving or Gra-  
ving*, Sculpture, Calature.  
To *Cast down headlong*, to  
Præcipitate.

To *Cast off or back*, to Reject.  
*Cast down or discouraged*, De-  
jected.  
A *Casting in*, Injection.  
A *Casting forth*, Projection.  
A *Casting in the teeth*, Expro-  
bation.  
A *Catching*, Captation.  
A *Catching hold of*, Appre-  
hension.  
The *working Cause*, Efficient.  
The *moving Cause*, Motive.  
A *Ceasing*, Cessation, Vacati-  
on, Intermiſſion.  
*Without Ceasing*, Incessant.  
A *little Chain*, Carcanet.  
A *Chaining together*, Conca-  
tenation.  
To *Challenge to ones self*, to  
Assume, to Arrogate, to  
Appropriate.  
A *Challenging to any kind of*  
*contest*, Provocation.  
A *Challenging as a mans own*,  
Vindication.  
*Hapning by Chance*, Casual,  
Accidental, Contingent.  
*Changeable*, Mutable, Varia-  
ble, Inconstant.  
A *Changing*, Mutation, Vari-  
ation, Alteration.  
A *Changing fr. m one form or*  
*shape to another*, Transfor-  
mation, Transfiguration.  
A *Changing the order of any*  
*thing*, Transposition.  
The *Coanging of a word or*  
*phrase from the natural to*  
*a borrowed sence*, Transla-  
tion, Metaphor.  
A *Charge or Command*, Man-  
date.  
*Charges*, Expenses.  
A *Charm*, Incantation.  
A *Charter*, Priviledge.  
*Chastity*, Continence.  
A *Chastising*, Castigation.  
*Clearfulness*, Alacrity.

A cheating, Imposture.  
 To check, to Reprehend.  
 The Chief, Prime.  
 To cherish, to Foment.  
 A chewing, Mastication.  
 A chiding, Objurgation.  
 A young Child, Infant.  
 A Child Imperfect in the womb,  
 Embryon.  
 A fatherless Child, Orphan.  
 Great with Child, Pregnant.  
 Childhood, Infancy.  
 A Chink or Cranny, Fissure.  
 A Choking, Suffocation.  
 A Choosing, Election.  
 Belonging to the Church, Ecclesiastical.  
 Churlishness, Inurbanity.  
 A reducing to cinders, Incineration.  
 The Circle dividing the Sphere into two equal portions, Horizon.  
 The Circle containing the 12 Signs, Zodiack.  
 The round Compass of a Circle, Circumference.  
 Half a Circle, Semicircle.  
 Belonging to the Chief City of a Kingdom, Metropolitan.  
 A Claiming, Vindication, Assertion.  
 Clamminess, Viscosity.  
 A Clapping of hands in token of joy or praise, Applause.  
 A Cleansing, Purgation.  
 Of a Cleansing quality, Absterfive.  
 Clear, Perspicuous, Limpid, Transparent.  
 Cleaving unto, Adherent, Inherent.  
 Cload with a Cloak, or hidden as it were with a Cloak, Palliated.  
 Clownishness, Rusticity.  
 An Herald's Coat, Paludament.

A Coat of Armour, Brigandine.  
 Coldness, Frigidity.  
 Colour, or outward shew, Semblance, Pretence, Pretext.  
 Easy to be Come at, Accessible.  
 Not so be Come at, Inaccessible.  
 Being to Come hereafter, Future.  
 Comely, Decent.  
 A Coming forth, Egress.  
 A Coming back, Regress.  
 A Coming against, Invasion.  
 Comfort, Consolation.  
 A Command, Precept, Mandate.  
 A Table of the ten Commandments, Decalogue.  
 Common, Vulgar.  
 A Common wealth, Republick.  
 A Companion, Associate, Comfort, Comrade.  
 A Companion in office, Colleague.  
 Company, Society.  
 To Compass about, to Inviron, to Surround.  
 The Compass of any thing, Circuit.  
 A Compiling, Collection, Composition.  
 A Complaint, Querulous, Querimonious.  
 He that Complains before a Judge, Plaintiff.  
 A Complotting, Conspiracy, Compact, Conjuraction.  
 Concealed, Occult.  
 A Conceiving young upon young, Superfetation.  
 A Conduit, Aqueduct.  
 A Conjuring, Incantation.  
 A Conjuror, Exorcist.

A Conquerour, Victor.  
Not to be Conquered, Invincible.

Conquest, Victory.  
A taking by Conquest, Expugnation.

To Continue in any thing, to Persist.

The figure wherein Contrary things are oppos'd one to the other, Antithesis.

To Conveigh from one place or time to another, to Transfer, to Transmit.

To Cool, to Refrigerate.

A Copy, Transcript, Counterpane.

A Corner, Angle.

A figure, consisting of three corners, Triangle.

A figure having five corners, Pentagon.

To Corrupt, to Vitate, Adulterate, Sophisticate.

Cost, Expence.

Cowardness, Avarice.

A taking Counsel together, Consultation.

The Countenance, Aspect.

The Conjecturing of a mans fortune or disposition, by looking on his Countenance, Metapiscopy, Physiognomy.

A Casting up any sum by counters, Calculation.

A counterfeiting of Religion, Hypocrisy.

A Counting or casting up of any number, Computation.

A Coupling, Copulation.

Courage, Fortitude, Magnanimity.

Want of Courage, Pusillanimity.

A continued course of any thing, Vicissitude.

Courtesie, Humanity, Affability.

Cozenage, Fraud.

Crabbedness of nature, Severity, Austerity.

Exceeding all Credit, Hyperbolical.

A Creeping into favour through flattery, Insinuation.

A great Cry, Clamour.

A Crying out against, Exclamation.

A Crying loud, Vociferation.

A publick Crying of any thing, Proclamation.

A Crooking in and out, Sinuation.

A Crossing, Opposition.

To Cross out, to Obliterate.

To fasten upon a Cross, to Crucifie.

Crouching down, Submiss.

A Crowning, Coronation.

Exceeding Cruel, Truculent, Dire.

A Crushing, Oppression.

Easie to be Cured, Medicable.

Not to be Cured, Immedicable, Incurable.

Curiously done, Elaborate.

Cursed, Execrable.

A Cursing, Execration, Imprecation, Malediction.

A Custom, Rite.

Custom or Toll, Impost.

Customary, Perfunctory, Habitual.

A Cutting into, Incision.

A Cutting through or between, Intersection.

A Cutting off, Amputation, Detruncation.

A Cutting off the foreskin, Intersection, Circumcision.



A Cutting short, Decurtation.  
 A Cusing, and searching, cure-  
 ry, part of the body, Ana-  
 tomy.

## D.

**D**ainty, Delicate, Deli-  
 cious.

Damages, Detriment.  
 A being free from Damages  
 Indemnity.

A Dancing, Saltation, Tripu-  
 diation.

Danger, Peril, Risque.  
 Darknes, Tenebrosity, Ob-  
 scurity.

A Daring, Jaculation.  
 A Dashing against, Afflic-  
 tion.

Days wherein Judgement of  
 a disease is chiefly made,  
 Critical days.

Dog-days, Canicular days.

Daily, i. e. belonging to the  
 Day, Diurnal.

Daily, i. e. done every Day,  
 Quotidian.

Dead, Defunct, Expired.

Deadly, Mortal.

A Debarring, Privation, In-  
 terdiction.

A Debasing, Depression, De-  
 jection.

Debatefull, Litigious.

Decayed with Age, Decre-  
 pit.

Deceased, See Dead.

Deceit, Fraud, Imposture.

Deceitful, Deception.

Deceitfull, Fraudulent.

A Deceiver, Impostor.

A Decking, Ornament.

A Decree, Proclamation.

Edict.

A Deed, Action, Fact.

A good Dredg, Beneficence  
 A Deep, Profound.

To search Dispute, to Penc-  
 trate.

A Defacing, Obliteration.

A Defiling, Contamination,  
 Iniquation, Pollution.

Having Degrees, Gradual.

Having taken Degrees at the  
 University, Graduate.

Delight, Delicitation.

To Demand with rigour, to  
 Exact.

The Demanding of a Question,  
 Postulation.

A solemn Denying, Abnega-  
 tion, Abrenunciation.

A Denying with an Oath, Ab-  
 juration.

A Denying ones Opinion for  
 words, Recantation.

Departed this life, Defunct,  
 Deceased.

Depth, Profundity.

A Deputy, Vicar, Vicege-  
 rent.

A Deputy to a King, Vice-  
 roy.

Desert, Merit.

Deserving, Consign.

Desire unto, Appetite.

Desire of greatness, Ambiti-  
 tion.

Fleibly Desire, Concupi-  
 scence.

To Despise to Contemn.

Destiny, Fate.

A Destroying, Perdition.

A Device on a Shield, Im-  
 press.

Devillish, Diabolical.

Devising, Excogitation.

A Dedicating unto, Dedication,  
 Consecration.

Diligence, Sedulity.

To Diminish, to Extenuate, to  
 Derogate.

Disagreeing, Discordant, Dis-  
 crepant.

- crepant, Dissonant, Incon-  
 gruous.  
 To *Disfavour*, to Abrogate.  
 To *Disburse*, to Expend.  
 To *Discharge*, to Acquit, to  
 Absolve, to Indemnify.  
 A *Discovering*, Revelation,  
 Detection.  
 A *Discrepancy* together, Con-  
 fabulation.  
*Disdainfull*, Fastidious.  
 A *Disease*, Malady.  
*Disesteem*, Contempt.  
*Dishonesty*, Improbability.  
*Disloyal*, Perfidious.  
 A *Displacing*, Dislocation.  
 To *Disprove*, to Confute, to  
 Refute, to Refute.  
 A *Dissembling*, Dissimulation,  
 Hypocritise.  
 To *taste Dislike*, to Dis-  
 gust.  
*Dislikefull*, Offensive.  
 A *Distemper*, Perturbati-  
 on.  
*Distress*, Affliction.  
*Distrust*, Diffidence.  
 Of *Divers foris*, Multifarious.  
 A *Diving*, Urination.  
 A *Dividing among many*, Di-  
 stribution.  
*Divided into three parts*, Tri-  
 partite.  
*Division in Religious matters*,  
 Schism.  
*Dizziness*, Vertigo.  
 To *Do a business*, to Effect.  
 To *Do a thing again*, to Re-  
 peate, to Reiterate.  
 An evil *Doer*, Malefactor.  
*Dolefull*, Lamentable.  
 A *Doubling*, Duplication,  
 Ingemination, Reduplica-  
 tion.  
*Doubtfull*, Dubious, Ambi-  
 guous.  
 A *Drawing back*, Retradia-  
 tion.  
 To *Draw forth*, to Produce.  
 A *Drawing out*, Extraction.  
 A *Drawing by fair means* to  
 do any thing, Perswas-  
 ion.  
 To *Draw dry*, to Exhaust.  
 To *Draw near*, to Accost.  
 A *Drawing out in length*,  
 Production.  
 A *Drawing nigh*, Appropin-  
 quation.  
 Full of *Dregs*, Feculent.  
 A *cleansing from Dregs*, De-  
 fecation.  
*Driness*, Avidity.  
 To *Drink in*, or take in gree-  
 dily, to Imbibe.  
 A *Dropping or falling down*,  
 Distillation.  
 A *Dropping in*, Instillation.  
*Drowned or plunged in*, Im-  
 mersed.  
*Drunkenness*, Ebriety, Te-  
 mulency.  
 A *Drying or making Dry*, Are-  
 faction.  
*Dull or wanting edge*, Ob-  
 tuse.  
*Dumb*, Mute.  
 A *grinding or pounding to*  
 Dust, Pulverization.  
*Dusfull*, Obsequious, Offi-  
 cious.  
 A *Dwelling*, Habitation.  
 Not to be *Dwelt in*, Inhabi-  
 table.  
 A *Dying colours*, Tincture.

## E.

Pertaining to the Ear, Au-  
 ricular.  
 Giving Ear unto, Attent.  
 Earnest, Violent, Vehement,  
 Serious.  
 Over Earnest in any suit or  
 request, Importunate.  
 Earily,

E N

Earthly, Terrene, Terrestrial.  
 Easiness, Facility.  
 Pertaining to the East, Oriental.  
 Eatable, or which may be Eaten, Edible, Esculent.  
 Great Eating, Voracity.  
 Eating or gnawing into, Corroive.  
 The Ebbing of water, Reflux.  
 Having an Edge, Acute.  
 Wanting an Edge, Obtuse.  
 In the figure of an Egg, Oval.  
 Eightfold, Octuple.  
 Eldership, Seniority, Presbytery.  
 An Embowelling, Evisceration.  
 Embring-days, Vigils.  
 Belonging to an Emperour or Empire, Imperial.  
 To Empty, to Evacuate.  
 Emptiness, Evacuity, Inanition.  
 To Eucaste, to Insert.  
 To Encluse. See Inclose.  
 To Encourage. See Inconrage.  
 To Encrease. See Increase.  
 Pertaining to the End, Final.  
 The End or utmost part of any thing, Extremity.  
 Fully to End or accomplish any business, to Consummate, to Effect.  
 The End of a sentence, Period.  
 The Ending of a word, Termination.  
 Endless, Infinite.  
 An Engine, Machine.  
 Enmity, Hostility.  
 Enough, Sufficient.

F A

To Enter a young beginner, to Initiate.  
 To give Entrance to any one, to Admit.  
 An Enting by force, Interruption.  
 Of Equal value, Equivalent.  
 To be Equal in value, to Countervail.  
 To Escape, to Evade.  
 Not to be Eschewed or avoided, Inevitable.  
 To Estrange, to Alienate.  
 A being Every where at the same time, Ubiquity.  
 The Eve of a feast, Vigil.  
 Even song, Vespers.  
 Everlasting, Perpetual, Eternal, Immortal.  
 A due Examining, Perpenstation.  
 Giving Example, Exemplary.  
 Excessive, Immoderate, Superfluous.  
 An Exchanging, Commutation.  
 An Excuse, Apology.  
 An Explaining, Explication.  
 An Expounding, Exposition, Enarration.  
 Belonging to the Eye, Ocular.  
 Sternly bending the Eye-brows, Supercilious.  
 To have an Eye upon, to Respect, to Regard.

F.

Like a Fable, or full of Fables, Fabulous.  
 The Face or countenance, Aspect.  
 To come Face to Face, to Confront.

A Feigning, Fiction.  
 A Feigning away of the spirits, Lipothymy.  
 Official right Faith, Orthodoxy.  
 Faithfulness, Fidelity.  
 Faithless, Perfidious.  
 A Fall on the Lap.  
 A Falling away from truth, faith, or duty, Defection, Apostacy.  
 A Falling out or happening, Accident, Event, Success.  
 To fall under any burden, or grievance, to Succumb.  
 A Falling headlong, Precipitancy.  
 A Falling to decay, Ruine.  
 The Falling of spirits in the sea, Cataraets.  
 Highly Famous, Illustrious.  
 Fancieable, Affection.  
 A being of one and the same Fashion, Uniformity.  
 Grown out of Fashion, Obsolete.  
 Fashned, Fixed.  
 Fatherly, Paternal.  
 Fatherless, Orphan.  
 A Fastening, Sagination, Impinguation, Incrassation.  
 Faultless, Inculpable.  
 Faulty, Culpable, Criminal, Noxious.  
 Favourable, Benign, Propitious.  
 A Fawning on, Adulation.  
 Fearfull, or apt to Fear, Timorous.  
 Fearful, or to be Feared, Terrible, Formidable.  
 A Feasting day, Festival.  
 A Feather, Plume.  
 To pluck off Feathers, to Deplume.

A Feet Pension.  
 Feebleness, Infirmary, Debility.  
 Fellowship, Society.  
 To join in Fellowship, to Associate.  
 A Fencer, Gladiator.  
 A Festring with manner, Supplication.  
 Fewness, Paucity.  
 Fastness, Levity.  
 Inclination to Fight, Pugacity.  
 A Fighting against, Oppugnation.  
 A pretty Figure, Diagram.  
 Filching, Surreptitious.  
 To Fill or glut ones self with any thing, to Satiare.  
 A Filling up what is wanting, Explement, Supplement.  
 The Film enwrapping the brain, Pericrane.  
 Filmy, Membranous.  
 Filthy, Sordid.  
 Filthy or bawdy discourse, Obscenity.  
 A Finding out, Invention.  
 Fine, Elegant, Ornate.  
 A Fine or amercement laid upon any one, Mulct.  
 Finished, Perfect, Consummate, Compleat, Absolute, Terminated.  
 Being on Fire with Zeal or Affection, Ardent.  
 A starter on Fire, Incendiary.  
 Set on Fire with rage or anger, Incensed.  
 First or most ancient, Primitive.  
 Fit, Convenient, Expedient, Opportune.  
 A Fitting, Accommodation.  
 Finest, Aptitude.  
 Fitness of time, Opportunity.

Fivefold,

Fivefold, Quintuple.  
 Flagging, Flaccid.  
 A Flaming, Conflagration.  
 A setting on a Flame, Inflammation.  
 Flashing of light, Fulguration, Coruscation.  
 Flattery, Adulation, Blandishment, Assentation.  
 To Flay, to Excoriate.  
 Belonging or given to the Flesh, Carnal.  
 A place to Fly unto, Refuge.  
 A Flourishing or budding forth, Efflorescence.  
 Flowing, Fluent, Fluid.  
 Aptness to Flow, Fluxibility.  
 Flowry, Florid.  
 A Folding together, Complication.  
 That which Followeth any thing, Sequel, Consequence.  
 Fondness, Indulgence.  
 A Font, Baptistry.  
 To make Foolish, to Infatuate.  
 The Foot of a Pillar, Pedestal.  
 To Forbid, to Prohibit, to Insuperd.  
 To Force, to Compel.  
 Forceible, Violent.  
 Forceless, or of no Force, Invalid.  
 A Forcing, Compulsion.  
 The Forehead or Fore part of any thing, Front.  
 The Fore part of a Building, Frontispiece.  
 Fore-appointment, Predetermination.  
 Fore-knowledge, Prescience.  
 Forecast, Providence.  
 Foregoing, Precedent.  
 Forejudgement, Prejudice.  
 To Foreordain, to Predetermine.  
 A Forerunner, Precursor.

Foreshowing good or bad Fortune, Ominous.  
 A Foreshowing or Foretelling, Prediction, Prognostication.  
 Foresight, see Forecast.  
 Want of Foresight, Improvidence.  
 Forewarning, Preadmonition.  
 A causing to be Foreseised, Confiscation.  
 A Forgery, Pigment, Fiction.  
 Forgetfulness, Oblivion.  
 A Forgiving, Remission.  
 Forlorn, Desolate.  
 The Form of any thing fancied or imagined in the mind, Idea.  
 To Forsake, to Desert.  
 A Forswearing, Perjury.  
 To go Forward, to Proceed.  
 To put or set Forward, to Promote.  
 Forward or ready at any business, Prompt.  
 Foul or Filthy, Sordid.  
 The Founding of any house or building, Foundation.  
 The number Four, Quaternion.  
 Fourfold, Quadruple.  
 To Frame unto, to Accomodate.  
 Free in giving, Liberal.  
 Freedom, Liberty, Immunity.  
 To make Free from service, to Manumit.  
 To Free from debt or any offence, to Acquit, to Absolve.  
 A Freezing, Congelation.  
 Fresh or new, Recent.  
 Framing, Corrosive.  
 Friendliness, Benevolence.  
 Friendship, Amity.  
 Frighfull, Terrible.

A *Frigling*, Crispation.  
*Fruity*, Spumous.  
*Frozen*, Gelid.  
*Froward*, Refractory, Pertinacious.  
*Fruitfulness*, Fertility, Fecundity, Feracity.  
*Fruitfulness* or *barrenness*, Sterility.  
*Fulness*, Plenitude.  
*Fulness*, i. e. a *Glut* or *Surfet*, Satiety.  
A *Fume*, Exhalation.  
A *Fuming underneath*, Suffumigation.  
*Funeral Rites*, Exequies, Obsequies.  
To *Further*, to Promote.

## G.

A *Gaging*, Oppignoration.  
*Gain*, Lucre.  
To *Gain*, to Contradict.  
*Gallant*, Splendid.  
*Gallantness*, Magnificence.  
*Gallantry*, Magnanimity.  
A *Gaping* after any thing, Inhibition.  
A *Gaping* for breath, Respiration.  
A *Gaping* for laziness, Oscitation.  
To *Garbage*, to Exenterate, to Eviscerate.  
*Garbail*, Tumult, Sedition.  
A *Garment*, Vestment.  
To *Garnish*, to Adorn.  
A *Gassing*, Respiration.  
*Gastly*, Horrid.  
To *Gather*, to Collect.  
To *Gather into an heap*, to Accumulate.  
A *Gathering up into a round Globe*, Conglobation.  
A *Gathering of people together into one place*, Congregation.

A *Gazer*, Spectator.  
A *Gazing-stock*, Spectacle.  
A *Gelding*, Castration.  
A person *Gilded*, Eunuch.  
*Gentleness*, Lenity, Clemency.  
To *Get*, to Acquire.  
A *Getting* or *purchasing*, Acquisition, Achievement.  
A *Getting* by extream or request, Impetration.  
A *Guess*, Conjecture, Divination.  
A *Ghost*, Spirit, Spectre.  
*Giant-like*, Gigantick.  
*Giddiness* of the head, Vertigo.  
A *Gift*, Donary.  
A *Gilding*, Deauration.  
A *Girding*, Circumference.  
A *Giving*, Donation.  
A *Giver*, Donor.  
To *Give over*, to Desist.  
To *Give* or *apply ones self*, to this or that thing, to Addict.  
To *Give way unto*, to Concede.  
To *Give to understand*, to Certifie.  
To *make Glad*, to Exhilarate.  
A *Glittering*, Coruscation.  
*Gloomy*, Obscure, Caliginous.  
A *Glossing*, Adulation.  
A *Gloss*, Commentary, Exposition.  
A *Gluing together*, Agglutination.  
To *Glut*, to Satiare.  
*Gluttony*, Commestation, Voracity.  
A *Gnawing*, Corrosion.  
To *make a God of*, to Deify.  
*God-like*, Divine.



A *Godless person*, Atheist.  
 Godliness, Piety.  
 The *Godhead*, Deity.  
 To *Go back*, to Recede, to Retire.  
 A *Going before in respect of dignity*, Precedence.  
 A *Going abroad*, Procession.  
 A *Going beyond or overreaching*, Circumvention.  
 A *Going upward*, Ascension.  
 A *Going down*, Descension.  
 A *Going forward*, Progress.  
 A *Going awry*, Prevarication.  
 A *Going about the bush in discourse*, Circumlocution.  
 A *Going in*, Ingress.  
 A *Going forth*, Egress.  
 A *Going back*, Regress.  
 A *Going out of the way*, Aberration.  
 A *making Good*, Compensation.  
 A *Good turn*, Benefit.  
 Good-will, Benevolence.  
 Goodly, Specious.  
 Goods or estate which come by descent, Patrimony.  
 Belonging to the Gospel, Evangelical.  
 A *Governour*, Moderatour, Prefect.  
 A *Governing ill*, Male-administration.  
 The *Government of a family*, Oeconomick.  
*Grafting*, Inoculation, Incision.  
 A *Granting*, Concession.  
 Gratefull, Acceptable.  
 A *Grave or burying place*, Sepulchre.  
 The art of *Graving*, Sculpture.

A *being gruelled in discourses*, Hesitation.  
 A *Greasing*, Inunction.  
*Greyness in bulk*, Magnitude.  
*Greatness of mind*, Magnanimity.  
*Greatness of state*, Magnificence.  
*Greediness of Gain*, Avarice.  
*Green and flourishing with boughs*, Verdant.  
 A *Greeting*, Salutation.  
 A *Gripping*, Constriction.  
 Full of *Gristles*, Cartilaginous.  
 A *Groping*, Palpation.  
 A *making or growing Gross*, Incrassation.  
*Grossness of body*, Corpulency.  
*Grouching*, Prone, Prostrate.  
 The *Groundwork of any thing*, Foundation.  
 Belonging to the *Groundwork or Foundation*, Fundamental.  
 Grown up to ripe age, Adult.  
 Grown out of use, Obsolete, Exsolete.  
 A *Grubbing up*, Averrancement.  
 To *Grumble*, to Murmur.  
 Serving for a *Guard*, Tute-lary.  
 A *Guide*, Conductor.  
 To *Guide amiss*, to Seduce.  
 Guilefull, Fraudulent.  
 Guilty, Noxious, Obnoxious.  
 Guiltless, Innoxious.  
 Guilty to ones self, Con-scious.  
 A *Gilding with gold*, De-auration.

## H A

A *Gulking*, Delusion, Deception, Imposture.  
A *Gushing forth*, Eruption.

## H.

**H**airons, Detestable.  
To make more *Hairons*, to Aggravate, to Exasperate, to Exaggerate.  
A pulling off *Hair*, Depilation.  
The *Half part*, Moiety.  
A dividing into two *Halfs*, Dimidiation.  
To *Hallow*, or make holy, to Consecrate.  
An *Haling*, Claudication.  
Belonging to the *Hand*, Manual.  
To lay *Hands on*, to Apprehend.  
An *Hand-breadth*, Palm.  
An *Handfull*, Maniple.  
Belonging to *Handicrafts*, Mechanick.  
A Book *Handling any kind of Subject*, Tractate.  
To *Hang or rely upon*, to Depend.  
To *Hang off or delay*, to Suspend.  
An *Hanging, or jutting out*, Prominence.  
That which *Hangs by, or is added to another thing*, Appendix.  
*Hanging down*, Pendant, Pungulous.  
*Hanging with the point directly downward*, Perpendicular.  
That which *happeneeth*, Accident, Event, Contingency, Occurrence.  
*Happiness*, Felicity, Beatitude.  
An *Harbinger*, Precursor.

## H E

An *Hardning*, Induration.  
A being *Hard to be performed*, Difficulty.  
*Hair-brain'd or rash*, Precipitate.  
Great *Harm or mischief*, Calamity.  
Receiving *Harm or Loss*, Damned.  
*Harmless*, Innocent, Innoxious.  
A *Player on the Harp*, Citharist.  
A *Harrassing*, Devastation.  
*Harsh*, Severe, Rigid.  
The time of *Harvest*, Autumn.  
*Haste*, Celerity, Expedition.  
An *Hastning*, Maturation, Acceleration.  
A making *Haste*, Festination.  
*Haired*, Odium.  
Worthy of *Hatred or Hatefull*, Odious.  
A *Haven for ships*, Station, Port.  
*Haughty*, Arrogant.  
To *Hunt*, to Frequent.  
*Hazard*, Jeopardy, Risque.  
A *Casting down Headlong*, Precipitation.  
*Headstrong*, Refractory, Pertinacious.  
Not to be *Healed*, Incurable.  
A *wishing good Health to any one*, Salutation.  
A *Heaping up*, Accumulation, Coacervation.  
A *Hearer*, Auditor.  
Easie to be *Heard*, Audible.  
*Diligently Harkening*, Attentive.  
*Pertaining to the Heart*, Cordial.  
*Stateness of Heart*, Animosity, Magnanimity.

Heart.

Heartlessness, Despondency.  
 To *Hearten*, to *Animate*.  
*Heartiness*, Sincerity, Integrity.  
*Vehement heat*, Ardour, Eer-  
 your.  
 A *Heathen*, Pagan, Eth-  
 nick.  
 To *Heave* or *lift up*, to *Elc-  
 vate*.  
*Heavenly*, Cœstrial.  
*Heaviness*, or *weight*, Gravi-  
 ty, Ponderosity.  
 A *making heavy* or *sad*, Con-  
 tristation.  
*Heed*, Attention.  
*Heedless*, Negligent.  
*Heighth*, Altitude, Sublimi-  
 ty.  
*Heinous*, Detestable.  
 Belonging to an *Heir*, Here-  
 ditary.  
*Hellish*, Infernal.  
*Help*, Aid, *Subsidy*, Assist-  
 ance.  
*Helping* or *Assistance*, Aux-  
 iliary.  
 An *Helper*, Coadjutor.  
 To *Hide*, to *Abseond*.  
*Hidden*, Secret, Occult, Ab-  
 struse.  
*Hideous*, Horrid.  
*High*, Sublime.  
 An *Hill*, *little Hill*, or  
 mountain, *Monticle*.  
*Hindrance*, Impediment,  
 Obstacle.  
 Being to be *Hired*, Merce-  
 nary.  
 An *Hissing*, Sibilation.  
 An *Hitting* against, *Allision*.  
 A *writer of Histories*, *Histo-  
 riographer*.  
*Hoarseness*, Raucity.  
 An *Hoisting*, Elevation.  
 To *lay Hold on*, to *Appre-  
 hend*.  
 An *Holding back*, Cohibition.

An *Holding off*, Prohibition.  
 An *Holding up*, Sustaination.  
 An *Holding ones peace*, Si-  
 lence, Taciturnity.  
 A *hoaring an Hole*, Perfora-  
 tion.  
 Holy, Sacred.  
 A *making* or *keeping Holy*,  
 Sanctification.  
*Holiness*, Sanctity.  
 Not put to *Holy uses*, Pro-  
 fane.  
*Hollowness*, Concavity.  
*Homage*, Fealty.  
 A *making Honey*, Mellifica-  
 tion.  
*Greediness of Honour*, Ambi-  
 tion.  
 An *Hooking*, Adhamation.  
 An *Moording*, Coagervation.  
 An *Hooping* after, Inclama-  
 tion.  
 A *being past Hope*, Despera-  
 tion.  
 A *horned* or *having horns*,  
 Cornuted.  
 A *riding of Horses*, Equita-  
 tion.  
*Vehemently hot*, Ardent, Fer-  
 vent.  
 Belonging to *Horns*, Ho-  
 norary.  
 A *dwelling House*, Mansion.  
 A *religious House* for *Monks*  
 or *Nuns*, Monastery.  
 Belonging to an *House* or *Hou-  
 shold*, Domestic.  
 Government of an *Household* or  
 Family, Oeconomy.  
 Good *Housekeeping*, Hospi-  
 tality.  
 An *House standing alone in  
 the Country*, Hermitage,  
 Grange.  
 An *Howling*, Ululation.  
 An *Huckster*, Regrator.  
*Huddled together*, Confused,  
 Miscellaneous.

*Huge or very great, Vast.*  
*Humbleness, Humility.*  
*An Humbling or making Hum-*  
*ble, Humiliation.*  
*An Humming in praise of any*  
*thing or person, Applause.*  
*An Hungerstarving, Famine.*  
*Hungry, i. e. Barren, or*  
*Empty.*  
*Belonging to Hunting, Ve-*  
*natick.*  
*An Hunting out, Explora-*  
*tion.*  
*An Hurling, Jaculation, Pro-*  
*jection.*  
*Hasty-burly, Commotion,*  
*Tumult.*  
*To Hurry on, to Precipi-*  
*tate.*  
*Hurtfull, Noxious, Prejudi-*  
*cial.*  
*Hurtless, Innocent.*  
*Good Husbandry, Frugality,*  
*Parimony.*  
*Husbandry, or Tillage, Agri-*  
*culture.*  
 I.  
**A** *Fangling, Discepta-*  
*on.*  
*A Farring, Discrepancy,*  
*Discord.*  
*Belonging to the Faws, Max-*  
*illary.*  
*A being Idle, Cessation.*  
*A talking Idly, Deliration.*  
*To Fear, to Deride.*  
*A Jewel, Gem.*  
*Ill or naughty, Depraved.*  
*Ill-favourdness, Deformity.*  
*Ill-will, Malignity.*  
*An Image of stone, wood, or*  
*other matter, Statue.*  
*To Imbase, to Pollute, to*  
*Adulterate.*  
*An Embalming, Pollinature.*  
*To Imbellish, to Adorn.*

*To Imbolden, to Animate.*  
*Imbroidery, Acupiscion.*  
*An Impairing, Diminution.*  
*To Impart, to Communi-*  
*cate.*  
*An Impeaching, Accusati-*  
*on.*  
*An Implanting, Infition.*  
*To Impoverish, to Depaupe-*  
*rate.*  
*An Imprisoning, Incarcera-*  
*tion.*  
*Incantment, Incantation.*  
*To Incircle, to Inscribe, to*  
*Circumscribe.*  
*To Incourage, to Animate, to*  
*Excite.*  
*An Increasing, Augmenta-*  
*tion.*  
*To Incroach upon, to Invade.*  
*Incumbrance, Impediment.*  
*A being not Indammaged, In-*  
*demnity.*  
*An Indeaavour, Attempt.*  
*Induring or lasting long, Per-*  
*manent, Durable.*  
*An Induring or suffering, To-*  
*leration.*  
*To Infeeble, to Debilitate.*  
*Inforcement, Compulsion.*  
*To Ingender, to Generate.*  
*An Ingrafting, Incision.*  
*An Ingraving, Sculpture.*  
*Belonging to an Inheritance,*  
*Hereditary.*  
*An Injoining, Injunction.*  
*An Inlarging, Amplificati-*  
*on.*  
*An Inlightning, Illuminati-*  
*on.*  
*Innermost, Interior.*  
*An Inrode, Incursion.*  
*An Involment, Consecri-*  
*pion.*  
*An Infight, Inspection.*  
*An Instalment, Inaugura-*  
*tion.*

# **K E**

*An Insuing, Consequence.*  
*Inaugled, Intricate.*  
*An Interchanging, Commu-*  
*tation.*  
*Interchangeable, Mutual, Al-*  
*ternate.*  
*Intercourse, Commerce.*  
*An Inter'acing, Interfersion.*  
*To Interr, to Inhume.*  
*An Intermment, Sepulture.*  
*Given to Intertainment, Ho-*  
*spitable.*  
*Intinefs, Integrity.*  
*An Intombing, Tumulation.*  
*Earnest Intreaty, Supplica-*  
*tion.*  
*An Intrenching, Circumval-*  
*lation.*  
*An Inveſting, Inauguration.*  
*Inward, Interior.*  
*To make Jovand, to Exhila-*  
*rate.*  
*A Joyning together, Conjun-*  
*tion.*  
*Jollinefs, Feſtivity.*  
*A Foulting, Succuſſation, Sub-*  
*ſultation*  
*Journeying, Itinerant.*  
*A far Journey, Peregrination.*  
*Irkſome, Tedious.*  
*An Iſſuing forth, Emanation.*  
*Be'onging to a Fudge, or*  
*Fudgement, Judicatory,*  
*Judicial.*  
*A Fudging by award, Arbi-*  
*tration.*  
*Fudging before hand, Preju-*  
*dicare.*  
*Fucy, Succulent.*  
*A diſordered Fumbling toge-*  
*ther, Confuſion.*  
*A Putting out, Prominence,*  
*Projeaure.*

# **K;**

**K** *En or ſharp, Acute.*  
*To Keep down, to Op-*  
*preſs, to Suppreſs.*

# **L A**

*A Keeping in hold, Cuſtody.*  
*A Keeping ſafe, Conſerva-*  
*tion, Preſervation.*  
*Keeping back, Retentive.*  
*Full of Kernels, Glandulous.*  
*The Kicking of a horſe, Cal-*  
*citation.*  
*A Killer or Murderer, Ho-*  
*micide.*  
*A Killer of a Father, Par-*  
*ricide.*  
*A Killer of Kings, Regicide.*  
*Kindneſs, Humanity.*  
*Kindred by blood, Conſan-*  
*guinity.*  
*Kindred by marriage, Affinity.*  
*Kingly, Regal, Royal.*  
*A Kiſſing, Deoſculation.*  
*Kravery, Impoſture, Impro-*  
*bity.*  
*A Kneading, Subaſtion.*  
*A Kneeling, Genuſſection.*  
*Knightly, Equeſtrian.*  
*A Knitting or joyning toge-*  
*ther, Connexion.*  
*A Knocking, Pulſation.*  
*A Knot not eaſy to be untied,*  
*Gordian Knot.*  
*Knowledge, Science, Intel-*  
*ligence.*  
*A taking Knowledge of any*  
*thing, Notice.*  
*A not Knowing, Ignorance.*  
*The Knowledge of any art by*  
*reading or ſtudy onely,*  
*Theory.*

# **L.**

**A** *Lacking, or wanting,*  
*Ind gence.*  
*Lack of Parents or Children,*  
*Orbity.*  
*A going lame, Claudication.*  
*A Land, Region.*  
*A Landlord, Patron.*  
*The main Land, Continent.*  
*Lank or Lean, Macilent.*

# **L**

*Large,*

**L E**

*Large, Ample.*  
*A making Large, Amplification.*  
*A Lasting Long, Duration.*  
*Lasting but a short time, Momentary, Transitory.*  
*Late, Recent.*  
*Of Late times, Modern.*  
*To Laugh at, To Deride.*  
*Fits to be Laughed at, Ridiculous.*  
*Lavish, Prodigal, Profuse.*  
*Lawfull or belonging to the Law, Legal.*  
*A Law-maker, Legislator.*  
*A making Lawfull, Legitimation.*  
*Wrangling at Law, Litigious.*  
*To Lay or put down, to Depose.*  
*To Lay on, to Impose.*  
*A Laying to any ones charge, Objection, Imputation.*  
*A Laying between, Interjection.*  
*A Laying out of money, Expence.*  
*A Laying unto, Application.*  
*A Laying hands on, Apprehension.*  
*A Laying on heaps, Accumulation.*  
*Leaden, Plumbeous.*  
*To Lead aside, to Seduce.*  
*To Lead or bring back, to Reduce.*  
*A Leading in, Induction, Introduction.*  
*Entred into a League together, Confederate.*  
*Exceeding Lean, Macilent.*  
*To make Lean, to Macerate, to Emaciate.*  
*A Leaning towards, Inclination, Proclivity.*  
*A Learning backwards, Reclination.*  
*A Leaning or bending down-*

**L I**

*wards, Declination.*  
*Leap year, Bissextile.*  
*A Leaping over, Insultation.*  
*A Learner, Disciple.*  
*Learning, Doctrine, Erudition, Literature.*  
*To Leave, to Relinquish.*  
*To leave off, to Desist.*  
*A giving Leave to do a thing, Permission.*  
*A Leaving off for a while, Intermission.*  
*A Leaving or forsaking, Desertion.*  
*A Leaving undone, Omision.*  
*Lechery, Salacity.*  
*Length, Longitude.*  
*A Lengthning out in quantity, Production.*  
*A Lengthning time, Protraction.*  
*To Lessen or make Less, to Extenuate, to Diminish, to Impair, to Abate.*  
*A Let or hindrance, Impediment, Obstacle, Obstruction.*  
*A Letting in, Admission.*  
*A Letting go, Dimission.*  
*A Letting pass, or overslipping, Omision, Pretermission, Preterition.*  
*A Levelling, Equation.*  
*A Levening, or raising with Leven, Fermentation.*  
*Lewdness, Improbability, Pravity.*  
*A Leige-man, Client.*  
*A giving Life, Vivification, Animation.*  
*Length of Life, Longevity.*  
*A Lifting up, Exaltation, Elevation.*  
*Lighness, Levity.*  
*A giving Light, Illumination.*  
*A flash of Lighning, Fulguration.*

*Likelihoood,*



*Likelihood, Probability, Verisimilitude.*

*Likeness, Similitude, Resemblance.*

*A Liking, Approbation.*

*A Limb, Member.*

*A Limning, Miniature.*

*A Limping, Claudication.*

*A Linging, Cunctation.*

*A Linking together, Connection.*

*A Listening unto, Auscultation, Attention.*

*To make little, to Attenuate.*

*Indued with Life and Motion, Vegetative.*

*Lively-hood, Patrimony.*

*Belonging to the Liver, Hepatic.*

*Loathing, Fastidious.*

*Loathsom, Odious.*

*Lofty, Sublime, Arrogant.*

*A Loitering, Cessation.*

*Long-sufferance, Longanimity.*

*A Looking upon or into, Observation.*

*A Looking well about one, Circumspection.*

*A Looker on, Spectator.*

*A Looking for, Expectation.*

*A Looking to, Tuition.*

*To Loosen or untie, to Dissolve.*

*A making loose, or slacking, Relaxation.*

*Loose or slack, Remiss.*

*Looseness, Laxity.*

*Loose or intemperate, Dissolute.*

*A Lopping off, Amputation.*

*Lordship, Domination, Signiory.*

*Loss, Detriment, Damage.*

*A Lost or desperate Estate, Perdition.*

*A Choosing by Lots, Sortition.*

*apt to be in Love, Amorous.*

*Lovely, Amiable.*

*A Love-potion or charm, Philtre.*

*Love-tricks, Amours.*

*A Lover of the same person another Loveth, Rival, Corival.*

*Love of Wisdom, Philosophy.*

*A making or keeping Low, Humiliation, Depression.*

*Lamer, Inferiour.*

*Lowliness, Submission.*

*Luck, Fortune.*

*Good Luck, Success.*

*Lucky, Auspicious.*

*Lukewarm, Teped.*

*A Lump, Mass.*

*A little Lump, Bele.*

*A Lurking, Latitation.*

*Lust, Concupiscence.*

*Lustfull, Libidinous, Salacious.*

*Lying near unto, Adjacent.*

*A Lying down, Decumbitur.*

## M.

**M** *Adness, Distraction.*

*A Maidenhead, Virginity.*

*A Maiming, Mutilation.*

*A Maintaining, viz. in food and raiment, Sustentation.*

*A Maintaining or upholding, Vindication, Assertion.*

*A Making friends, Reconciliation.*

*A Making much of, Indulgence.*

*A Managing of any business, Administration.*

*Manhood, Fortitude, Virility.*

*Mannerliness, Urbanity.*

*Man-slaughter, Homicide.*

*Belonging to a Margin, Marginal.*

*To Mark or hear seriously,*

to Observe, to Attend.  
 To set a Mark of disgrace  
 upon any one, to Stigma-  
 tize.  
 A Mark or sign given, Signal.  
 Fit to be Marked, Notable.  
 To Mar, to Vitiate, to Cor-  
 rupt.  
 Belonging to Marriage or  
 wedlock, Nuptial.  
 A Marriage song, Epitha-  
 lamy.  
 Belonging to the Marrow,  
 Medullar.  
 A Marvelling, Admiration.  
 A Match or Bargain, Pact or  
 Contract.  
 A Matching, Comparison.  
 Matchless, Incomparable.  
 Full of Matter or corruption,  
 Purulent.  
 A growing into Matter,  
 Suppuration.  
 A Maze, Labyrinth.  
 Meager, Macilent.  
 A Mean, Mediocrity.  
 A Measuring together, Com-  
 mensuration.  
 Meet, Convenient.  
 To Meet with, to occur.  
 The Megrim, Vertigo.  
 A Melting, Liquefaction,  
 Fusion.  
 A Menacing, Comminati-  
 on.  
 A Mending, Emendation,  
 Correction.  
 A Mermaid, Syren.  
 Midsummer, the Summer  
 Solstice.  
 Mighty, Potent.  
 Mildness, Clemency.  
 Like or belonging to Milk,  
 Lactal.  
 Milking or stroaking, Emul-  
 gent.  
 The Milky way in heaven,  
 Galaxy.

Belonging to the Mind, Men-  
 tal.  
 Worthy to be kept in Mind,  
 Memorabile.  
 A Mingling together, Mix-  
 ture, Commixtion.  
 Mirth, Festivity.  
 Misbecoming, Indecent.  
 Misbelief, Incredulity.  
 The Miscarrying of a woman  
 with child, Abortion.  
 Mischievous, Pernicious,  
 Noxious.  
 A Miscreant, Infidel.  
 A Misdoubting, Suspicion.  
 Misgovernment, Male-admi-  
 nistration.  
 To Mislead, to Seduce.  
 A Mislaking, Averfaction.  
 Mis-spent Profluse.  
 Mishapeness, Deformity.  
 A Mistake, Errour.  
 Mistrust, Diffidence.  
 A Mote in the sun, Atome.  
 A Mocking, Derision.  
 Moisture, Humidity.  
 A Moistning, Humectation.  
 To Mone together, to Con-  
 dole.  
 Moneful, Deplorable.  
 Belonging to a Monk, Mona-  
 stick.  
 Moody or humorous, Morose.  
 Belonging to the Moon, Lu-  
 nary.  
 A Black-moor. Ethiopian.  
 Morning Prayer, Mattins.  
 The Morning star, Phosphor.  
 The Mother city of any coun-  
 trey, Metropolis.  
 A Disease called the Mother,  
 Hysterick Passion.  
 Motherly, Maternal.  
 A Moving, Motion.  
 A Moving Reason, Motive.  
 A Mouth or gaping passage  
 into any thing, Orifice.  
 Much company, Multitude.

A *making Much of*, Indulgence.  
*Muddy*, Lutulent.  
 A *Musing*, Meditation, Contemplation.  
*Muiny*, Sedition.  
 A *Mustering*, Murmuration.  
 A *Muzzelling*, Obturation, Obstruction.

## N.

A *Making Naked*, Denu-  
 dation.  
 A *Naming*, Nomination, Ap-  
 pellation.  
*Nasty*, Sordid.  
*Belonging to the Navel*, Um-  
 bilical.  
*Naughty*, Vicious.  
 A *saying Nay*, Repulse.  
 A *drawing near to*, Appro-  
 priation.  
*Nearness of place*, Vicinity.  
*Neatness*, Elegancy.  
*Need*, Necessity.  
*Nerdy*, Indigent.  
*Needle work*, Acupuncture.  
*Needless*, Superfluous.  
*Neighbourhood*, Vicinity.  
 A *being on neither side*, Neu-  
 trality.  
*News or New things*, No-  
 vels.  
*New wine*, Must.  
*Nice*, Delicate.  
*Niggardly*, Parsimonious,  
 Sordid.  
 A *studying or watching by*  
*Night*, Nocturnal Lucu-  
 bration.  
*The Night mare*, Incubus.  
*Nightly*, Nocturnal.  
*Nimbleness*, Agility.  
 A *Nodding*, Nutation.  
*Non age*, Minority.  
 A *Nook*, Angle.  
 A *Notching*, Incision.

A *Noting*, Notation.  
*Fits to be Noted*, Notable.  
*Of little or no Note*, Obscure.  
 A *Nourishing*, Nutrition.  
 A *Numbing*, Numeration.  
*Nos to be Numbred*, Innume-  
 rable.  
 A *Numming*, Stupefaction.

## O.

A *Putting a man to his*  
*Oath*, Adjuration, Ob-  
 juration.  
*The breaking an Oath*, Per-  
 jury.  
*Ready to obey*, Obsequious.  
*An Observing*, Observation.  
*Obstinate*, Pertinacious, Re-  
 fractory.  
*An Obtaining by request*, Im-  
 petration.  
 A *falling at Odds*, Dis-  
 sention.  
*An Offering*, Oblation.  
*An Off-spring*, Progeny.  
*Often done or said*, Fre-  
 quent.  
*Oilyness*, Oleosity.  
*An Ointment*, Unguent.  
*Oldness*, Antiquity.  
*An Ordaining*, Ordination,  
 Institution.  
*An Order of any high Court*  
*of law or justice*, Edict.  
 A *being out of Order*, Con-  
 fusion.  
*An Overcomer*, Victor.  
*An overflowing with wa-*  
*ters*, Inundation. *With*  
*store*, Redundance, Exu-  
 berance.  
*An Overlooker*, Supervisor,  
 Censor.  
*An Over-reaching*, Circum-  
 vention, Imposition.  
*An Overseeing*, Inspection.  
*Overfight*, Negligence.

*An Overshadowing, Obumbration.*  
*An Overskipping, Pretermission.*  
*An Overbrower, Victor.*  
*Overbwart, Transverse.*  
*An Overturning, Subversion.*  
*Overweening, Arrogance.*  
*An Overwhelming in water, Immersion.*  
*Ongliness, Deformity.*  
*Out-cry, Clamor, Exclamation.*  
*Outlandish, Exotick.*  
*An Outlawing, Proscription.*  
*To Outlive, to Survive.*  
*Outmost, Extreme.*  
*Ourage, Contumely.*  
*An Ouraging, Violation.*  
*The Outside, Superficies.*  
*Outward, External.*  
*To Own, to Assert, to Vindicate.*

## P.

**A** *Packing up, Consecration.*  
*A Pagan, Ebnick.*  
*Painfull, Dolorous.*  
*Painting for the face, Fucus.*  
*Pale of colour, Pallid, Lurid.*  
*Sick of the Pulse, Paralytick.*  
*A Pamphlet, Libel.*  
*A Panning, Palpitation.*  
*Belonging to the Paps, Mamillary.*  
*A Pardoning, Remission, Indulgence, Condonation.*  
*Pardonable, Venial.*  
*A Parsonage, Benefice.*  
*A little Part, Particle.*  
*A Parting or dividing, Partition.*  
*To Partake, to Participate.*  
*Partnership, Society.*  
*A Passage unto, Access.*

*To bring to Pass, to Effect.*  
*A coming to Pass, Event.*  
*A Passing forward, Progress.*  
*A Pawning, Oppigneration.*  
*A Peace-making, Pacification.*  
*A Peece, Portion.*  
*A tearing in Pieces, Dilanation, Dilaceration.*  
*Peerless, Incomparable.*  
*Pcevisness, Morosity.*  
*Pensiveness, Sollicitude.*  
*Belonging to the People, Popular.*  
*A Perceiving, Perception.*  
*A Perfuming, Fumigation.*  
*To Pick or cull out, to Select.*  
*A Pick thank, Parasite.*  
*A Piercing or boring, Penetration.*  
*A Piercing or running through, Transfiction.*  
*A Piling off the rind or bark, of any thing, Decortication.*  
*Piss, Urine.*  
*Pitiful, Miserable, Deploable.*  
*Belonging to a Place, Local.*  
*The Plague, Pestilence.*  
*Plainness, Simplicity.*  
*A Plaining, Plication.*  
*A Planting, Plantation.*  
*A Company of people Planted in a foreign Country, Colony.*  
*A Stage-Play presenting mirth and humour, Comedy.*  
*A stage-Play presenting state and sadness, Tragedy.*  
*A Pleading by argument, Allegation.*  
*Pleasant or witty in discourse, Lepid, Facetious.*  
*Given to Pleasure, Voluptuous.*  
*Plenty, Affluence, Abundance.*

A *Plotting*, Conjurati<sup>o</sup>n, Conspiracy.  
 A *Plucking up by the roots*, Eradication, Extirpation.  
 A *Plucking from*, Avulsion.  
 A *Plunging*, Submerſion.  
 A *nice Point*, Scruple.  
*The Point or ſharp top of any thing*, Culp.  
 A *Poiſing*, Ponderation, Libration.  
 A *Pondering*, Meditation, Contemplation.  
 Poor, Indigent.  
 Popedom, Papacy.  
 A *Porch or Portal*, Portico.  
 A *Poſing*, Examination.  
 A *beating or grinding to Powder*, Commi<sup>n</sup>ution, Pulverization.  
 Poverty, Indigence.  
*To pour back*, to Refund.  
 A *Pouring out*, Effuſion.  
 A *Pouring on*, Infuſion.  
 Powerful, Potent.  
 The French Pox, Venereal diſeaſe.  
*Well Practiſed in any thing*, Expert.  
 Praise, Laud.  
 Given to Prate, or Prattle, Loquacious.  
 A *Praying*, Supplication.  
 A *Preaching*, Predication.  
 A *Preamble*, Prologue, Preface.  
 Preferment, Promotion.  
 A *Preserving*, Preservation.  
 A *Preſſing down*, Depreſſion.  
 A *Preſuming*, Preſumption, Arrogance.  
 A *Preventing*, Prevention, Anticipation.  
 A *Preying upon*, Depredation.  
 A *Pricking*, Punction.  
 A *Pricking forward*, Stimulation, Incitation.

Belonging to a *Prieſt*, or *Prieſt-hood*, Sacerdotal.  
 A *Princedom*, Principality.  
 A *Printing*, Impreſſion.  
 A *Putting in Priſon*, Incarceration.  
 A *being taken Priſoner*, Captivity.  
 Privy, Secret, Occult.  
 Privy to a *buſineſs*, Conſciouſ.  
 A *Prizing*, Eſtimation.  
 A *Proceeding*, Proceſſion, Progreſſion.  
 A *Proving*, Probation.  
 A *Provoking*, Irritation, Provocation.  
 A *Puffing up*, Inflation.  
 A *Pulling away*, Avulſion.  
 A *Pulling up by the root*, Eradication.  
 A *violent Pulling*, Convulſion.  
 A *Puny*, Novice.  
 Punishment, Penalty.  
 To *Purchase*, to Acquire.  
 A *Purchaſing*, Acquisition.  
 A *Purging*, Purgation.  
 A *Pushing on*, Impulſion.  
 To *Put back*, to Repell, to Reje<sup>ct</sup>.  
 To *Put off*, to Deſerr.  
 To *Put under feet*, to Subje<sup>ct</sup>.  
 A *Putting*, Poſition.

## Q

Quaint, Elegant;  
 Quarrelſom, Litigious.  
 A *Quarier*, Quadrant.  
 Queaſy, Faſtidious.  
 To *Quench*, to Extinguiſh.  
 A *Queſt*, Inquiſition.  
 Quick or nimble, Agil.  
 A *Quickning*, Vivification.  
 Quickneſs, Celerity, Agility.  
 Quickneſs of wit, Sagacity.

R E

*Quietness or calmness, Tran-*  
*quillity.*

*To Q<sup>u</sup>iet, to Resign.*

*A Q<sup>u</sup>iescing, Citation.*

R.

**A** *Race, Progeny.*  
*A Racking, Torture.*

*Raging, Furious.*

*Awearing into Rags, Dilace-*  
*ration.*

*A Raigning, Empire.*

*A Railing on, Malediction.*

*A Raising up, Excitation.*

*A butting like a Ram, Aric-*  
*tation.*

*A Ranging, Lustration.*

*A Ransoming, Redemption.*

*To Rase out, to Expunge, to*  
*Obliterate.*

*A Rating, Estimation.*

*A Raving, Deliration.*

*Rawness, Crudity.*

*To Raz<sup>e</sup>, See to Rase.*

*A Reading, Lecture.*

*Ready, Prompt.*

*Reasonable, Rational.*

*A Reasoning, Disputation.*

*A Rebuke, Reprehension.*

*A Recalling, Revocation.*

*A Receiving, Reception.*

*Reckless, secure, Negligent.*

*A Reckoning, Computation,*  
*Supputation.*

*Recompence, Remuneration.*

*A Recovering, Recuperation.*

*A Recruit, Supplement.*

*A making Bed, Rubefaction.*

*A Redoabling, Reduplication.*

*A Redressing, Reformation,*  
*Correction.*

*A Reeking, Exhalation.*

*A Reeling or staggering, Va-*  
*cillation.*

*A Refining, Purification.*

*Refreshment, Recreation, Re-*  
*laxation.*

R I

*Regard, Respect.*

*Registers or Records, Ar-*  
*chives.*

*A Rebersal, Recitation.*

*A Rejoycing, Exultation.*

*A Releasing, Relaxation.*

*Relish, Gusto.*

*A Remainder, Relique.*

*A Remnant, Residue.*

*A Rending, Laceration.*

*A Renewing, Renovation.*

*A Renouncing, Renuncia-*  
*tion.*

*To Repeal, to Abrogate.*

*Repentance, Penitence, Con-*  
*trition.*

*Repos<sup>e</sup>, Rumour.*

*Reproach, Contumely.*

*Reproof, Reprehension.*

*A Requital, Retribution.*

*A Rearing, Erection.*

*Resemblance, Similitude, Af-*  
*similation.*

*The rest, Residue.*

*A Rest in Musick, Pause.*

*Restraint, Restriction, In-*  
*hibition.*

*A Revelling, Comestation.*

*Revengeful, Vindictive.*

*A Review, Recognition.*

*A Rheum, Catar.*

*A Revolting, Defection.*

*A Rewarding, Remuneration.*

*A Ribauldry, Obscenity.*

*A Riding, Equitation.*

*The Ridge bone of the back,*  
*Spine.*

*A Risting, Spoliation.*

*Right-corner'd, Rectangle.*

*A little Ring, Annulet.*

*Riot, Luxury.*

*Ripe, Mature.*

*A Ripening, Maturation.*

*A Rising again, Resurrection.*

*A Rising against, Insurre-*  
*ction.*

*A Robbing of Churches, Sa-*  
*crlledge.*



A Rolling, Volutation.  
 The Rolls, Archives  
 The roof of the mouth, Pa-  
 late.  
 Belonging to a Root, Radical.  
 A Rooting up, or plucking up  
 by the Roots, Eradication.  
 A Rosting, Affaction.  
 A Rotting, Putrefaction.  
 Roughness, Asperity.  
 Roundness, Rotundity.  
 A Rowling. See Rolling.  
 A Rowling up, Excitation.  
 A Rubbing, Frication.  
 Ruggedness, Asperity.  
 Chief Rule, Domination, Em-  
 pire.  
 To Rule, to Regulate.  
 A Running upon, Incurfion.  
 A Running out, Excursion.  
 The Running of the Reins,  
 Gonorrhæa.  
 Rusty, Squalid, Rubiginous.  
 Rushfull, Miserable.

## S.

A Making sad, Contrista-  
 tion.  
 Sage, Prudent.  
 A Sailing, Navigation.  
 Salable, Vendible.  
 A Sally, Eruption.  
 Of a Salow Colour, Lurid,  
 Pallid.  
 A Salve, Unguent.  
 Sappy, Succulent.  
 Saucy, Audacious.  
 A Saving, Salvation.  
 A Saying against, Contradi-  
 ction.  
 A Scaping, Evasion.  
 Scarceness, Penury.  
 To Scatter, to Dissipate, to  
 Disperse.  
 A Scholar, Disciple.  
 A bitter Scoff or Taunt, Sar-  
 casm.

Scored, Torrid, Adast.  
 Scorn, Contempt.  
 A Scoulding, Objurgation,  
 A Scouring, Purgation.  
 A Scouring, Verberation.  
 Scraggy, Macilent.  
 A Scumming, Despumation.  
 Sick of the disease called the  
 Scurvy, Scorbutick.  
 Lying on the Sea-coast, Ma-  
 ritime.  
 A Sealing, Obfignation, Ob-  
 figillation.  
 A Searching, Cribration.  
 A Searching out, Explora-  
 tion, Scrutiny.  
 Seasonableness, Opportunity.  
 Belonging to the Seed, Semi-  
 nal, spermatick.  
 A Seeking earnestly, Invest-  
 gation.  
 Seemly, Decent.  
 Seeming, Apparent.  
 A Seifing-on, Occupation.  
 Seldomness, Rarity.  
 Self conceit, Arrogancy.  
 Self-will, Obstinacy, Contu-  
 macy.  
 To Sell any Commodity, to  
 Verd.  
 To Sent back, to Remit.  
 A Sending for, Citation.  
 Senseless, Stupid.  
 A Sent, Odour.  
 Church-Service, Liturgy.  
 set against, Opposite.  
 A Setting out, Ostentation,  
 Vindication.  
 Several, Distinct, Disjunct.  
 A Severing, Separation.  
 Shady, Opacé.  
 A Shadowing, Adumbration.  
 Shameless, Impudent.  
 Shape, Form, Figure.  
 A Shaping, Formation.  
 A Share, Portion.  
 Sharp, Acute.  
 A Shedding, Effusion.

**A Sheltering, Protection.**  
*Belonging to a Shepherd, Pastoral.*  
**To Shew forth, to Exhibit.**  
**A Shewing or making plain, Demonstration.**  
**A Shewing ones self, Ostentation.**  
**A Shifting, Permutation.**  
**Shining, Splendid.**  
**The art of Shipping, Navigation.**  
**A Shire, Province.**  
**A Shivering, Trepidation.**  
**A Shooting or budding forth, Germination, Pullulation.**  
**A Shooting off a gun, Disposition.**  
**A Shortning, Abbreviation.**  
**Shortness, Brevity.**  
**Shot through, Transfix'd.**  
**A Shoving or pushing on, Impulsion.**  
**A Shouting for joy, Acclamation.**  
**A Shrinking up, Contraction.**  
**A Shuffling, Commixtion.**  
**A Shunning, Deviation.**  
**A Shutting up of any business or discourse, Conclusion.**  
**To Shut out, Exclude.**  
**Belonging to the Sides, Lateral.**  
**Sideling, Oblique.**  
**A Sifting, Cribation.**  
**A Sight, Vision, Spectacle.**  
**A Sinew, Nerve.**  
**Singleness, Simplicity.**  
**Sinful, Criminal, Vicious, Delinquent.**  
**Belonging to the Sky, Æthereal.**  
**Of a Sky-colour, Cœrulean.**  
**Skill, Artifice.**  
**A little Skin, Cuticle, Pellicle.**  
**A Slackning, Retardation.**

**Slavery, Captivity.**  
**Slavish, Servile.**  
**Slander, Calumny.**  
**A Sleeking, Levigation.**  
**Sleepy, Somnolent.**  
**Sleep-causing, Soporiferous.**  
**Slightly handled, Perfunctory.**  
**Slender, Gracil.**  
**A Slighting, Contempt.**  
**Slimy, Viscous.**  
**A Slip, Lapse.**  
**A Slit, Fissure.**  
**Sloveness, Obliviousness.**  
**Slovenly, Sordid, Squalid.**  
**A Slumbering, Dormitation.**  
**A making Small, Diminution.**  
**A Smearing, Unction.**  
**A Smell, Odour.**  
**A Smiling, Subrision.**  
**A Smoking, Fumigation.**  
**A Smoothing, Levigation.**  
**A Smothering, Suffocation, strangulation.**  
**A Smutching, Denigration.**  
**Snatching, Rapacious.**  
**A Sneezing, Sternutation.**  
**A Snuffing, Emundation.**  
**A Soaking, Maceration.**  
**A Soiling, Commaculation, Iniquation.**  
**Sooty, Fuliginous.**  
**A Soothing, Assentation, Adulation.**  
**Sooth-saying, Augury.**  
**Sottishness, Stupidity.**  
**A Souldering, Fermentation.**  
**Souldier-like, Military.**  
**Soundness, Solidity, Sincerity, Integrity.**  
**Southerly, Austral.**  
**A Space between, Interval.**  
**Sparingness, Parsimony.**  
**A Sparing, Reservation.**  
**A Speaking against, Contradiction, Obloquy.**  
**A Speaking evil of, Malediction.**

A *Speaker*, Prolocutour.  
 A *Speckling*, Maculation.  
*Speechless*, Mute.  
*Speed*, Expedition, Celerity.  
*Lavish-Spending*, Prodigality.  
*Spicy*, Aromatick.  
 A *provoking of Spittle*, Salivation.  
*Troubled with the Spleen*, Splenetick.  
*To Spoil or mar*, to Corrupt, to Vitiare.  
 A *Spokes-man*, Prolocutour.  
*To cause Spots*, to Commaculate.  
*Spotless*, Immaculate.  
 A *Spreading out*, Expansion.  
 A *Sprinkling*, Asperision.  
 A *Sprouting out*, Germination.  
*Spruce*, Elegant.  
 A *Spurring on*, Stimulation.  
 A *Spying*, Inspection.  
 A *Squaring*, or *making Square*, Quadrature.  
*Squeamish*, Fastidious.  
 A *Squeezing out*, Expression.  
 A *Stage*, Theatre.  
 A *Staggering*, Vacillation.  
 A *Stammering at*, Hesitation.  
 A *Stamping*, or *Printing*, Impression.  
*To stand against*, to Resist.  
*Belonging to a Star*, Stellar.  
 A *wandering Star*, Planer.  
 A *Starting hole*, Subterfuge.  
*Stately*, Sublime, Magnificent, Superb.  
 A *Staying or delaying*, Retardation.  
 A *Staying for*, Expectation.  
*Stedfast*, Stable, Constant.  
*Made of Steel*, Chalybeate.  
 A *Steep place*, Precipice.  
 A *Steeping in liquor*, Maceration.

*Stern*, Severe, Austere.  
*To Stick or cleave unto*, to Adhere.  
 A *Sticking at*, Hesitation.  
 A *Stifeling*, Suffocation.  
 A *Stiling*, Appellation, Denomination.  
 A *Stinting*, Limitation.  
 A *Stirring up*, Incitation, Instigation.  
 A *Stich in the Side*, Pleurisie.  
 A *Stoning*, Lapidation.  
 A *precious Stone*, Gem.  
*Stopping*, Obstruive.  
 A *Stopping up*, Obturation.  
*Store*, Abundance.  
 A *keeping for Store*, Reservation.  
 A *Storm*, Tempest.  
*Stoutness of mind*, Magnanimity.  
 A *making Strait*, Coarctation.  
 A *Strangling*, Suffocation.  
 A *Straying*, Aberration, Alienation.  
 A *Strengthening*, Corroboration.  
 A *Stretching out*, Extension.  
*Strictness*, Severity.  
*Full of Strife*, Litigious, Contentious.  
 A *Striking back*, Reverberation, Repercussion.  
 A *Stripping*, Spoliation.  
 A *Striving*, Consention, Concertation.  
 A *Stroking*, Attrectation.  
*Stubborn*, Obstinate, Refractory, Contumacious.  
 A *Studying*, Meditation.  
 A *Stumbling*, Titubation.  
*To Subdue*, to Subjugate.  
 A *Sucking*, Suction.  
 A *Suing to*, Sollicitation.  
*Long-Sufferance*, Longanimity.

## T A

**A** *Summing up*, Computation, Supputation.  
**A** *Summoning*, Citation.  
*Belonging to the Sun*, Solary.  
*The Sun-rising*, Orient.  
*The Lords Supper*, Eucharist.  
**A** *Supping up*, Absorption.  
**A** *Supply*, Supplement.  
**A** *Supporting*, Sustainment.  
*Surliness*, Arrogancy, Contumacy.  
*Sutableness*, Congruity.  
*Sway*, Dominion, Empire.  
**A** *Swallowing up*, Absorption.  
**A** *Swarming*, Aberration, Deviation, Deflexion.  
**A** *Sweating out*, Exsudation.  
**A** *Sweating through*, Transudation.  
*Swiftness*, Celerity.  
**A** *Swimming aloft*, Supernatation.  
*Swollen*, Turgid, Tumid.  
**A** *Sword player*, Gladiator.  
*Consisting of one Syllable*, Monosyllable.  
*Consisting of two Syllables*, Dissyllable.

## T.

**A** *Taborer*, Tympanist.  
**To Take back again**, to Resume.  
**To Take hold on**, to Apprehend.  
**To Take to ones Self**, to Assume.  
**A Talking together**, Confabulation, Colloquy.  
**A Talking of two persons together**, Dialogue.  
*Taliness*, Procerity.  
*Tameness*, Mansuetude.  
**A Tarrying for**, Expectation.  
*Taste*, Gusto.

## T F

**A bitter Taunt**, Sarcasm.  
**A Tax**, Tribute.  
*Teachable*, Docile.  
**A Teacher**, Doctour.  
**A Tearing**, Laceration.  
**A Tearing**, Appellation.  
**A Telling**, Narration.  
**A Tempering**, Composition, Commixture.  
**To make Tender or soft**, to mollify.  
*The number Ten*, Decade.  
*Testiness*, Morosity.  
*Thankfulness*, Gratitude.  
*Thick*, Dense.  
**A making Thick**, Condensation, Constipation.  
**A Thinking**, Cogitation.  
*Thinness*, Rarity.  
**A making Thin**, Rarefaction, Attenuation.  
**A Thought**, Cogitation, Meditation.  
*Thoughtful*, Anxious, Sollicitous.  
**Thraldom**, Servitude, Captivity.  
**A Threatning**, Commination.  
*Thriftiness*, Parsimony, Frugality.  
*Belonging to the Throat*, Gut-tural.  
**A Throbbing**, Palpitation.  
**A Throwing in**, Injection.  
**A Throwing out**, Ejection.  
**A Thrusting back**, Repulse.  
**A Thrusting in**, Intrusion.  
**A Thrusting upon**, Obtrusion.  
**A Thundring**, Fulmination.  
**A Thwarting**, Contradicting.  
**A bringing of Tidings**, Annunciation.  
*Tillage*, Culture, Agriculture.  
**A Tilting**, Hastilude.  
**A Timbrel player**, Tympanist.  
*Relating to Time*, Temporal.  
*Timely*,

Timely, Opportune.  
 To be a Time-server, Temp-  
 porize.  
 Never Tired, Indefatigable.  
 A Tithing, Decimation.  
 Toilsom, Laborious.  
 A Tomb, Sepulchre, Monu-  
 ment.  
 A Tool, Instrument.  
 A Tooth-rubber, Dentrifice.  
 A Tossing, Jactation.  
 A Tottering, Trepidation.  
 A Tracing, Invest gation.  
 Traffick, Commerce, Nego-  
 tiation.  
 A Travelling, Peregrination.  
 Treacherous, Perfidious.  
 A Treading down, Concul-  
 cation.  
 A Trebling, or making Treble,  
 Triplication.  
 A Trial, Probation.  
 A Trick, Artifice.  
 Trim, Splendid.  
 Trouble, Vexation.  
 Troublesom, Turbulent, Im-  
 portunate.  
 A Trucking, Commutation.  
 A Trussing up, Sarcination.  
 A Trustier, Creditour.  
 Trustiness, Fidelity.  
 Truth, Verity.  
 A Trying, Experiment.  
 A Turning away from, Aver-  
 sion, Aversion.  
 A Turning upside down, Sub-  
 version.  
 A good Turn, Benefit.  
 Twelfth day, Epiphany.  
 A Twieb, Vellication.  
 A Tything, Decimation.

V.

A Vailing, Obvelation.  
 A Valianness, Fortitude,  
 Magnanimity.  
 A Valuing, Estimation.

A Vaulting or Arching, Con-  
 cameration.  
 A Vaunting, Jactation.  
 A Vein of writing, Stile.  
 Prone to Vengeance, Vindi-  
 cative.  
 Unadvisedness, Imprudence,  
 Temerity.  
 Unapiness, Ineptitude.  
 Unavoidable, Inevitable.  
 Unbelief, Infidelity, Incre-  
 duleity.  
 Unbecoming, Indecent.  
 To Unbowel, to Exenterate,  
 to Eviscerate.  
 Unchangeable, Immutable.  
 Uncleaness, Impurity.  
 Uncomely, Indecent.  
 Unconceivable, Incompre-  
 hensible.  
 Unconquerable, Invincible.  
 Understanding, Intelligence,  
 Intellect.  
 Uneasiness, Difficulty.  
 Unevenness, Disparity.  
 Unfainedness, Sincerity.  
 Unfaithfulness, Infidelity.  
 Unfitness, Incongruity.  
 An Unfolding, Explication.  
 Ungodliness, Impiety.  
 Ungratefulness, Ingratitude.  
 Unhandsomness, Deformity.  
 Unhappiness, Infelicity.  
 Unlawful, Unlegal.  
 An Unloading, Exonerati-  
 on.  
 Unmannerliness, Rusticity,  
 Inurbanity.  
 Unmeasurableness, Immen-  
 sity.  
 Unperceivable, Impercepti-  
 ble.  
 Unquenchable, Inextinguible.  
 Unreprovable, Irreprehen-  
 sible.  
 Unseemly, Indecent.  
 Unsettledness, Instability.  
 Unspeakable, Ineffable.  
 Unstuffed,

W A

*Unspotted*, Immaculate.  
*Unbrist*, Prodigality.  
*An Unyisg*, Solution, Dis-  
 solution.  
*Unwearied*, Indefatigable.  
*Unwillingness*, Reluctation,  
 Repugnancy.  
*Unworthiness*, Indignity.  
*Belonging to the Voice*, Vocal.  
*A making Void in respect of*  
*place*, Evacuation.  
*A making Void any law or*  
*decree*, Abrogation.  
*One that enters into strict Vow*,  
 Votary.  
*A going up*, Ascension.  
*An Upbraiding*, Objection,  
 Exprobation.  
*An upholding*, Sustainment.  
*Upper*, Superiour.  
*Uppermost*, Supreme.  
*Uprightness*, Integrity, Sin-  
 cerity.  
*An uproar*, Insurrection.  
*Use-money*, Usury.  
*Uxermost*, Extreme.

W.

*Wages*, Salary, Sti-  
 pend.  
*A Waiting for*, Expectation.  
*Wayward*, Morose.  
*Wakefulness*, Vigilance.  
*A Walkng*, Deambulation.  
*A Wallowing*, Volutation.  
*Wandering*, Errant, Erra-  
 tick.  
*Want*, Indigence.  
*Wanton*, Lascivious, Petu-  
 lant.  
*A Warbling*, Modulation.  
*A Ward*, Pupil.  
*Wary*, Cautious, Conside-  
 rate, Circumspect.  
*Lyke-Warm*, Tepid.  
*Giving Warning*, Monitory.  
*A Washing*, Lotion.

W I

*A Wasting*, Consumption.  
*Watchfulness*, Vigilance.  
*A Watching*, Observation.  
*A Watering*, Irrigation.  
*A Water-course*, Aqueduct.  
*Waterworks*, Hydraulicks.  
*A giving Way*, Concession.  
*A going out of the Way*, Ab-  
 erration.  
*Weakness*, Infirmary, Debi-  
 lity, Imbecillity.  
*A Weakening*, Debilitation.  
*Wealthy*, Opulent.  
*A Weaning*, Ablatation.  
*Wearisomness*, Lassitude.  
*Fair Weather*, Serenity.  
*A Weaving*, Texture, Con-  
 texture.  
*Wedlock*, Matrimony.  
*Belonging to Wedlock*, Nu-  
 ptial, Matrimonial, Con-  
 jugal.  
*Weighing heavy*, Ponderous.  
*Weightiness*, Gravity.  
*To Welcome*, to Gratulate.  
*A Well-wishing*, Benevo-  
 lence.  
*A Welting*, Pretecture.  
*Westerly*, Occidental.  
*A Wheeling*, Rotation.  
*A Whirling about*, Circum-  
 rotation, Circumgyra-  
 tion.  
*A Whitening*, or making  
 white, Dealbation.  
*Wideness*, Latitude.  
*Doting on a Wife*, Uxorious.  
*A Wilderiness*, Desert.  
*A last Will*, Testament,  
 That which is bequeath'd by  
 Will, Legacy.  
*Good Will*, Benevolence.  
*Wifull*, Obstinate.  
*Short Winded*, Asthmatick.  
*A Winner*, Victor.  
*A Winnowing*, Ventilation.  
*Wisdom*, Prudence.  
*A Withholding*, Detention.



*A Witnessing*, Testification,  
 Attestation, Testimony.  
*Winy*, Ingenious, Lepid.  
*Wofull*, Miserable, Deplora-  
 ble, Calamitous.  
*Womanish and tender*, Effeminate.  
*A Wondering*, Admiration.  
*Expressed in Words*, Verbal.  
*A working*, Operation.  
*A little World*, Microcosm.  
*To make worse*, - to Aggravate, to Exaggerate.  
*Worshipfull*, Venerable.  
*A Worshipping*, Adoration.  
*Worth*, Dignity, Merit.  
*Not to be Wounded*, Invulnerable.  
*A Wrangling*, Altercation, Lisigation.

*A Wrestling*, Luctation.  
*A Wrestling frem*, Extortion.  
*Wretched*, Miserable.  
*A Wrigling in*, Insinnation.  
*A Wrinching*, Convulsion.  
*A wrinkling*, Corrugation.  
*A Writhing*, Tortion.  
*A Writing*, Scripture.  
*To Wrong*, to Violate.

T.

*A Tauning*, Oscitation.  
*Yearly*, Annual, Anniversary.  
*A Yielding*, Concession.  
*To bring under the Yoke*, to Subjugate.  
*A Youngling*, Novice.  
*Youthfull*, Juvenile.

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FINIS.

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## A Brief Nomenclator,

Containing a Summary of the most memorable Things, and famous Persons, whether Inventors and Improvers of rare Arts and Ingenuities, or others.

A E

A M

**A**chates, a Trojan of the Noblest, that accompanied *Aeneas* into *Italy*. he is reported by *Virgil* to be the first that found out the way to strike fire out of a Flint.

**A**gyptians, A people of the greatest, and anciently most renowned nation of *Africa*; they boast themselves to have been the first Inventours of the most famous Arts and Sciences, especially Letters, *Astrology*, *Astronomy*, *Geometry*, and the use of the Lamp: and among them *Menon* is the Person, to whom by some these things are principally attributed: however *Josephus* ascribes the Invention of *Astronomy*, to the *Hebrews*, and particularly to *Seib* and *Abraham*.

**Eolus**, the son of *Jupiter* and *Accesta*, he first made observation of the winds, and is thence feigned to have been the God of the winds. *Diodorus Siculus* makes him to have been the first Inventour of sails for ships.

**Aesculapius**, the son of *A-*

*pollo* and the Nymph *Coronis*, he is famous for improving the art of *Physick*, the Invention whereof is chiefly ascribed to *Apollo* though by some to *Mercury*, by others to *Aspis* a King of the *Egyptians*; yet by some the Invention of the art of *Chirurgery* is referred to *Aesculapius*.

*Agriculture* or *Husbandry*, by whom invented. See *Ceres*, *Osiris*, and *Triptolemus*.

**Alexamenus**, a Philosopher of *Seyrus*, some say of *Tejus*: the first, as saith *Aristotle*, that framed *Dialogues*, of imagined discourses, of two Persons speaking together.

*The Alphabet of Letters*, by whom invented. See *Cadmus*.

**Amphion**, the son of *Jupiter* and *Amiope*, and twin brother of *Zeibus*; he is mentioned by *Pliny*, as the Inventor of *Musick*; others say he learned of *Mercury* the skill of the Lute, which he improved to that height, that by the sound he is feigned to have built the walls of *Thebes*.

*Ana.*

*And*, a River of *Spain*, which runneth under ground for the space of fifteen miles, which gave occasion to the *Spanish* boast of a bridge, whereon ten thousand sheep might feed.

*Anacharsis*, a famous *Scythian*, whom *Strabo* writes to have been the first Inventor of Bellows; he is also by *Ephorus* affirmed the Inventor of the Potters wheel.

*Anaxagoras*, an ancient *Greek* Philosopher, spoken of by *Diogenes Laertius* for the first publisher of books.

*Anaximander*, an ancient *Greek* Philosopher mentioned by *Pliny* as the Inventour of the use of the Sphere.

*Apis*, a King of the *Aegyptians*, to whom some have attributed the Invention of Physick.

*Apollo*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and brother of *Diana*, born at the same birth with him, according to the belief of the ancient *Ethnicks*, by whom he was worshipped as the god of Day, and guider of the Chariot of light, called the Sun: as also the Patron or first Institutor of *Musick*, *Poetry*, *Physick* and *Archery*. He hath also other Appellations among the Poets; as *Phœus*, *Delius*, *Cynthius*, *Pareus*: he is likewise said to have been the Inventor of the lyre or harp.

*Arachne*, a virgin of *Lydia*, (the daughter of *Idmon*) whom *Pliny* mentions to have been the first Inventress of Flax: and by some

the Art of Spinning, Weaving, and ordering of Wool, is ascribed to her Invention, though by others more rightly to *Minerva*, with whom she is said to have contended for the mastery.

*Archery*, by whom invented. See *Apollo*

*Architecture*, by whom invented. See *Doxius*.

*Arbore de Rays*, or the tree of Roots; A tree in *India*, out of whose spreading branches arise strings like hempen cords, which extending themselves down to the ground, there fasten and take root, till at length one still crossing within another, the tree takes up a large piece of ground.

*Arbore Triste*, or the sorrowfull tree. A tree growing in *India*, so called because bearing no blossoms in the day time, half an hour after sun-setting, it becomes full of blossoms, which by that time the sun begins to rise, fall all immediately off again: if a branch of this tree be broken and set into the ground, it presently takes root, and within a few days blossometh.

*Ardices*, a famous *Corinthian*, numbred among the Inventors of Picture-drawing.

*Aristæus*, an *Arcadian*, the son of *Apollo*, and the Nymph *Cyrene*, he was Inventour of the use of Bees, and of making of Honey; Oyl likewise, according to *Fustin*, was his invention, which however is generally concluded.

cluded to have been *Minerva's* due.

*Arithmetick*, by whom invented: See *Phanicians* and *Pythagoras*.

*Armadillo*, a sort of beast in *Brasile*, of a white colour, long inoued, and about the bigness of a pig, armed all over the body with hard shells like plates, not to be pierced by any arrow, except about the flanks: It lieth in holes which it digs in the earth with its snout.

*Arms of war*, by whom invented. See *Mars*.

*Artemon*, a Native of *Clazomene*, he was the inventor of a certain warlike Engine called *Testudo*.

*Astrology*, by whom first invented. See *Egyptians*, and *Chaldeans*.

*Astronomy*. See *Egyptians*, *Chaldeans*, and *Atlas*.

*Athenians*, a people of *Greece*, anciently very famous; they are given out by *Justin* to have been the first Inventors of the use of Oyl, and Wool, and the sowing of Corn; though the two first, it may probably be concluded, that they learn'd of *Minerva*, the Patroness of that City, the last of *Ceres*; they are also mentioned by *Gellius* as the first Erectours of Libraries.

*Atlantides*, the fourteen daughters of *Atlas*, whereof the first seven *Eudoxa*, *Pasithoe*, *Corone*, *Plexatris*, *Pytho*, *Tyche*, called the *Hyades*, or *Suenle*, by his wife *Libra*; the other seven *Electra*, *Alcyone*, *Cele-*

*no*, *Maja*, *Asterope*, *Taygeto*, *Merope*, called the *Pleiades*, or *Vergiliae*, by *Pleione*; they were by the Poets fictions turned into *Constellations*, the first being the seven stars in the head of *Taurus*, the others the seven stars between *Taurus* and the tail of *Aries*.

*Atlas*, A King of *Mauritania*, the son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Lybia*, (some say *Chymene*) and brother to *Prometheus*; he was famed for the Inventour of *Astrology*, and the use of the *Sphere*, which Invention however is generally referred to the *Egyptians* and *Chaldeans*, but by *Josephus* to the *Hebrews*, and particularly to *Seib*.

*Attalus*, a King of *Pergamus*, whom some imagine to have been the first Inventour of *Tapestry*, and the richest sort of woven hangings or garments, which are thence called *Vestes Attalicae*.

*Augias*, a King of *Elis*, the Son of *Sol* and the Nymph *Naxpidame*, the story of whose stable being cleansed by *Hercules*, gives occasion to *Pliny* to conclude him the first that raised dunghills, and taught the way of dunging and manuring the Earth.

*The Ax*, by whom invented. See *Penthesilea*.

## B.

*Bacchus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, he was worship'd by the ancient *Greeks*

as the God of Wine, because he is said to have been the first that taught the planting of Vineyards, and the use of Wine; though some will have this Invention to belong to *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*; others to *Noah*, and that with more probability, unless *Noah* and *Janus* were (as it is judged by divers) one and the same person: he is often called *Liber Pater*, and by the *Agyptians*, *Osiris* and *Dionysius*; *Capella* affirms, that among the *Greeks*, *Mercury* found out the use of Wine, among the *Latines*, *Saturn*; the Crown of Ivy which he wore, *Pliny* will have to be in imitation of the wearing of Crowns in that kind; but *Ensebius* from *Moses* his example, proves the Crown to be of more *Antiquity*.

The art of *Baking* by whom invented. See *Pilumnus*.

*Basilisco*, a certain herb growing in *Italy*, which being laid under a stone, in the space of about two days produceth a *Scorpion*.

*Bellerophon*, the son of King *Glaucus*, and the Nymph *Ephyra*, whom (from the flying horse *Pegasus*, which he befriended in his fight against *Chimera*) *Pliny* makes to have been the first that taught the way in the art of riding and the managing of horses; but *Neptune* deserves to be accounted the first beginner of this art, as *Diodorus* testifieth: since he not onely produced the first horse by stri-

king with his Trident upon the earth, in his contest with *Minerva*, for the finding of the thing that should prove most profitable and usefull to mankind: but also taught horsemanship and the skill of riding: nor was this Invention compleat till the Saddle & Bridle were found out, which as *Virgil* testifies in his *Georgicks*, was first done by the *Pelethronians* *Lapithae*, an ancient people of *Thessaly*, who likewise as some affirm, were they that first shooed horses: however some there be who attribute Riding and the way of fighting on horse-back to the *Centaurs*, a People also of *Thessaly*, who riding their Horses to the water, appeared to people that saw them a far off (while their horses held down their heads to drink) as if they had been a sort of Creature half men and half horses.

*Bellows*, by whom first invented. See *Anacharsis*.

*Benegazeva*, a mountain in the kingdom of *Fesse* in *Africa*, having on the top thereof a Cave which continually casteth out Fire.

*Books*, by whom first published, publicly read, or erected into a publick Library. See *Anaxagoras* and *Pisistratus*.

*Bow and arrows*, by whom invented. See *Apollo* and *Scythos*.

*Brass*, and the working therein, by whom invented. See *Cyclopes*, *Lydus*, and *Vulcan*.

**Cadmus**, the son of *Aegor*, King of the *Phœnicians*. He is reported by *Pliny* to have brought these sixteen letters of the Alphabet, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, out of *Phœnicia* into *Greece*, the *Phœnicians* having first learn'd them of the *Muses*: to these *Palamedes*, he saith, in the *Trojan* war, added ς, ξ, φ, χ, and afterwards *Simonides Melicus* three more, ζ, ι, ω: yet *Hermolaus* delivers that ς and ι were added by *Epicharmus*. *Diodorus Siculus* writes that *Mercurius* first invented letters in *Egypt*: some will have the *Æthiopians* to be the first finders of them, others the *Syrians*, which best agrees with what *Eupolemus* asserts, viz. that *Moses* first taught them to the *Hebrews*. *Cadmus* also is said to have been the first discoverer of Gold in the mountain *Pangæus*, though others say *Thoas* and *Eaclys* in *Panchaia*.

**Cæcus**. See *Mercury* and *Erichonius*.

**Callias**, an *Athenian*, the first finder out of *Minium* or red Oker, as *Pliny* testifieth.

**Cantharides**, a sort of fly in *Italy*, appearing in the day-time of a green shining colour, but in the night they appear like flying glow-worms with sparks of fire in their tails.

**Capaneus**, a Nobleman of *Argos*, whom *Vegetius* reports to have been the first Inventour of scaling ladders,

which he first made use of in attempting to scale the walls of *Thebes*, but was struck back with stones, which gave occasion to the Fable of his being struck with thunder by *Jupiter*.

**Carbuncle**, a strange sort of beast in *Africa* seen onely in the night, he hath a stone in his forehead resembling the precious stone of that name, and shining clearly enough to give him light to feed by, over which stone when he hears any noise, he lets fall a skin, ordained by nature to cover or hide the splendour thereof, and keep himself from being discovered.

**Cardinals**, their Order, by whom instituted. See *Marcellus*.

**The Carpenters Art**, by whom first invented. See *Dædalus*.

**Celandine** herb, the use thereof by whom invented. See *Chiron*.

**Cenotry** herb, the use thereof by whom invented. *Ibid*.

**Ceres**, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the first that taught men the use of Husbandry, and to plow and sow the earth, according to the testimony of *Virgil* and *Ovid*: and probably *Triptolemus* hath this Invention ascribed to him by *Justin*, because receiving Instructions from *Ceres*, he taught it to the *Arbians*, who for the same reason have from some the glory thereof given them: but the *Egyptians*, as *Diodorus*



*dorus Siculus* writes, claim it for their *Osirius*, otherwise called *Dionysius*. *Isis* also might be mentioned in this affair, if *Ceres* were not the same goddess whom the Egyptians call *Isis*. *Saturn* likewise is to be reckoned among the Inventours here concerned as being the person who by the testimony of *Macrobius* and *Eutropius*, taught husbandry to the ancient People of *Italy*; but by the authority of *Josephus*, and the Scripture, *Cain*, for antiquity, may claim precedency above all for this Invention: wherein nevertheless there are others that challenge their several parts. *Pitumnus*, otherwise called *Sterquilinus*, is the first that shewed the way of dunging and manuring the ground, according to *Servius*; yet *Pliny* writes that *Augeus* found it out in *Greece*, and *Hercules Rericanus* divulged it in *Italy*: the Invention and use of the plough was found, as *Diodorus* saith, by *Dionysius*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Proserpina*, others by *Triptolemus*; *Pliny* saith by *Briges* an *Athenian*. *Trogus Pompeius* delivers, that *Habis* an ancient King of *Spain*, taught the use of the plough to his Subjects.

*Chalcus*, the son of *Athamas*: he is reported to have been the first Inventour of the shield and buckler.

*Chaldeans*, a people of *Asia* of very ancient renown, and specially famous

for their skill in *Astrology*.

*Chalibes*, an ancient People of *Spain*, skillfull in the use of iron and steel.

*Charandes*, an ancient Philosopher among the *Tyrrians*, and the first that gave laws to that Nation.

*Chiron*, the Centaur, son of *Saturn* and the Nymph *Philyra*; *Saturn*, to avoid the Jealousie of his wife *Ops*; turning himself into a horse: he is numbred among the Inventours of *Physick*, as he was Tutor to *Æsculapius* and *Achilles*, and the discoverer of the vertues of divers herbs and plants, especially of the herb *Centaurea* or *Centory*: so the vertue of the herb *Chelidonia*, or *Celandine*, was learnt from the observation of the Swallow, who by Instinct of Nature useth it for the healing of her young ones eyes.

*Chirurgery*, by whom invented. See *Æsculapius*.

*Chorabus*, an *Athenian*, he is delivered by *Pliny* to have been the Inventor of *Plastick*, or the Potters Art, though by the same Author *Dibutades* the *Sicyonian* is mentioned to the same effect; however, there are others who are reckoned among the Inventors of this art; as *Rhæcus* and *Theodorus*, natives of the Isle of *Samos*, as also *Euchiras*, and *Eugrammus*, *Corinthians*, who accompanied *Demaratus* the father of *Tarquinus Priscus* into *Italy*; *Anacharsis* reputed by *Ephorus* the Inventor of the Potters wheel.

wheel. To these may be added *Lyfistratus* the *Sicyonian*, brother of *Lyfippus*, for inventing the art of casting in moulds.

*Clauk-Geese*, a certain sort of fowl, or rather *Zoophytes* or plant-animals, breeding in certain logs, which are found in the *North-seas* of *Scotland*, they hang by the beaks till they are grown to maturity, and have received life, and then they fall off,

*Cleanthes*, a *Corinthian*, reckoned among the first inventours of *Delineation*, or making the rough draughts of *Pictures*.

*Cleophrastus*, a famous *Corinthian*, whom *Pliny* makes to be the first that invented *Colours* to paint with.

*Closter*, the son of *Arachne*, he is thought to have been the first Inventour of the spindle.

*Coco*, a sort of tree growing in the *East-Indies*, whose every part is profitable in some kind or other: It is strait, and spreads it self into branches like plumes, onely at the very top; the body of the Tree serves for *Timber*, for *Canoes*, *Planks* and *masts* of ships, the leaves are fit to make *Sails* of, as also *Tents* and thatching for houses, with the rind they make *Mattresses*, *Cordage*, *Linen*, and *Sails* also: the meat of the Nut serves for food, the shells for *Cups* and *Vessels*; the shell of the Nut is also

full of rich liquor which makes a pleasant drink, and with a gum that distills from the tree they chaulk their ships.

*Comedies*, by whom invented. See *Muses* and *Thalia*.

*Compasses*, by whom first invented. See *Dædalus* and *Perdix*.

*Corn*, the use thereof, by whom found out. See *Ceres*.

*Corybantes*. See *Idæi Dætyli*.

*Crowns and Garlands*, by whom first invented. See *Bacchus* and *Glycera*.

*Ctesibius*, a famous Artist of *Alexandria*, whose Invention, as *Vitruvius* writes, was the *Clepsydra* or water-hourglass.

*Cyclopes*, the three sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, their names *Brontes*, *Steropes*, and *Pyræmon*. *Pliny* mentions them as the Inventors of the *Forge*, and *Smiths* work, of finding the use of *Brass*, *Iron*, and other Metals, and forming them into all manner of usefull Instruments; which Invention nevertheless is more proper to *Vulcan*, whose servants they are said to be, and his assistants in the making of *Jupiters* Thunderbolts: they are also accounted the first builders of *Towers* and *Steeple*s.

## D.

*Dabuck*, a sort of animal in *Africa*, resembling a *Wolf*, except in the feet,

feet, which are like those of a man: It rakes dead mens carcases out of their graves, and eats them: the way to take it is by singing, and the sound of a Taber, by which when it is drawn out of its den they use to throw a rope about its legs.

*Dædalus*, the son of *Miclon*, an *Athenian*. He is affirmed by *Pliny* to have been the first that was famous for working in wood, and the Inventour of all manner of Carpenters Tools, as the Hammer, Hatchet, Saw, Level, &c. but the Ruler, Turners Wheel, Lock and Key, are thought to have been found out by *Theodorus* a *Samian*; *Ovid* gives the Invention of the Compasses to *Perdix*, who was Sisters son to *Dædalus*; and according to *Diodorus Siculus*, *Talaus*, Nephew also of *Dædalus*, found out the use of the Saw from his Observation of a serpents teeth: he is also Competitour with *Anacharsis* for the Invention of the Potters wheel; though by the testimony of *Laertius*, the use of the Ruler was taught by *Pythagoras*, as the Hatchet is thought to have been found out by *Penibefilea*, Queen of the *Amazones*; and the tub or Gibbons vessel, by *Speusippus*: but if the authority of *Josephus* and *Eusebius* may prevail, the *Tyrians* are to have the first suffrage in all that belongs to this art, and next them the *Hebrews*.

*Dancing* the *Pyrrhica*, or armed dance, by whom first invented. See *Pyrrhus*.

*Danau*, an ancient King of *Argos*, and brother of *Egyptus*, the story of whose fifty daughters may be seen in ancient histories: he is famed by *Pliny* for the first that taught navigation to the *Greeks*: to whom he brought their first ship out of *Egypt*; but the antiquity of his Invention in that kind is far out-done by *Noah's Ark*, as the Examples of *Abraham* and *Isaac* frustrate his pretension to be the first digger of Wells.

*Darts*, by whom first Invented. See *Etholus*.

*Dela*, a *Phrygian*, who is said to have first found out the use of iron.

*Destinies*, the three fatal sisters, feigned to have been the daughters of *Erebus* and *Night*, and the Spinsters of the thread of Humane Life; their names according to the *Greeks* are *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, according to the *Latines*, *Nona*, *Decima* and *Morta*.

*The art of Dialect*, by whom found. See *Zeno*.

*Dialogues*, by whom first contrived. See *Alexamenus*.

*Diana*, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latoa*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*; as she was thought to be the guider of the Chariot of the *Night*, or the *Moon*, she was called *Cynthia*, *Delia*, and *Luna*; as she reigned in the

the world below she was called *Hecate*, *Proserpina*, and *Dischymna*; as she lived on the earth, and frequented the woods she is properly called *Diana*, being the first that exercised hunting and chasing of wild beasts with bowe and arrows, according to the *Eshnick* account (though according to the Scripture *Nimrod* is the ancientest Hunter) and the Patroness of Huntsmen, and of all Forests, woods and Chaces: as she was reputed assistant at Nativities, and the birth of humane creatures, she was called *Lucina* and *Eilishya*: but in this last affair *Funo* stands in Competition with her.

*Dibutades*, a *Sicyonian*, accounted the Inventour of *Plastick* or the *Potters Art*.

*Dimysius*, the same as *Bacchus* among the *Greeks*, *Osiris* among the *Egyptians*: he is celebrated by the *Greeks* as the first Inventour of Musical harmony, as *Eusebius* delivers: the rest of his *Inventa* see in *Bacchus*.

*Dircaus*, an ancient *Greek* Poet, by whom, as *Justin* writes, the brazen trumpet was first invented: but *Pliny* saith, by *Pisus* the *Tyrrhenian*.

*Doxius*, the son of *Gellius*, reckoned among the Inventours of *Architecture*, being as *Pliny* writeth the first that tryed to build houses of Mud.

*Draco*, the first Lawgiver (though a rigid one) to the people of *Athens*.

## E.

*Empedocles*, an ancient *Philosopher* and Poet of *Agrigentum*, the first framer, (as *Aristotle* and *Quintilian* are of opinion) of the art of *Rhetorick*.

*Endymion*, a certain shepherd of *Caria*, and the son of *Athlius*, whose first observation of the course of the Moon, according to *Pliny*, ranks him among those that are reputed the Inventours of *Astronomy*: whence haply sprang the Fable of the Moons stooping down nightly to kiss him as he lay sleeping upon *Lamus* hill.

*Engines of war*, by whom first invented.

*Epeus*, the son of *Endymion*, and brother of *Peon*: he is reported by *Pliny* to have been the Inventour of a certain warlike Engine to make breaches in the walls of Cities, called a *Ram*: whereupon haply *Virgil* takes an occasion to report him the builder of the *Trojan Horse*.

*Epei*, an ancient people of *Peloponnesus*, who are mentioned among those reputed the first Instituters of the *Olympian Games*.

*Epicharmus*, an ancient Poet of *Sicily*, the son of *Tityrus*: he is imagined by *Hermolaus* to have found out these two letters of the *Greek Alphabet*  $\text{Ϝ}$  and  $\text{ϝ}$ , others affirm him the inventor of *Comedies*.

*Erichthonius*, an ancient King

King of *Athens*, Fabled to have sprung out of the earth whereon *Vulcan* spilt his seed, and to have had the feet of a Dragon; to hide the deformity whereof, he is said to have been the first Inventour of Chariots. *Pliny* also makes him the first finder out of Silver and the use thereof.

*Etholus*, or *Atoius*, the son of *Mars*, the Inventour of the dart or Javelin.

*Endoxus* and *Archias*, the Inventours of Warlike Engines, as *Plutarch* delivers.

*Eumolpus*, an *Athenian*, who hath the testimony of *Pliny* for the first Grafter and Inoculator of Trees.

*Euryalus* and *Hyperbius*, *Athenian* brethren, the first that built houses of brick.

## F.

**Fates.** See Destinies.

**Fannus**, the son of *Picus*, an ancient King of the *Aborigines* in *Italy*: he is affirmed by some to have been the father of those *Fauns* and *Sylvans* worshipt by the old *Romans*, as Semi-Gods and Deities of the woods.

The **Fullers** are, by whom invented. See *Nicias*.

**Furies**, the three Daughters (feigned to be) of *Acheron* and *Night*, they were accounted of Infernal Powers, and the tormentours of the minds of wicked doers: their Names *Alecto*, *Tisiphone*, and *Megara*; they are also called *Eumenides* and *Dire*.

## G.

**Games Olympick**, and others, by whom invented. See *Hercules*.

**Geometry**, by whom first invented. See *Egyptians* and *Hebrews*.

**Glyceras**, a virgin of *Sicyon*, to whom *Pliny* ascribes the first Invention of composing Garlands of several sorts of flowers, which *Pausias* a famous Painter of the same City, her lover, strove to imitate in his painting.

**Glysters**, their use, by whom first invented. See *Ibis*.

**Gold**, by whom first discovered, see *Sol*. By whom first coined, see *Cadmus*. By whom first used for the weaving of Cloth of Gold. See *Attalus*.

**Graces**, the three daughters, as the Poets feign, of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, (*Hesiod* saith *Eurynome*;) they were accounted the Goddesses of Elegance and gracefulness in looks, language and behaviour, their names *Aglaias*, *Thaia*, and *Euphrosyne*; among the *Greeks* they were called *Charites*.

**Gyges**, a famous *Lydian*, (whether the same that got the kingdom by the death of *Candaules* is uncertain) who according to *Pliny* was the first that invented the art of Picture-drawing in *Aegypt*.

## H.

**Habis**, an ancient King of *Spain*, who, as *M* saith

faith *Trogus Pompeius*, was the first that taught that Nation the art of Husbandry.

*The Harp*, by whom first invented. See *Apollo*.

*Hatchers*, by whom invented. See *Dædalus*.

*Hebe*, the Goddess of youth, (as old Fables affirm) and daughter of *Juno*, who is reported to have brought her forth without the help of a man by eating Lettice.

*Hebrews*, an ancient people descended (and so denominated) from *Heber*, great grand child of *Setb* the son of *Noah*, the same that after came to be called *Jews* and *Israelites*; from them, as *Josephus* and the Scriptures testify, are Originally derived the most famous arts and sciences, as *Astronomy*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Architecture*, &c. especially through the learning and Industry of certain Sages and great men among them, as *Abraham*, *Moses*, and others.

*The Helmet for war*, by whom invented. See *Lacedæmonians*.

*Herbs*, their vertues and qualites, by whom first discovered. See *Chiron*.

*Hercules*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, famous among Poets for the twelve labours, which being imposed upon him by *Juno*, he successfully overcame: he is famed by *Diodorus*, *Pliny* and *Plutarch*, for the first institutor of the *Olym-*

*pian Games*; he is noted by *Pollux* to have been the first discoverer of the Purple or Scarlet-dye, by observing a Dog, which belonged to the Nymph *Tyros*, whom he loved, with his chaps all coloured of a Purple colour, by picking the meat out of a certain shell-fish called *Conchylinum*: likewise the fable of his cleansing *Augea's* Stable makes it conjectured that he first taught the people of *Italy* the way of dunging the earth.

*Hermes Trismegistus*, an ancient and famous Philosopher among the *Egyptians*, whose memory hath been ever in great Veneration among many for his great wisdom and knowledge in Philosophy; and among other things he is thought to have been the first that distinguished the time of the day into certain small Periods called Hours, and that by the observation of a Bird kept in the Temple of *Serapis*, which used a constant course of pissing twelve times in the compass of a Natural day: whereupon he divided the day into twelve hours, which came at length to be subdivided into twenty four: but *Macrobius* derives the Invention of dividing the day into Hours from *Osiris* otherwise called *Horus*, and reputed by the ancient *Egyptians* to be the same with *Apollo* or the Sun: this gave light to others to find out more exact ways for the measuring of time, and of observing every hour  
of



or punctual time of the day as *Anaximenes* of *Miletus* was the first that taught the *Lacedemonians* to observe the time of the day, and to distinguish the hours by the shadow of the Sun, which was the first introduction to the making of Sun-dials: and *Cresibius* was the first that taught to measure the hours by the distilling of water in a glass, as also of divers sorts of *Hydranlicks* or water-works: but the striking Clock, which is moved by weights and wheels, was invented some say by *Severinus* or *Bœtius*.

*Hesperides*, the three daughters of *Hesperus* the brother of *Atlas*, their names *Egle*, *Arethusa* and *Hesperethusa*.

*Hippopotamus*, A sort of Animal in the river *Nilus*, from the observation of whose letting it self blood in the leg, by means of a certain sharp reed that grows upon the banks of that river, was first learn'd the use of *Phlebotomy*, or blood letting.

*Histories*, by whom first written. See *Xenophon*.

*Horns*. See *Osiris*.

*Hours*, the division of the day into them, and the use of Hour-glasses, by whom invented. See *Hermes Trismegistus* and *Cresibius*.

*The Hours*, the three daughters (feigned to be) of *Jupiter* and *Themis*, their names, *Ennomia*, *Dice*, and *Irene*.

*Hunting*, by whom first exercised. See *Diana*.

*Hypanis*, a river in *Scythia*, out of which there arise daily a multitude of little Bladders, in which are ingendred certain little flies, which being enlivened at Morning, fly at Noon, and are found dead at Night.

## I.

*Janus*, the first King of the *Latins*, who when *Saturn* fled from *Crete*, from his son *Jupiter*, gave him entertainment, and was by him taught the way of tillage, and all manner of Husbandry: he is also said to have been the first that caused money to be coined, which was of brass: as likewise the first that planted Vineyards and found out the use of wine: which Invention most ascribe to *Bacchus*, some to *Icarus* the father of *Penelope*, others to *Orestus* the son of *Deucalion*. *Ogyges*, *Janus* and *Noah* are thought by some to have been one and the same person.

*Jason* the son of *Æson* and *Alcmede*: from the famous expedition he made by sea to *Colchos* for the Golden Fleece, he is conjectured by some to have been the first that was eminent for skill in Navigation, and the setting forth of a Fleet.

*Ibis*, a sort of bird anciently much known in *Ægypt*, from the observation

of whose thrusting her crooked beak into her tail was first learn'd the use of Glysters.

*Iarus*, the father of *Penelope*, he is reckoned among the Inventours of the use of wine. See *Janus*.

*Idæi Daſſyî*, a certain people who being anciently of *Phrygia* removed themselves into *Crete*, where (as Poets feign) they by a stratagem preserved *Jupiter* from the cruelty of his father *Saturn*, while in a kind of antick dance they made a rude sort of musick by the hitting together of brazen shields: they are feigned to have been the sons of *Sol* and *Minerva*, or, as others say, of *Saturn* and *Alciope*, and (as *Herodotus* testifies) the first that made known the use of brass and iron: they are also termed *Corybantes*.

*Joannes Guttemburgus*, a German Knight, who was the first Inventour of the art of Printing at *Menix*.

*Iphitus*, the son of *Hercules*, or (as others say) of *Praxonides*. *Strabo* mentions him to have been the first Institutor of the *Olympick Games*: which nevertheless others affirm of *Hercules* himself, others of a people called the *Epei*.

*Iron*, the use thereof by whom first made known. See *Cyclopes*, *Idæi Daſſyî* and *Vulcan*.

*Juno*, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, sister and wife of *Jupiter*, to whom

she brought forth *Mars* and *Vulcan*: she was feigned by the ancient *Ethnicks* to be the Goddess of Empire and Riches: and, as she was accounted the Patroness of Marriage, she was called *Pronuba*; as the Queen of Midwives, and an helper of women in Labour, *Lucina*: those that allegorize fables in a way of Philosophy, take her for the air.

*Jupiter*, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, born at one birth with *Juno* in the Island of *Crete*: he is taken in a Philosophical Allegory for the Element of fire or the sky: his story more at large, see in the Comments upon *Hesiod*, *Ovid*, and other writers of *Ethnick* Mythology. *Cicero* also makes mention of two other *Jupiters*, which see in his book *de Natura Deorum*: but that which is most strange, is, that this *Jupiter*, which by the Poets and old *Ethnicks* was esteemed the Supreme and King of the Gods, should at length condescend to be one of the seven Planets.

L.

*Labyrinths*, by whom first built. See *Peseus*.

*Lacedemonians*, an ancient Warlike people of *Greece*, whom *Pliny* writes to have been the first Inventours of the Sword, Helmet and Spear.

*Lamps*, by whom first used. See *Egyptians*.  
Law.

*Lawgivers*, who the most ancient. See *Lycurgus*.

*Letters*, by whom first brought in use. See *Cadmus*.

*Libraries of Books*, by whom first erected. See *Pisistratus* and *Athenians*.

*Litanies and Processional Supplications*, by whom first instituted. See *Mamercus*.

*The Loadstone*, by whom invented. See *Paulus Venerius*.

*Lucina*. See *Diana* and *Juno*.

*The Lute*, by whom first found out. See *Mercury*.

*Lycaon*, an ancient King of *Acadia*, the son of *Pelagius*: the fable of whose Impiety see in *Ovids Metamorphosis*: he is noted by *Pliny* for the first that brought in the Custom of making Truce and cessation of Arms in War.

*Lycurgus*, a Nobleman (and for a while King) of *Sparta*, son of *Polydectes*, and brother of *Ennomus* Kings of *Sparta*: he is famed for his Wisdom and justice, and for being the first Lawgiver to the *Spartans* and *Lacedaemonians*, as *Moses* to the *Jews*, *Solon* to the *Athenians*, *Charondas* to the *Tyrrians*, *Phoroncus* to the *Argives*, *Minos* to the *Cretians*, *Romulus* to the *Romans*.

*Lydians*, a people of *Asia* the less, so denominated from *Lydus* the son of *Ays*, King of this Countrey, being anciently called *Meonia*: they are reported by *Herodotus* to have been the first

that coined Gold or Silver money, and to have been the first that brought in playing at Dice, and also at Tennis, with other games at ball, though *Pliny* ascribes this last to one *Pythus*: they are famed to have been the first Inventours of dying of Wool.

*Lysistratus*, a famous artist of *Sicyon*, and brother of *Lysippus* the great *Statuary*; he is noted by *Pliny* for the first Inventour of the art called *Proplastick*, or casting of figures in moulds.

## M.

*The art Magick*, by whom first professed. See *Zoroaster*.

*The Magnet or Loadstone*, by whom invented. See *Paulus Venerius*.

*Mainambr*, a wonderfull rock in *Cornwall*, described at large by *Cambden* in his *Britannia*.

*Mamercus*, an ancient Bishop of *Vienna*, the first that instituted *Litanies* and *Processional Supplications*.

*Mannay*, a strange sort of fish, in shape somewhat resembling a Cow; it hath in stead of Fins two things like paps, by which it creeps a shore to sleep and graze: there is a stone in the head of this fish, which, being powdered and infused in any liquor, is judged good against the *Dysentery*, and *Stone Collick*.

*Marcellus*, an ancient Bishop of *Rome*, and by some

accounted Pope, who was the first Institutour of the Order of Cardinals, though one *Andreas Barbatius* seeks to deduce their Original from the ancient *Jews*.

*The Mariners Compass*, by whom invented. See *Paulus Venetus*.

*Mars*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, he is feigned by Poets to be the God of Battel, War and Armes, and the first Inventour of all sorts of warlike weapons and Engines; yet several weapons there are that have their Inventours assigned them by Authours, as the Helmet, Sword and Spear own the *Lacedemonians* according to *Pliny*, the coat of Mail *Mydas* the *Massenian*, the shield and Buckler *Præus* and *Acrisius* being to fight a duel; others say *Chalcus* the son of *Athamas*; Greaves and boots the *Carians*, Lances the *Aetolians*, the Sicke the *Thracians*, the Javelin *Tyrrhenus*, the Dart *Aetolus* the son of *Mars*, the Battel-Ax *Penihesilea* Queen of the *Amazones*, the Bowe and Arrow *Scythus* the son of *Jupiter*, or as some *Perseus* the son of *Perseus*, or as *Diodorus Siculus* affirms, *Apollo*: the Sling the *Phœnicians*, as saith *Pliny*: but *Vegetius* supposeth rather the *Perææ* of the *Balearick* Islands: and lastly, the Engine called *Aries*, or the Ram, *Epæus*: *Mars* is also the appellation of one of the even Planets,

*Marsyas* an ancient musician of *Phrygia*, who presuming to contend with *Apollo* for the Mastery in Musick, and being overcome, was for his presumption flayed alive: he is reported by *Diodorus Siculus* and *Eusebius* to have been the first Inventour of the Musical Pipe called *Tibia*, from the likeness it hath to the shin-bone, it being anciently made of the shin-bone of a Crane, and afterward of an Oaten stalk, which *Trezenius* the *Dardan* first found out, and perhaps differs onely in respect of its smallness from the *Fistula*, which being denominated from a hollow tube, or long pipe, comprehends I suppose the bigger sort of musical pipe, as the Cornet, Recorder, and bigger sort of flute. Some allow the Invention of this *Tibia* to *Midas* a *Phrygian* also, but others deduce not onely the Lyre or Harp from *Apollo*, but also the *Tibia* and *Fistula* both, though the Invention of this last is doubtless most properly to be given to *Pan* for the sake of his Mistress *Syrinx*.

*Medicine*, by whom first practised. See *Apollo*, *Esculapius*, and *Mercury*.

*The art of Memory*, by whom first invented. See *Simonides*.

*Merchandise*, by whom first practised. See *Phœnicians*.

*Mercury*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, feigned by the Poets

Poets to be the messenger and Interpreter of the Gods, as likewise himself the God of Eloquence, and the first that taught men the art of Rhetorick, which *Aristotle* and *Quintilian* ascribe to *Empedocles*. He is delivered by *Diodorus Siculus* to have been the first Inventour of the Lute, from the Observation of the Tortoise consumed all away except the shell and the Nerves: the same Authour makes him the Inventour of Physick among the *Aegyptians* (which some impute to *Apis*, *Pliny* to *Arabus* the son of *Apollo*, others to *Apollo* himself;) as likewise the first that taught them Letters and Astrology; others allow him the Invention of Arithmetick or the art of Numbers, though herein *Pythagoras* claims his part. *Pliny* also makes him the Inventour of the *Tibia Monaulos* or single Pipe: Statick, or the art of weights and measures, is referred not to this *Mercury*, but another, the son of *Jupiter* and *Creta* (for *Cicero* in his book *de natura Deorum* reckons five several *Mercuries*) as the first discovery of silver, and the use thereof, is granted to *Mercurius Quintus* (though by some to *Erichthonius* an *Athenian*, by others to *Caeus*) who is also reputed the first that gave laws to the *Aegyptians*.

*Mercurius Trismegistus*, See *Hermes*.

*Midaeritus*. the first dis-

coverer of Leaden Mines in the Islands called *Cassiterides*.

*Midas*, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, but the son of *Gordius* a Cowherd: the fable of his praying to the Gods, that all he touched might be turned into Gold, is famous among Poets and *Mythologists*: as likewise his being doomed to wear Asses ears for giving his verdict for *Pan* against *Apollo*, when they contended for the Mastery in Musick: he is famed for the authour of that sort of Musical pipe called *Tibia obliqua*, which I suppose was equivalent to our Fife.

*Minerva*. the Goddess of Wildom, Learning, Arts and Arms, the daughter of *Jupiter* without a mother, being feigned by the Poets to have sprung out of his brain, from whence she leaped forth armed, *Vulcan* having cleft his skul asunder with his Ax: she is celebrated for the Inventress of oyl, and the use of the Olive, as also of the use of wool, and the several sorts of Manufacture therein, as Spinning, Carding, Weaving, and the like: however *Arachne* challenged this skill to her self, whom *Pliny* thinks rather to have been the first that taught the Ordering of Flax and Hemp. The art of numbers likewise *Livy* will have to be *Minerva's* Invention in regard of the nails that were driven into a wall of her temple,

by which the years were computed: by *Diodorus Siculus* she is mentioned as the first that taught Architecture, or the art of building: also the Invention of Chariots, whereof *Pliny* makes *Erichthonius* to be author, is attributed not to this, but another *Minerva* (for *Cicero* makes mention of four) the daughter of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Coryphe*, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*: she is otherwise called *Pallas*, *Tritonis*, and among the Greeks *Ἀθήνη*, but *Pallas* more especially, in respect of her being a warlike Goddess.

*Minos*, an ancient King of *Crete*, the son of *Jupiter* (some say *Xanthus*) and *Europa*: he is celebrated in Poetical fables and old stories for that famous Labyrinth, which at his appointment was made by *Dædalus*, wherein was inclosed the Monster *Minotaurus*: he is delivered by *Sirabo* to have been the first that set forth a Fleet to command the Sea, and by *Pliny* the first that gave Law to the *Cretans*; which is the more probable, in regard both he and his two brothers (*Æacus* and *Rhadamanthus*) were so esteemed for justice and Impartiality, that they were thought worthy to be constituted the three Judges of Hell, to sit in judgement and give sentence upon all notorious sinners and Malefactors condemned thither.

*Mirus*, an ancient King

of *Egypt*, who, as *Pliny* writes, was the first Erector of Obelisks.

*Musæus*, an old famous Greek Poet, contemporary with *Orpheus*, if not his son, as some are of opinion, under whose name goes that so well known Poem of the loves of *Hero* and *Leander*: he was the first, as *Diogenes Laërtius* delivers, that writ the Genealogy of the Gods, and the first that found out the use of the Sphere, though this last *Cicero* affirms of *Archimedes* the *Syracusan*, *Pliny* of *Atlas*, and also of *Anaximander*.

*Muses*, the nine daughters of *Jupiter*; and *Mnemosyne*, they are celebrated by Poets for the Goddesses and Patronesses of all learning, Arts and Ingenuities, their names *Clio*, *Melpomene*, *Thalia*, *Euterpe*, *Terpsichore*, *Era*, *Calliope*, *Urania*, *Polyhymnia*. *Clio* is said to have been the Inventress of History, *Melpomene* of Tragedies, *Thalia* of Comedies, *Euterpe* of the Musick of the Flute and Pipe, *Terpsichore* of the Plectery, *Era* of Geometry, *Calliope* of the Heroick Poem, *Urania* of Astrology, *Polyhymnia* of Rhetorick.

*Musical Instruments*, the several sorts of them, by whom first devised. See *Apollo*, *Mercury*, *Marsyas*, *Midias*, *Pan*.

*Musick*, by whom first taught and practised. See *Apollo*, *Amphion*, *Mercury*, and *Orpheus*.

*Mydias*,



*Mydias*, an ancient *Mes-  
senian*, reputed the first In-  
ventor of coats of Mail.

## N.

**N**avigation, and the use  
of shipping, by whom  
made known. See *Jason*,  
*Minos*, *Danaus*, *Nautilus*,  
and *Neptune*.

*Nautilus*, a certain king  
of fish so called, i. e. the  
Mariner; from whose com-  
posing its body and fins  
into the likeness of a ship  
under sail, it is supposed the  
first intimation was taken  
for the framing of ships.

*Nemesis*, the daughter of  
*Jupiter* and *Necessitas*: she  
was worshipped by the anti-  
ent *Etrurks* as a Goddess  
that took upon her to re-  
venge and punish all wrongs  
and impious actions commit-  
ted by mortal men, having  
her seat above the Moon,  
from whence she viewed all  
things here below: she was  
also called *Adrastea*, and  
*Rhamnusia*.

*Neptune*, the son of *Sa-  
turn* and *Ops*: to his lot, in  
the triple division of the  
world between *Jupiter*, *Plu-  
to*, and him, fell the Em-  
pire of the Sea: he is not  
only held to have been the  
first that taught men Horf-  
manship, the art of riding  
and of managing of horses,  
as *Diodorus Siculus* writes:  
but also is imagined by some  
to have been the first that  
produced that animal, by  
striking with his trident  
upon the earth, when the

contention was between him  
and *Minerva* who should  
produce the thing that would  
prove most profitable to hu-  
mane kind, as is particular-  
ly observed by the Poets  
*Virgil* and *Lucan*: and espe-  
cially, as he was God of the  
Sea, he is in all right to be  
accounted the first that  
taught Navigation and the  
use of shipping, which is al-  
so affirmed by *Diodorus Si-  
culus*: yet several others  
there are, that are allowed  
by ancient writers a claim  
to this Invention: as the *Cre-  
tans* by the same Author,  
by *Strabo* *Minos* King of  
*Crete*, by *Pliny* one *E yibras*  
a King of certain Islands a-  
bout the red Sea, by others  
the *Mysians* and *Trjans* in  
*Hellepont*: likewise *Danaus*,  
*Jason*, *Minerva* and *Aias*  
are looked upon in reference  
to this Invention: but doubt-  
less *Josephus* and the autho-  
rity of Scripture must pre-  
vail for the Antiquity of  
*Noah's Ark*, as the first ship  
that ever was.

*Nereides*, or the Sea-  
Nymphs, the fifty daughters  
of *Nereus* and *Dois*, deities  
of the Sea, by ancient Greek  
Mythology so accounted:  
their names as follow, *Pro-  
to*, *Eucrate*, *Sao*, *Amphy-  
thrite*, *Eudora*, *Thetis*, *Gal-  
tere*, *Glauce*, *Cymothoe*,  
*Spio*, *Thacie*, *Melite*, *Euly-  
mene*, *Agave*, *Pasiphae*, *Era-  
to*, *Eunice*, *Doto*, *Prato*, *Phe-  
rousa*, *Dynamene*, *Nesaea*,  
*Aiaa*, *Protomedea*, *Doris*, *Pa-  
nopo*, *Galatea*, *Hippochoe*, *Hip-  
ponoe*, *Cymodoce*, *Cymotolege*,  
M 5 Cymo,

*Cmo, Eione, Ha'imede, Glauconome, Pontoporcia, Leigore, Euagore, Laomedeia, Pouynome, Autonoe, Lysianassa, Euarne, Psamathe, Menippa, Neso, Eupompe, Themisto, Pronoe, Nemertes.*

*Nicias*, a Native of *Megara*, who, as *Pliny* testifieth, was the first that invented the Fullers Art.

*Nicostrata*, an *Arcadian* Prophetess, the mother of *Evander*, who, driving out the *Aborigines*, made himself King of *Italy*: she is thought by some to have been the first that brought Letters into *Italy*: she gave the answers of the Oracle in Verse, in so much that she hath been reputed the first Inventress of *Hexameter*, or *Heroick Verse*, whereupon she was called *Carmenista*, from *Carmen*, signifying a Verse.

O.

**O** Belisks, by whom first erected See *Mitres*.

*Ochus*, a great (and by some thought the first) Philosopher among the *Phenicians*.

*Oil*, and the use of the *Olive*, by whom first invented. See *Minerva*.

*Olympick Games*, by whom first instituted. See *Hercules*.

*Oratory*, See *Rhetorick*.

*Ophheus*, a famous ancient Musician of *Thrace*, the son of *Oeagrus* (some say *Apollo*) and the Muse *Calliope*: he is ranked among

those that stand in competition for the first Invention of Musick (together with *Linx* the son also of *Apollo*:) likewise he and *Zamolxis* are thought to have been the first that taught Philosophy among the *Thracians*: he wonderfully improved the Art of playing upon the Harp or Lute, which he learn'd of *Mercury*, in so much that fables have reported of him, that he was able by the power of his harmony to make wilde beasts tame, and Trees and Rocks to dance after the sound of his Lyre: the story also of his playing *Euridice* out of Hell is no less solemnized among Poets.

*Osiris*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, he succeeded *Phoroneus* in the kingdom of *Aigos*: but leaving his own kingdom he sailed into *Egypt*, where he grew so renowned for the many profitable Arts and Inventions which he taught that people, that after his death he was deified by them, and adored, especially for his propagation of the necessary Art of Husbandry among them: he is otherwise called *Dionysius*, which is the same with *Bacchus*, and by some accounted all one with *Horus* and *Apollo*.

P.

**T**He Art of Painting, or Picture-drawing, by whom invented. See *Gyges*, *Polygnorus* and *Pyrrhus*.

Pa/a-

*Palamedes*, the son of *Nauplius* King of *Eubœa*, who provoking *Ulysses* by some injurious carriage in the Trojan war, was by a stratagem of his accused of treachery, and stoned to death by the *Greeks*; he is delivered by *Anlus Gellius* the first Inventour of the use of weights and Measures, as also of using the *Calculi*, or Counters, both in Computations and in the giving of Suffrages or Votes: *Pliny* likewise makes him the contributor of four letters to the *Greek* Alphabet, namely *δ*, *ε*, *φ*, and *υ*.

*Pallas*. See *Minerva*.

*Palmeta*, a certain tree in *Africa*, from whence out of certain holes bored into the body of the tree, into which they put hollow canes in fashion of a tap, there is drawn a pleasant liquor or drink, in taste somewhat resembling white-wine.

*Pan*, the son of *Demogorgon*, worshipped by the ancient *Ethnicks*, but most especially in *Arcadia*, as the God of Woods and Shepherds; and by Allegory taken for Nature or the Universe, which is implied in the word which signifieth All: the story of his loving *Syrinx*, who flying from him was transformed into a Reed, and by him cut up and made a musical Pipe to play on, thereby making harmony of her dead, who while living proved so harsh and untunable to his will, is to be read in *Ovid's Metamorphosis* neat-

ly and elegantly described, however he is generally believed to be the first deviser of the *Fistula* or Musical pipe, both single and severally joyned together in one; as the *Tibia*, another sort of musical pipe, is laid claim to both by *Mercury*, *Marsyas*, and *Midas*: but the double or joyned *Tibia* by *Terpander*, which I suppose gave the first intimation to the framing of an Organ, by an orderly series of pipes one under another: whereas to the single *Tibia* and *Fistula* must be referred those several sorts of musical wind pipes among us at present, as the Cornet, Flute, Fife, Recorder, and Flajulet.

*Paulus Secundus*, a certain Bishop or Pope of *Rome*, who was the first that instituted the habit of Cardinals used at this day, namely the Scarlet Gown and Hood.

*Paulus Venetus*, the first (as *Gilbertus*, an ancient *English* Philosopher, delivers,) that brought the use of the Magnet or Loadstone, and by consequence of the Mariners Compass into *Italy*, having first learn'd it of the *Chineses*, who are thought to have had both that and the Art of Printing anciently known among them: but he that is most generally famed for the first Inventour of the Mariners Compass, and use of the Loadstone, at least, in these parts of the world, as one *Flavins Gaia* a Native of *Anapbi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

*Pelebro*.

*Pelesbronians*, a certain people of *Thessaly*, whom *Virgil* notes to have been the first that used bridles and saddles in the riding of horses; and *Pliny* takes notice of them as the first that taught the way of shooing horses: and hereupon they are ranked among those that stand for the first invention of horsemanship.

*Penthesilea*, a Queen of a certain Nation of Warlike women inhabiting that part of *Scythia* which lies upon the river *Tanaïs* and *Thermoodon*: she leading an Army of women to the aid of the *Trojans* was slain by *Achilles* in a single combat: she is famed for the first Inventress of the Ax: especially that used in War, or the battel Ax.

*Perdix*, the Nephew or Sisters son of *Dædalus*: he was, as *Ovid* takes notice in the eighth book of his *Metamorphosis*, the Inventour of the *Cucinus* or Compasses.

*Perseus*, the son of that *Persens* who was the son of *Jupiter* and *Danaë*; he is imagined by some to have been the Inventour of Darts and Arrows, though the Invention of Bowe and Arrows is more probably ascribed to *Apollo*, but by some to *Scythes* the son of *Jupiter*.

*Petefucus*, an ancient King of *Egypt*, famed by the stately Labyrinth he there built, and reckoned among the builders of Labyrinths in that kingdom.

*Phido*, a Native of *Ar-*

*gos*, whom *Pliny* supposeth to have first discovered the use of Weights and Measures; but *Strabo* saith one *Phædo* of *Elis*.

*Philocles*, an *Egyptian*, whom *Pliny* relates to have been the first Inventour of Delineation, or the art of making the out-lines or rough draughts of Pictures; others say it was *Cleantes* a *Corinthian*.

*Philosophy*, by whom first propagated; see *Museus*, *Orpheus*, *Ochus*, and *Zamolxis*.

*Phæbus*. See *Apollo*.

*Phæmonoe*, the daughter of *Phæbus*, she was famed a very great prophetsess, and the first that invented *Hexameter* or Heroick Verse.

*Phanicians*, a people of *Syria*, bordering upon *Judea*; and so denominated from *Phænix* the son of *Neptune* and *Lylia*; supposed to be the founder of that Nation, or else from *Phænix* the son of *Agenor*, who first taught them letters: they have been a people famous for the invention of several Arts; as *Arithmetick*, the knowledge of the Stars, (wherein nevertheless the *Egyptians*, *Chaldeans* and *Hebrews* are competitorous with them) the use of letters, military discipline, especially the use of the *Ballista*, *Cross-bow*, and *Sling* in War; the arts of Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing, (yet Hunting is most peculiarly referred to *Diana*) as also Navigation and Merchant.

Merchandise, whereof nevertheless *Pliny* gives the Original practice to the *Pæni* or *Carthaginians*, *Diodorus Siculus* to *Mercury*.

*Phoræus*, the son of *Inachus*, a King of the *Argives*; he is said to be the first that gave laws to that Nation.

*Phrygians*, a certain people in *Asia* the less, so denominated either from the river *Phrygius*, or from *Phrygia*, the daughter of *Cecrops*: they are believed by *Pliny* to have been the first Inventours of those sorts of Chariots called *Bigæ* and *Quadrigæ*: they are also concluded the first Inventors of all sorts of curious needle-work: whence Garments, & Clothes so wrought, are called *Vestes Phrygiæ*.

*Pilumnus*, the first Inventor of grinding in a Mill, baking, and all the several ways of ordering of Corn for the making of bread.

*Piscus* the *Tyrrenian*, the first, as *Pliny* testifieth, that found out the use of the brazen trumpet.

*Pisistratus*, the son of *Hippocrates*, an *Athenian*, who by stratagem made himself tyrant of the City, but was slain by the Conspiracy of *Harmodius* and *Aristogeiton*: he and *Anaxagoras* were the first that took care for the publishing of books: he also is delivered by *Aulus Gellius* to have been the first Instructor of publick Lecturers, and Erector of Publick Libraries.

*Pisumnus*, the brother of *Pilumnus*, he is otherwise

called *Sterquilinus*, as being the first, as *Servius* upon *Virgil* observes, that shewed the way of dunging and manuring the earth.

The *Plastick Art*, by whom invented. See *Choræus*.

*Pluto*, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, between whom and his two brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, the Empire of the Universe being divided, there fell to *Pluto's* share the kingdom of the shades, or the world below, as to *Jupiter's* lot Heaven, and to *Neptune* the Sea: the story of his carrying away *Proserpina* the daughter of *Ceres* is both generally famous among Poets, and particularly set forth in a Poem by *Claudian*.

*Poetry*, who the first Author thereof. See *Apollo* and *Muses*.

*Polygnotus*, an *Athenian*, whom *Theophrastus* thinks to have been the first Inventor of Painting or Picture-drawing in Greece, though *Aristotle* saith it was *Pyrrhus* the kinsman of *Dædalus*: and *Pliny* mentions not as an Inventor, but a great Improver of this Art, one *Polygnotus a Thracian*.

*Porfenna*, an ancient King of the *Hetrurians*, who caused a very stately labyrinth to be built for his Sepulchre: this is thought to have been the first labyrinth that was known in *Italy*: but the first original of this kind of Structure is concluded to have been in *Ægypt*, the most memorable whereof were built by *Motherndes*, *Merides*, *Persefucus*,

*cesucus*, and *Tithoes*: as likewise of *Pyramids*, among the first and most famous builders whereof were *Chemis*, otherwise called *Cheops*, *Cbabrins*, *Cephrenes*, and *Mycerinus*, very ancient Kings of that Nation.

*Poslowu*, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, the female whereof hath a bag under her chin, into which she receiveth her young ones, and letteth them forth at pleasure.

*The Potters Art*, by whom found out. See *Chorebus*, *Diabizades*, and *Lyfistratus*.

*Praxiteles*, a very famous ancient Statuary of *Italy*, thought to be the first that carved in Marble: also he is imagined by *Pliny* to have been the Inventor of Looking-glasses, which he made first of Silver.

*The Art of Printing*, by whom invented. See *Joannes Gueemburgus* and *Simon Iflip*.

*Prætus* and *Acristus*, the sons of *Abas* King of the *Argives*; they are the first taken notice of for the fighting of a duel together, and the first that invented the shield and buckler.

*Prometheus*, the son of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Asia*, and the father of *Deucalion*: he is reported by *Lactantius* to have been the first Institutor of Sacrifices, or at least the first that slew Oxen for Sacrifice: whereas *Hyperbæus* (the son of *Mars*) whom some think to have been the first Sacrificer, haply slew onely the smaller sort of cat-

tle: he is likewise said to have been the first Erector of Images, which probably gave occasion to the fable of his framing the shape of a man in mud, and animating it with celestial fire: as from his being a carefull observer of the motions of the stars from the mountain *Caucasus* (whereupon *Servius* in his Comment upon *Virgil* concludes him the Inventor of Astrology) the fable of his being, by *Jupiter's* command, chained to *Caucasus*, where he was exposed to have his liver continually pecked upon by a *Vulture* for stealing fire from heaven, is likely to have sprung: but that which seems most fabulous of all is, that his wearing a ring of Iron made of the chain wherewith he had been bound, with a piece of the rock to which he had been chained fix'd to it, about the ring finger of his left hand for a memorial, was the original of rings with stones set in them.

*Pseusippus*, or *Spensippus*, an *Athenian* Philosopher, *Plato's* sisters son, who, as *Diogenes Laërtius* writes, was the first that devised the way of making vessels more then ordinary capacious by framing them gibbous, as *Tubbs*, *Jarres*, and the like.

*The Purple dye*, by whom first found out. See *Hercules*.

*Pyramids*, by whom first Erected. See *Porsenna*.

*Pyrodes*, the son of *Cilix*: he is said to have been the first that found out the way



of striking fire out of a flint, and that more probably then *Achates* the companion of *Aeneas*.

The *Pyrrhichian dance*, by whom first invented. See *Pyrrhus*.

*Pyrrhus*, the son of *Dædalus* whom *Aristotle* judgeth to have been the first that exercised Painting or Picture drawing in *Greece*, as *Gyges* in *Lydia*. *Pyrrhus* likewise, but more probably another *Pyrrhus*, haply the son of *Achilles*, is related by *Pliny* to be the first deviser of the *Pyrrhichian* or armed dance; though *Solinus* saith it was invented by *Pyrrhicus* one of the *Cretans*, or *Idæi Dædylis*; *Dionysius Hallicarnassæus* saith by *Pallas*; but *Pliny* alledgeth that the *Pyrrhichian* & the armed Dance were two distinct things; and that this was invented by the *Cretans*, that by *Pyrrhus*.

*Pythagoras*, a most eminent Philosopher of the Isle of *Samos*, the son of *Mnesarchus*, a Jeweller and disciple of *Pherecides Syrus*; the fame of his wisdom and great knowledge in Philosophy drew many considerable Auditors to him: but that which made the greatest noise in the World was his opinion concerning the transmigration of souls: some ascribe to him the first Invention of Arithmetick, and the art of numbers; *Diogenes Laërtius* thinks him to have been the first that made known the use of Weights and Measures to the *Greeks*; and *Vitruvius*

fathers upon him the Invention of the *Norma*, or measuring Ruler.

*Pythian Games*, by whom instituted. See *Pythion*.

*Pythius*, a famous Architect of *Priene*, who built a Temple there to *Minerva*, which *Vitruvius* makes account was the first Temple ever built; and it might have passed for current, had not the Antiquity of *Solemon's* Temple contradicted.

*Python*, a Serpent or Dragon of a monstrous shape and vast bigness, feigned to be sprung out of the slime of the earth after *Deucalions* flood: this serpent was sent by *Juno* to molest *Latona* when she went great with *Apollo* and *Diana*; which *Apollo*, when he grew up, resolving to revenge, slew the serpent with his bow and arrows; and being thence surnamed *Pythius*, instituted in memory of the action certain Games, called *Pythian Games*.

*Pythus*, the first Inventor (I will not say of *Goff*, *Tennis* or *Paille Maille* but) of several active Games, and exercises at Ball.

*Pyxidorus*, the first (supposed) discoverer of the use of Marble.

## Q

*Quadragesima*, or *Lentime*, the Observation thereof, by whom first instituted. See *Telephorus*.

R.

**R***hadamanthus*, one of the three Infernal Judges. He is thought by some to have been the first that taught the *Affyrians* Letters.

*Resurrection tree*, a certain tree in *Manica*, which though appearing dry and leafless most part of the year, yet if a branch be cut off, and put into water for the space of ten hours, it puts forth green leaves; but as soon as it is taken out, it presently withers, and grows dry again.

*Rhetorick*, by whom first professed. See *Mercury* and *Empedocles*.

*Rhæcus* and *Theodorus*, two notable Artists of the Isle of *Samos*, whom some suppose to have been the Inventours of Plallick or the Potters Art, and who accompanied *Damaratus*, the father of *Tarquinus Priscus*, into *Italy*, where they propagated their art.

*Romulus*, the first King, founder and Law-giver of the city of *Rome*, and generally believed to be the son of *Mars* and *Ilia*, a Vestal Nun; who, being the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Latines*, brought forth him and *Remus* at one birth; some think him to have been the first that triumphed, that is to say, over *Aeron*, King of the *Cæninenfes*, whom he conquered, but others say, it was but an Ovation (for so they call that smaller kind of solemnity which makes

not up a perfect Triumph) and that *Tarquinus Priscus* was the first beginner of Triumphs in *Rome*; yet not he, but *Dionysius* or *Bacchus*, otherwise called *Liber Pater*, is concluded by *Dædorus Siculus*, *Pliny*, and *Solinus*, to have been the first Triumpher, when he returned from a battel laden with the spoils of several Nations.

S.

**S***acrifices*, from whom took beginning. See *Prometheus*.

*Saturn*, the son of *Cælum* and *Vesta*; he, being banished his kingdom by his eldest son *Jupiter*, fled to *Janus* King of *Italy*, with whom he is said to have joyntly reigned, and is supposed to have been the first that taught Husbandry to the people of *Italy*. Some refer the Invention of *Astrology* to him; whence haply one of the seven Planets came to be called by his name; the story of his cutting off the Genitals of his father *Cælum*, and his going about to devour all his male children, are Morally and Physically interpreted, and allegorized by Commentators, especially the *Scholiasts* upon *Hesiods Theogonie*.

*Scipio Nasica*, an eminent Roman, who is recorded to have been the first (at least among the *Romans*) that devised the *Clepsydra*, or water-hourglass; but the testimony of *Vitruvius* is authentick for *Ctesibius*

*Cresibius* of *Alexandria* his being the first in this Invention.

*Scythas*, the son of *Jupiter*, (some say of *Hercules*) who gave denomination to, and probably was the founder of the Kingdom of *Scythia*: he is competitor with *Apollo* and *Perseus* for the Invention of Bow and Arrows, though the first have the testimony of *Diodorus Siculus*, the last of *Pliny*,

*Sea-spider*, a sort of animal, otherwise called a *Caravel*, of a round form, bred of the foam of the Sea: the angles for small Fishes with certain strings or threads, which she casts from her round about like so many lines: and when her web fails, she kills with an infectious vapour which she breathes forth.

*Seres*, a certain people of *Scythia*, accounted by *Pliny* the first Inventors of the making of silk, which from thence is called in Latine *Sericum*.

*Sesostrius*, an ancient King of the *Agyptians*, who, as *Diodorus Siculus* testifieth, was the first that brought in use the long ship, which till then had been framed perfectly round like a Shield and Buckler, it being first invented by *Jason*.

*Severinus Boëtius*, a famous modern Philosopher and Artist, and a Nobleman of *Rome*, who is famed for the Inventor of all those sorts of Horologies that are moved by the Artifice of weights and

wheels, as striking Clocks, Watches, and Church-dials.

*The use of Ships*, by whom invented. See *Jason*, and *Danaus*.

*Sidonius*, the first Inventor, as *Eutropius* is of opinion, of Weights and Measures.

*Silk*, by whom first made. See *Seres*.

*Simon Iſtip*, the first Erector of a Printing-press in *England*, which he set up in *Westminster Abby*, in the year of our Lord 1471. but the Art was first invented, some say, by *Foannes Gutenbergus*, a Knight of *Menix* in *Germany*; others say, by *Laurentius Foannes*, at the Town of *Haerlem* in *Holland*.

*Simonides Melicus*, the first Inventor, as saith *Pliny*, of these four letters of the Alphabet  $\Psi, \Sigma, \eta, \omega$ : also, as the same *Pliny* and *Quintilian* affirm, he was the first that taught the Art of Memory.

*Socrates*, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, much admired and honoured for his wisdom and temperance; he was the first, as *Cicero* affirms in his *Tusculan Questions*, that reduced *Ethicks*, or Moral Philosophy, into an Art.

*Sol*, generally esteemed the same with *Apollo*, or the *Sun*; but by some accounted the son of *Oceanus*, which best suits with the Allegory: he is supposed to have been the first discoverer of Gold Mines in the mountain *Panchaia*: though some say, *Tboas* and *Eaclys* were they that first found them.

*Bartholdus Swartz*, or *Niger*,

*ger*; a *German* Friar, who first found out the use and way of making of Gunpowder, whence sprung the original of Canons, Musquets, and all sorts of Guns.

*Syrians*, a People of *Asia*, heretofore very considerable; and, by *Pliny*, believed to have been the first devisers of a certain warlike Engine called *Catapulta*.

*Syrinx*, a Nymph of *Arcadia*, one of the *Naiades*; she was courted, but upon denial pursued by *Pan* the God of Shepherds; from whom flying, she upon her prayer to the Nymphs, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* making a musical Pipe, had thereby the means at length of playing upon his Mistress.

## T.

*Tally*, a sweet and pleasant liquor, which they drink in stead of wine, issuing from a certain spongy Tree growing in the Countrey of *Indostan*, tall, streight, and without branches, excepting at the top, where there groweth a large spreading tuft; which liquor, incision being made into the tree, drops down into vessels which are set under to receive it.

*Talau*, the Nephew of *Dedalus*; he was the first finder out, as *Diodorus* testifieth, of the Pottery Wheel, as also of the Saw.

*Tamandua*, a sort of Beast in *Brasil*, somewhat thick and round, and having a tail

twice as long as the body, and a tongue three quarters of a yard long; which thrusting into an Ant-hill, when as many Ants are run upon it as it can contain, he licks them all in, they being altogether his food; whence this Beast is otherwise called the Ant-Bear.

*Tarquinius Priscus*, otherwise called *Lucumo*, the son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*; he, by the assistance and advice of his wife *Tanaquil*, obtained so far as to succeed *Ancus Martius* in the Kingdom of *Rome*, and was the first among the *Romans*, as *Eutropius* affirms, that made a perfect Triumph, viz. over the *Sabines*. See *Romulus*.

*Telchines*, a certain people, who anciently inhabited the Island of *Ophiusa*, or *Rhodes*, which from thence was called *Telchinis*: some suppose them to have been the children of *Sol* and *Minerva*, others of *Saturn* and *Allope*; haply the same with the *Curetes*, or *Idæi Dactyli*; for they are said to have transplanted themselves afterwards into *Crete*: they were accounted a sort of *Dæmones*; or evil *Genii*, at least a people that had Fascination in their looks, and were addicted to Charms and Incantations; and are delivered by *Sirabo* to have been the first workers in Brass and Iron, and to have been the persons that made *Saturns* Sithe.

*Tel-sphorus*, an ancient Bishop, who is thought by some to have been the first Insti-

tutor

tutor of the *Quadragesimal*, or forty days Fast, commonly amongus called *Lent*.

*Terpander*, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Methymna* in the Isle of *Lesbos*, celebrated by *Virgil* for his great improvement of Musick by his Invention of the *Heptachord*. or seven-stringed Lyre, it being at first onely *Morochord*, as it was invented by *Apollo*; though some say he added onely three strings to the *Tetrachorda*, or four-stringed Lyre; to this *Heptachord* *Simonides* is said to have added an eighth string, and *Timotheus* a ninth.

*Thales Milesius*, an eminent ancient Philosopher, and in so high an esteem for his wisdom, that he was ranked among the seven that had the repute to be the wisest men in the world: he is particularly famed for the first that taught *Greece* Geometry and Astronomy, and that observed and found out the reason of the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon; and as saith *Diogenes Laërtius*, the first that divided the year into 365 days.

*Thamyris*, an old *Thracian* Poet, of whom it is fabled, that contending with the *Muses* for the Mastery in Musick, and being overcome, he was by them stricken blind. *Pliny* reports him to have been the first that played magisterially upon the Harp without singing, whereas *Amphion* and *Linus* were the first that played to singing.

*Theodorus of Samos*, the first Inventor, as some affirm, of the *Norma* or *Rule*, the Key and Lock, and the Turners Wheel (though the *Norma* others attribute to *Pythagoras*) as also of the Potters Wheel. See *Rhæcus*.

*Theseus*, the son of *Ægeus*, King of *Athens*, and *Æthra* the daughter of *Pitheus*; he is famous in story for overcoming the *Amazons*, slaying *Creon* King of *Thebes*, as also the Monster *Minotaurus* in *Crete*, his accompanying his friend *Perithous* to Hell, whence he was delivered at length by *Hercules*. He among the *Greeks* (for *Lycaon* is agreed to be the first of all) is mentioned by *Pliny* as the first Concluder of Leagues and Truces in War: but *Diodorus Siculus* attributed the same to *Mercury*.

*Thessalians* a people of that part of *Greece* anciently called *Pyrrhæa*. from *Pyrrha* the Wife of *Deucalion*: they are noted by *Pliny*, *Virgil*, and others, (at least some certain people of *Thessaly*, as the *Pelionian* *Lapithæ* and *Centaurs*) to have been the first that addicted themselves to Horsemanship and Riding, that brought in the use of the Bridle and Saddle, and the custom of fighting on Horseback.

*Thracians*, a people of *Greece*, so denominated from *Thrax* the son of *Mars*. *Clemens Alexandrinus* imagines them to have been the first Inventors of the *Sirhe*.

*Thoas*.



*Thodas* and *Easlos*, the first discoverers, as *Pliny* testifies of Gold Mines in the Mountain *Panchaia*: others say *Sol* the son of *Oceanus*.

*Tinderboxes*, the use of them, whence first intimated. See *Achates* and *Pyrodes*.

*Triptolemus*, the son of *Celeus* King of *Eleusis*, as *Pausanias* writes: he is said to have been sent by *Ceres* in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the World to teach men the use of Corn; whence he hath been reputed by some the first Inventor of Husbandry among the *Greeks*.

*Traxenus* the *Dardan*, an ancient Musician, who is said to have first framed the slender sort of musical Pipe of a Reed, Oaten stalk, or the like.

*Triumphs*, by whom first instituted. See *Romulus* and *Tarquinius Priscus*.

*Tunali*, a sort of tree growing in *Nova Hispania*, in the leaves whereof there breeds a certain small Worm finely wrapped up in a subtle web; which Worm, as soon as it is dried, becomes that *Cocheneile*, which is so costly and highly prized among us.

*Tyrians*, the inhabitants of *Tyros*, an Island belonging to *Phenicia*, and so denominated from *Tyros* the son of *Phœnix*: it was anciently called *Sarra*; and the *Tyrian* or *Purple* dye, the use & knowledge whereof had hence its original, was called *Sarrum Ostrum*: the *Tyrians*, as also the rest of the *Phœnicians*, have been counted a

people from the beginning much addicted to Navigation, Traffick and Merchandise, and (but for the *Pœni*, or *Carthaginians*, to whom *Pliny* gives the Primacy in Merchandise and Navigation) might have passed for the original Undertakers in these Arts.

*Tyrrhenus*, the son of *Arys* King of *Lydia*; he was sent by his father with a Colony to seek out new habitations, and at length planted himself in that part of *Italy*, from thence called *Tyrrhenian*, now *Tuscany*: to him *Clemens Alexandrinus* ascribes the Invention of the Javelin and Dart: and the *Tyrrhenians* challenge to themselves the first use of the brazen Trumpet.

## V.

*Venus*, the daughter (some say of *Jupiter* and *Diana*, others of *Cælum* and *Dies*) but most generally concluded to have sprung from the foam of the Sea, after the genitals of *Cælum* were cut off and thrown into the Sea by *Saturn* (if they were not distinct persons; for *Cicero* in his book *de Natura Deorum*, reckons up four several *Venuses*:-) She derives from ancient Mythology and Poetry the title of the Goddess of Love, of Pleasures and Delights, of Beauty, Attraction, and Elegance, the Mother of *Cupid* and the Graces; and accounted the first that shewed the way of amorous Courtship, from the



the stories of her familiarity with *Mars*, and her allurements to *Adonis* and *Anchises*: among the Greeks she was called *Aphrodite*, from *ἀφρός*, Froth or Foam; also *Cypris*, *Citherea*, the *Cyprian* and *Paphian* Queen, in respect of her being principally worshipt in the Isle of *Cyprus*, the chief Towns whereof were anciently called *Citherea* and *Paphos*: she also gives name to one of the seven Planets, and the Morning Star, which is also called *Lucifer*, the same being also the Evening Star, and *Hesperus*, *Vesper*, and *Vesperugo*, though some deduce *Hesperus* from that *Hesperus* who was the son of *Japetus*, and brother of *Atlas*.

*Viemalim*, a sort of Bird in *America*, very small, having a long slender Bill, and feeding like a Bee upon dew and the juyce of flowers; it sleeps from *October* to *April*, the time that the flowers are well sprouted up again; the feathers are of very various and delightfull colours.

*Vulcan*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, feigned to have been thrown down out of Heaven, for his deformity, into the Isle of *Lemnos*, and there to have been brought up by *Eurynome* the daughter of *Oceanus*. He is generally celebrated in Poetry for the God of Fire, and the first discoverer of the use of all sorts of Metals, and the Inventor of all manner of Smiths work, and the Artificer of *Jupiter's* Thunderbolts, and

of the arms of the Gods, which they used in their war against the Giants and the sons of the Earth: yet there are who refer to several persons their several Metals, as *Pliny* the first Gold Mines to *Cadmus* the *Phœnician* in the Mountain *Pangæus*, others to *Thom* and *Eacis* in *Panchaia*, others to *Sol* the son of *Oceanus*; the discovery of Silver some impute to *Mercurius Quintus*, some to *Erichthonius* the *Athenian*, others to *Cæacus*; Iron to the *Idæi Dactyli* in *Crete*, *Clemens Alexandrinus* to *Selmentes* and *Damnamenteus* Jews in the Isle of *Cyprus*; *Strabo* both Iron and Brass, as also the making of *Saturn's* Sithe, to the *Telchines*, a people that anciently inhabited *Rhodes*; Lead to *Midacritus* in the Islands called *Cassiterides*: *Pliny* ascribes the discovery of Brass to *Cyniras* son of *Agriopas* in the Isle of *Cyprus* (as also the use of Tongs, Bolt, Mallet and Anvil,) *Clemens Alexandrinus* to the *Pannonians*, *Aristotle* to *Lydus* the *Scythian*, *Theophrastus* to *Dela* the *Phrygian*; others to the *Cyclopes*, who more especially have been reputed the Inventors of the Forge, and all sort of Smiths work both in Brass and Iron, though this kind of Manufacture seems most probably to belong to *Vulcan*, whose servants and assistants they are reported to have been in the making of *Jupiter's* Thunderbolts, and the

God,  
war against the Gi-  
sons of the Earth.

X.

*Enophon*, the son of *Grylus*, an eminent both Philosopher and Captain: among the *Athenians*: he was the first of the *Greek* Philosophers that ever composed any thing of History, and that wrote the Life and Expedition of *Cyrus*, in whose Army he himself being a Souldier shewed admirable conduct in bringing home his Countrey-men through so many difficulties of the enemies Countreys: but the very first Compiler of History reputed among the *Greeks* (for to them *Moses* was hardly known) was *Pherecides Syrus*, as *Strabo* is of opinion, who nevertheless ranks with him *Cadmus* and *Hecateus*.

*Xerxes*, the name not only of that mighty King, who nevertheless was overcome by *Alexander* the Great, or of that famous Painter of *Heraclea* so much admired for the Picture which he

certain witty person, who contrived that serious Game commonly called the Game at Chess.

Y.

**T**He Year, by whom first reduced into 365 days. See *Thales Milesius*.

Z.

**Z**alucus, an eminent person of *Locris*, and, as *Alian* testifieth, the first Legislator or Law-giver to the people of that Countrey.

*Zamolxis*, a *Thracian* Philosopher, and reputed the first, who, together with *Orpheus*, made known Philosophy to that people.

*Zethus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*; both he and his twin-brother *Amphion* are ranked among those that stand Competitors for the first Invention of the Art of Musick.

*Zoroaster*, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* testifieth, was the first that made known the skill of Magick to the *Persians*.

FINIS.

